

RAJA OF SATTARA.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 23 June 1840;—for,

COPIES or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE and PAPERS relating to, and explanatory of, the Deposition of the RAJA of SATTARA, and the Appointment of his Brother as his Successor :—also,

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 21 July 1842;—for,

COPIES of the DESPATCHES from the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT, dated the 31st day of October 1841, and subsequent Dates, respecting the Affairs of *Sattara*, with the Enclosures therein referred to, as laid before the Court of Proprietors at the East India House, on the 13th day of May 1842; also a COPY of a LETTER from General *Lodwick*, c. b., and late Resident at *Sattara*, dated the 13th day of June 1842, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, respecting the Proceedings at *Sattara*, as laid before the Court of Proprietors at the East India House :

COPIES of all LETTERS addressed to or from the deposed RAJA of SATTARA, that have been intercepted by the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT, by its Officers, and by the Resident of *Sattara*, with COPIES of the DESPATCHES transmitting the same to the Governor-General of *India*, and to the Court of Directors; also COPIES of the ORDERS issued, and any Observations made by the Governor-General and by the Court of Directors thereon.

(*Mr. Hume.*)

PART II.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1843.

SATTARA PAPERS.

The SATTARA PAPERS are arranged in the following Classification ; viz.—

- I.—All the Letters from the Governments of India and Bombay - PART I. pp. 1-42.
- II.—All the Despatches from the Secret Committee and the Court PART I. pp. 43-46.
- III.—All the Minutes of the Members of the Governments of India
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- IV.—All the Reports and Letters from the Residents at Sattara, and
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- V.—All the subsidiary Documents necessary to illustrate the Papers { PART I. pp. 494-664.
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- VI.—All the Proceedings of the Court of Directors - - - PART II. pp. 1228-1274.

East India House, }
29 January 1841. }

T. L. Peacock,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

- VII.—Despatches, &c. from the Bombay Government respecting the
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- VIII.—Letter from General Lodwick, c. b., and late Resident at
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East India House, }
14 July 1842. }

T. L. Peacock,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

The Documents referred to in the latter part of the Order of the 21st ultimo, are included in the Return made to the House of Commons on the 29th January 1841, in pursuance of a Resolution, dated the 23d June 1840.

East India House, }
4 August 1842. }

James C. Melvill.

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Without date	Statement of Gungoo Salekur - - - - -	- - - - -	1080
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24 Feb. —	Secretary to the Government of Bombay	Acting Advocate-general - - - - -	1082
24 Feb. —	Secretary to the Government of Bombay	Mr. Dussumier - - - - -	1083
24 Feb. —	Secretary to the Government of Bombay	Acting Senior Magistrate of Police - - - - -	1083
28 Feb. —	Secretary to the Government of Bombay	{ Her Majesty's Commissioner, &c. to Court } of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat	1083
1 Mar. —	Mr. R. Cogan at Bombay - - - - -	Governor in Council of Bombay - - - - -	1083
2 Mar. —	Act. Sen. Magistrate of Police at Bombay	Secretary to the Government of Bombay	1084
Without date	Secretary to the Government of Bombay	Act. Sen. Magistrate of Police at Bombay	1084

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21 Feb. —	Acting Sen. Magist. of Police at Bombay	Secretary to the Government of Bombay	1085
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12 Mar. —	Secretary to the Government of Bombay	Acting Sen. Magist. of Police at Bombay	1086
Feb. —	Extracts from a Letter from Rungo Bappoojee to the Raja of Sattara - - - - -	- - - - -	1086
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Feb. —	Naroo Chimnajee Rajheyker - - - - -	Raja of Sattara - - - - -	1088
5 Mar. —	Acting Sen. Magist. of Police at Bombay	Secretary to the Government of Bombay	1088
5 Mar. —	Acting Sen. Magist. of Police at Bombay	Yeswunt Row, &c. (Hindoo merchants) - - - - -	1089
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29 Mar. —	Secretary to the Government of Bombay	Acting Sen. Magist. of Police at Bombay	1090
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5 Feb. —	{ Extracts from Copies of Letters from Rungo Bappoojee to the Address of the Raja of Sattara - - - - - }	- - - - -	1093
9 Feb. —	{ Extracts from Copies of Letters from Humnantrao Goonajee Chindurkur to the Address of the Raja of Sattara (Nos. 6 to 8) - - - - - }	- - - - -	1094
25 Feb. —	{ Extract from Copy of a Letter from Ramras Veshran - - - - - }	Raja of Sattara - - - - -	1096
14 Mar. —	{ Extracts from Copy of a Letter from Hunmuntrao Goonajee Chundurkar - - - - - }	Raja of Sattara - - - - -	1096
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10 April —	{ Extracts from Copy of a Letter from Sukharam Ambaram to Rajaram and Harry- dapat, Sattara - - - - - }	- - - - -	1096
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18 April —	Ranojeeao Khanvilkur - - - - -	Rajaram Hurrydass - - - - -	1097
16 April —	Ursee Olla Verlud Kurin Oolla, Moonshee - - - - -	Raja of Sattara - - - - -	1097
14 April —	{ Receipt from Ursee Olla Verlud Kurin Oolla, Moonshee - - - - - }	Raja of Sattara - - - - -	1098
15 April —	{ Extract from Copy of a Letter from Gan- dee Sukharam - - - - - }	Rajaram and Hurrydass - - - - -	1098
14 April —	Receipt from Wusee Oolla Moonshee to the Senaputtee Sahib - - - - -	- - - - -	1098
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19 Feb. —	Examination of the Wife of Hybutrao Bulwunt Sirkarkhaney - - - - -	- - - - -	1111
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21 May —	Commissioner at Bittoor - - - - -	Agent in the Deccan - - - - -	1113
24 May —	Commissioner at Bittoor - - - - -	Agent in the Deccan - - - - -	1114
30 May —	Commissioner at Bittoor - - - - -	Agent in the Deccan - - - - -	1114
14 July —	Agent at the Deccan - - - - -	Commissioner at Bittoor - - - - -	1114
15 July —	Agent at the Deccan - - - - -	Secretary to the Government of Bombay - - - - -	1115
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3 Oct. —	Agent at Belgaum - - - - -	Secretary to the Government of Bombay - - - - -	1115
31 Oct. —	Secretary to the Government of Bombay - - - - -	Acting Agent at Belgaum - - - - -	1115
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8 Sept. 1838	Agent at Poonah - - - - -	Secretary to Government - - - - -	1116
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	Translations of Extracts from Copies of Letters sent by different Agents of his Highness the Raja of Sattara in Bombay to Sattara, referred to in the Resident's Letter of 8th August 1839 - - - - -	- - - - -	1125
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CLASS VIII.—LETTERS FROM MAJOR-GENERAL LODWICK TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

DATE.	FROM.	TO.	PAGE.
13 June 1842	Major-general Lodwick	J. C. Melvill, Esq.	- 1316
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13 June	Major-general Lodwick	J. C. Melvill, Esq.	- 1316

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

No. 1.—The Substance of a Conversation between his Highness the Maharaj and the present Acting Resident, Colonel Ovans, on the 17th June, when the Resident first made his Appearance at the Court of Sattara.

I UNDERSTAND the Bombay Government, having found the irregularity of Colonel Lodwick in conducting the affairs with his Highness the Maharaj, have removed him from the Residency, and were pleased to appoint me; therefore, I hope we shall do every thing unanimously and agreeably to usage.

I shall be very happy, and hope no person, through enmity, has predisposed you, or that you feel suspicious of us, to prevent your impartial inquiry into facts.

Very well; but his Highness the Maharaj has, in one respect, done a thing very objectionable, and I am sorry to know what will be the result.

This circumstance may have been magnified to our injury, but I should say there is no blame rests with us; we were most anxious that the present differences should have been amicably adjusted, and they would not have been extended to this point, had my urgent request been considered and complied with.

I hope my case is now to be taken into favourable consideration, and beg to declare, that I have done nothing through the desire of any object, but of preserving my friendship with the English Government, for I am certain that all that is alleged is a false accusation, and it has caused me great uneasiness, that the disreputable authors of it should have been listened to.

Tell me every thing which you have to state, and by relying upon my disposition, I trust all shall be properly arranged, and shall be faithfully represented to the English Government.

Conversation on the 19th June, when his Highness the Maharaj paid the Acting Resident a Visit at his Bungalow.

Be pleased to state the circumstances of any difficulty with which you have to contend on the subject of our affairs, but be impartial, and fairly disposed in all things.

If I feel any difficulty, and your Highness is not here, to whom shall I address myself?

To my Senaputtee and Shenakintoy, Dinkur Rao, whom I have authorized to reply fully on the subject.

In the terms of existing friendship, the permission was asked, in managing our religious observances relative to caste, and for the annual survey of the jumabunder of the different villages, to entertain additional people for settling the affairs, or when taking in charge the jageer of any deceased person who was subject to my authority agreeably to engagement, and on my receiving the nuznana from my subjects, or for the ceremony of marriage, and the expenses of such temporary increase of establishment were stated to the Resident, and their discharge was made known to him, and also the affairs of the Adawlut.

If such was done, what made Maharaj communicate through Dr. Milne, and what is the use of placing a British functionary here when you have applied to Dr. Milne?

Because the Resident paid no attention to my communications, my minister was seized, I and my people were suspected, my correspondence was refused, and the differences were daily increasing, and I was reduced to the greatest difficulties, and knew not what step to take.

When there was formerly a dispute, which arose with Major Briggs, my representation was independent of the Resident, and through Mr. Wathen, now the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, and through Dinkur Rao Shenakintoy, Mr. Le Gyett, and also through Mr. Erskine; I have for a length of time prior to this been accustomed to make communications without the Residency, and when at that time I found that it was intended to put in future a restriction to my correspondence, I wrote to Mr. Elphinstone, and received a letter from him, intimating to me to communicate with him in any manner; and the use of placing the Resident here is only to prevent the breach of friendship, and to manage with cordiality and kindness the affairs for his Highness the Maharaj Sircar,

1. Resident reports Colonel Lodwick's removal for irregularity, and his (Colonel Ovans') appointment, and hopes affairs will be agreeably conducted.

Maharaj, the Raja, expresses the same desire, and intimates a hope that no undue prepossession has been given to Colonel Ovans.

2. Resident signifies that the Raja has done a thing very objectionable, and sorry at what may be the result.

Maharaj states that this circumstance may have been misunderstood, denies any blame on his part, and notices that his request had received no attention.

Declares he has no other object than the preservation of his friendly relations with the British Government; adds, that all which is alleged is without any foundation, and the authors of it unworthy of credit.

3. Resident wishes to know all the Raja has to state, and adds his desire to see things satisfactorily arranged.

Maharaj desirous of having a candid statement of any difficulty connected with his (the Raja's) affairs.

4. Resident wishes to know to whom, in case of difficulty, he is to refer.

Maharaj refers to two of his principal people.

Observation. General points of information and usage explained.

5. Resident objects to the Raja applying to Dr. Milne for any assistance.

Maharaj states that the unprecedented difficulties to which he and his people are reduced, and these daily increasing, his correspondence interrupted, no reply given him; these, therefore, left him no alternative but to request the assistance of a friend.

Adds, that formerly no objection was made to his requesting the aid and interference of other gentlemen, and when he wrote to Mr. Elphinstone on the point, he desired him (the Maharaj) to communicate in any manner.

Causes of the Maharaj's difficulties explained.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, &c.

which the late Resident, by setting aside, has caused these discussions and injury to me and my people, at the representation of low and disreputable persons, and without due consideration, to enable him to ascertain whether such charges were right or wrong.

6. Resident admits the Raja's remarks to be right, but objects to Dr. Milne.

Maharaj remarks that a person on whom he can rely is rather difficult to find; notices the deviation from usage by the Bombay Government.

Notices that Colonel Lodwick was the person who suggested that his Highness should apply to a respectable gentleman, as more suited to his rank and dignity.

Complains that no redress is afforded him.

7. Resident intimates his desire to adjust matters, but wishes the Raja not to apply to Dr. Milne.

Maharaj observes that he has no desire to apply to any one, could he only receive any attention; but, until matters are adjusted, he hopes he is not to be deprived of Dr. Milne's kind assistance.

8. Resident desires to have a full statement of all the Maharaj's inconveniences, and to his satisfaction, when he will forward them.

Maharaj observing that the Peishwa, by a large force, kept him under his authority, but treated him with every respect; Mr. Elphinstone's word was pledged that he should be well treated; but to what a state of distress and difficulty is he now reduced?

9. Resident at a loss what to do.

Asks whether his Highness's correspondence had not been forwarded.

Directed to transmit the Maharaj's correspondence.

Maharaj remarks, that the Committee sent to Sattara confined themselves merely to read to him certain of the depositions. The request of the Maharaj to be favoured with a copy not complied with.

Committee departs without any notice of his Highness, or any inquiry.

Notice some objectionable, if not disrespectful, letter sent to his Highness by the Bombay Government.

Highness complains of being treated with indignity.

States that he is the descendant of a long line of Kings.

10. Resident states that copies of the depositions ought to have been furnished to his Highness; explains that the letter which was considered by him disrespectful must have been written from a want of knowledge of what was due to his Highness. States he is ordered to forward his Highness's correspondence.

Maharaj says what is all right, but Dr. Milne is not a servant of the Honourable Company.

No; but any impartial gentleman we could not find among these now near us, except our kind and liberal friend, Dr. Milne, to entertain my business. Having observed that no consideration for us, agreeably to usage, seems to be entertained on the part of the Bombay Government to judge fully in my case, or to think who I am or what I was, and what inconveniences I have had to encounter, I have applied to my friend, Dr. Milne, who is of the same opinion (as I stated to Colonel Lodwick), to explain my case, or to depute a gentleman to England, such as might be suitable to the dignity of his Highness the Maharaj Sircar, one who is of indisputable character, and not dependent on any other country. It is not contrary to the 5th para. in my written engagement with the British authority, that I have applied to the highly respectable and your own national friend, Dr. Milne; we, however, must be silent if compelled; but before justice our voice will be raised; but where have we found justice, when there is no redress afforded us on the part of the English Government, although it is said to be guided by law and established usage?

After perfectly understanding all matters, I propose to write to the Bombay Government and adjust the dispute, but wish you not to apply to Dr. Milne; certainly I need not trouble our friend, Dr. Milne, when the matter is arranged; but I hope it is not intended, or the object, now to deprive me of the assistance of Dr. Milne, or that your purpose so favourably expressed is now to be forgotten.

Well, then, let me know all your inconveniences, and, to your own satisfaction, give me your proposals written down, which I will forward faithfully and fully to the English Government.

The Peishwa being one of the servants of the Maharaj Sircar, and though he possessed a larger force and kept the Raja under his authority, yet every respect was paid to him; we, relying upon the word of Mr. Elphinstone, which was pledged, joined in the field of battle the army of General Smith, and what was the assurance given to my person in which I am now deceived? What will now be the condition of my family, I know not. The British authority is now powerful; I am now humble before them; I have no remedy if they intend to deprive me of my present Government; what am I to do? I am bound by the orders of my Government.

The Resident asked the Sharraputter, whether the yad with a letter was refused, and returned by the late Resident; the Sharraputter answered, "Yes, he did; the yad and letter to the Bombay Government were communicated through my hand, but were refused by the late Resident." Upon which the Resident said, that "By translating the yad and the letter, I will judge what is right, and I am directed by our own Government to transmit the correspondence of his Highness the Maharaj Sircar."

The Committee came to inquire into the case of my Dewan, though they did not in reality; but I did not say any thing regarding it, because you might think that I wished to bias you; you on that committee read to me those depositions that were falsely made by unprincipled people, of no earthly consideration. At that time I requested you to favour me with copies of those depositions, and also sent for you to the palace; but you neither visited me at the palace, nor granted me copies of those, and went away without informing me. The Bombay Government wrote a letter to me, which was not creditable to either Government, since the terms required as due to the honour and respect of this Sircar were neglected, and indignity openly cast on my authority.

Besides, the British functionaries were wanting in every respect of deference to my situation, and if I were to express the sentiments of all here on this point, it would further reflect discredit on both Governments.

This is one of the seats of the Kings of Hindoostan, as well as that of England is in your estimation; but without bearing this in their mind, they conveyed an impression such as no apology can well compensate.

If the copies of the depositions were not at that time transmitted to your Highness, then it was discreditable to both parties. The Bombay Government wrote a letter to your Highness, which was disrespectful, because they know not your Highness's title; if your Highness will favour me with it in writing, I will then send it to them; and I am directed to transmit the correspondence received by me from your Highness's court without refusing or returning it.

(True copy of the translation.)

(signed) John Milne.

No. 2.—The following is a Translation of the Jubbane or Deposition of Soonjee bin Mhosajee Jadow, dated 25th July 1837, regarding the Seizure of the Bhanjee Rajay and his two Sons.

Bhanjee Mahadick Rajay, an old man, aged about 75 years, and his two sons, the elder named Abba Sahib, and the other his younger brother, and, besides, his karkoon, were seized early in the morning of the 7th July last, through the order of the Resident, by an European officer, with a military party, in a white cotton dress, without arms, which, surrounding his house, threatened him and his people, and with insolence pushed them forcibly out of their house and carried them to the Residency; such was this act of oppression.

The house of Ellajee Mohitay is in the village of Mowja Gaa, where the Resident directed two Choprases to proceed, and who, though contrary to the regulations, seized his karkoon in the absence of Ellajee, and caused him to write a deposition after this injustice was reported to Ellajee Bappoo Mohitay and Dinkur Rao Nana Shenakintoy, who were in Sattara; they went to the Resident at his bungalow, when Dinkur Rao asked him, "With what kind of offence are you going to blame my brother Ellajee Mohitay and his servants, without it has been clearly proved?" the Resident answered, that "You and your brother, Dinkur Rao and Ellajee are in the habit of communication with Moodhajeer Bhoslay Nagpoorkur;" Dinkur Rao said, "Yes, we are; and what harm is there to communicate on our family affairs with him? He is my brother-in-law, and it was our blame if he had engaged in any thing political." Resident. "Did you make it known to the Maharaj, when you addressed to him your letters?" It was answered by Ellajee Bappoo, that "We did not; when we wrote, at the time when the widow of the late Scindia forwarded a letter through Nayrek Nimbalkin, for some purpose, then it was represented to his Highness the Maharaj, who immediately made it known to Mr. Grant, then Resident here, and Nimbalkin was declared guilty. Bhoslay and we are relations to each other, and what occasion was there to ask the permission of his Highness the Maharaj? and had it been the case that I had informed the Maharaj, then it would have, as above alluded to, been communicated to you directly by his Highness the Maharaj." Dinkur Rao, at the time of taking Ellajee home, asked the Resident whether there was any political offence to be ascribed to him as to imprison him; the Resident answered, he had not; and ordered him to be released. Ellajee Mohitay was formerly the servant of the Nagpoorkur, and is also a relation; his Majesty has never employed him in the Maharaj's service; but we do not know what Nattoo and Keebay will form against his Highness, as the English Government is displeased with this Sircar.

There were first three prisoners with Bhanjee Rajay, of whom two were liberated, and one, Abba Sahib Mahadu, has been confined with his karkoon, whose release was also demanded by Dinkur Rao Shenakintoy; but the Resident, owing to the offence, which required to be justified, refused. It is, I have heard, that some imputation is cast upon Abba Sahib unjustly, to make him confess and write that he has committed an act of conspiracy, and through this fear and apprehension cast upon him (a young man), I do not know what he may write and tell the Resident.

His Highness the Maharaj sent a message to the Resident, regarding Abba Sahib requesting an interview to explain the impropriety, on his part, of unjustly seizing respectable people, and to make him acquainted with the circumstances with which he (the Resident) complied; the Resident answered, "What am I to do? I am directed to do what I have done already."

Sattara is now in a most melancholy state; the people are much troubled at seeing the distressed condition to which they are reduced; and so constantly seized and suspected, they apprehend that they, some time or other, will be made by the British authority to follow the fate of the above sufferers. They know not on whom to rely, and are ignorant on their part what is meant by all this violence, and by such persecution as was never before practised here, and which the people all lament, and are living in dread. The ill-disposed charge them with evidence given, and thus this unlawful course is continued.

I have written the above five articles, with no addition or alteration of the circumstances which occurred.

(The mark of *Soonjee bin Mhosajee Jadow*.)

Witness, true deposition,

(signed) Bappoojee bin Ballajee Baad Modhay, Inhabitant of Bombay.

(True copy of the translation.)

(signed) John Milne.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

To W. H. Wathen, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Bombay, 4 November 1837.

1. IN continuation of the subject of my letters to the address of the Governor-general of India in Council, relative to the cases of the Sattara Raja and his people, and dated the 18th and 28th September, and 7th, 12th and 26th ultimo, I have the honour of enclosing you another address of this date, with the request that it may, as directed by his Lordship in Council, be transmitted to him through this Government, along with their accompaniments.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

1. Bhanjee Rajay, with his sons and his karkoons, suddenly seized by a military party, headed by an European officer; this family is insulted, and carried to the Residency.

2. Violence exercised towards a karkoon, to extort some confession.

Resident questioned as to the cause of their proceedings.

Family intercourse charged as a political offence.

This intercourse never before questioned.

Explanation seemingly satisfactory.

Doubts expressed of the good faith and intentions of Nattoo and Keebay.

3. Bhanjee Rajay liberated, with two of those confined with him.

Abba Sahib detained in the hope of obtaining some confession.

4. His Highness questions the Resident as to the cause of this man's detention; pleads the orders given him.

5. General dread of the people of Sattara, from the circumstances of apprehension to which they are reduced.

No one knows for what these seizures of the most respectable people are made.

Complains that every ill-disposed person is listened to.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

2. Your acknowledgment and transmission to their destination of my letter of the 18th and 28th September have been signified to me; but I have not as yet received any intimation relative to those of the 7th, 12th and 26th ultimo (October), which I request I may be favoured with at your convenience.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Milne*,
late President Medical Board.

To W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., Secretary to the Supreme Government of India, Calcutta.

Sir,

Bombay, 4 November 1837.

1. In the concluding paragraph of my last letter of the 26th ultimo (October), which I had the honour of addressing you, with a request that it might be laid along with its two accompaniments, Nos. 1 and 2, before his Lordship in Council, I adverted to my early intention of soliciting his notice of a very important circumstance, the seizure and imprisonment of Balla Sahib Chitness, of the Sattara state, which I trust will tend to throw great light on the secret springs which have worked so much misery and mischief at that court.

2. Balla Sahib is a highly respectable man, most laborious, exact and intelligent in the conduct of business and of his duties, and having been the person who in the midst of the battle of Ashtee, and at the eminent risk of his life, passed through the contending armies to reach General Smith, and announce to him the intended separation of the Raja of Sattara from the Peishwa's force; he was considered then to have performed a most important service, and to have prevented the hazard of great slaughter, as it was impossible for the British troops to discriminate at such a moment their friends from their foes; he also, in connexion with the Dewan Govind Rao's late father, was the person who framed and conducted with Mr. Elphinstone all the arrangements made with the present Raja, whose separation from the Peishwa, by reducing him to the condition of an insurgent, was considered an important step towards the restoration of tranquillity to the country.

3. Such a person is not likely to commit an act of folly; indeed, his duties are sufficiently onerous and complicated to obviate any desire to multiply them; and knowing perfectly what he and all the Sattara Court do of the efficiency of British troops in action, and of the feebleness of the Hubshee, which scarcely deserves the name of a state, not being in fact equal to many of our own and the Raja's Tallookas or Manshittadaree districts, and being a property only yielding about (75,000) seventy-five thousand rupees a year, yet Balla Sahib is charged with some secret and improper intercourse with that Chief or his people; it is not, however, in reason to be credited that any one at the Court of Sattara ever entertained the insane notion of urging to an act of hostility this most inoffensive and quietly disposed man (the Hubshee), whom even the Peishwa, who had excited nearly the whole Mahratta confederacy, and had large armies in motion, failed in any respect to influence; and that he should now be supposed to listen to the Raja of Sattara, who possesses no visible means of resistance, or of making any impression on the British power had he been so inclined, does not surely require any kind of refutation to show that such an allegation is a perfect absurdity, and must have been imagined through ignorance, and without the least consideration; for although the Chitness and his forefathers have during the last century maintained a friendly intercourse with his relations in that part of the Kohkim from which his ancestors originally came, no one until now ever imagined the idea of converting such family intercourse into a state offence, nor has any Resident at Sattara before objected to those reciprocal acts of kindness which are general throughout India.

4. In the deposition No. 1, art. 2, it is mentioned by a man who has been disappointed in not obtaining employment from the Raja, that the Chitness received some time ago a quantity of Konkan produce, cocoa-nuts and betel-nuts, which were sent to him as a customary present on the marriage of two of his family; and if every public officer who receives a flower or some fruit as a present is to be charged with corruption, few would be left to conduct the public service, and the Governor himself would be obliged to move with the rest, because all are strictly precluded from receiving any presents. That a British agent, therefore, could have been prevailed on to believe that any improper intercourse in consequence of such reciprocal family attentions was carrying on between the Raja of Sattara or any of his people, and the Hubshee and his people, no one till now ever imagined such a case, nor would it ever have been conceived, had not the military intrigues, casting reflections on the Dewan, awakened the suspicions of ill-informed or designing men, whose mischievous propensities have led them to try what can now be made of the Chitness' intercourse with his relations in the Hubshee's districts.

5. To enable his Lordship in Council to determine this point, I request you to solicit his attention to the declaration of the lad Bhawoo, as given in No. 1, art. 1, of the present accompaniments, wherein he states, that after he was apprehended he was in a state of alarm, not knowing what might happen to him; that a paper was thereafter presented to him for signature, written by Ballajee Punt Keebay, the contents of which were not made known to him, and that he signed it through fear; but when questioned before the Chitness, and in presence of the Acting Resident, he declares the truth in the following terms, that "Ballajee Punt Keebay wrote the deposition agreeably to his own pleasure, and took* my signature to it. I made my signature to that deposition because I was afraid, from their being powerful, and knew not what they might do me; what they wrote is all false; the Chitness gave no letter to me." How has this man (Ballajee Punt Keebay) been proved by

his

Vide No. 2, art. 2.

* *Sic orig.*

his own witness to have extorted from (a lad), under the influence of fear, a false deposition written by himself (Keebay), with the felonious intent of implicating in an alleged conspiracy, for the purpose of levying hostility against the British Government, Balla Sahib Chitness, to the injury of his reputation and high character as a public officer, and to the ruin of himself and family.

6. In further reference to the insidious conduct of this man (Ballajee Punt Keebay), I beg to bring to his Lordship's recollection the deposition No. 2, which accompanied my letter of the 12th ultimo, in which there is strong presumptive evidence that this man had corruptly proposed for a sum of money to effect the liberation of the Dewan Govind Rao, and if that proposal thrice made is coupled with the present felonious act in the case of the lad, with a view of implicating in a criminal charge an honourable man, such vicious proceedings cannot escape the severe censure of his Lordship in Council; nor will the neglect shown to Balla Sahib, on being first conveyed to the Residency by the British authority there, pass without his Lordship's notice, for on the first day he was unable to obtain food, and remained for 15 days without seeing the Acting Resident; this treatment of a man of rank and good consideration, who had rendered most important services to both Governments, is far from being creditable to this Acting Resident, who, I can only infer, was ignorant of the merits of this respectable individual, whom he treated with such insult and so much neglect.

7. The deposition No. 3, herewith transmitted, has reference to the proceedings of Ballajee Punt Nattoo towards the Chitness, when about to be removed from Sattara to Poonah, and is essential in developing this man's dangerous character and sinister proceedings; he (Ballajee Punt Nattoo), who seems to be at present specially and confidentially employed by the Acting Resident, or as an Agent of the Government, paid him (the Chitness) a visit, and, after addressing him in very affected friendly terms, most insidiously endeavours to betray him into a confession of what he (Nattoo) well knew had no foundation, and to effect his most reprehensible purpose is guilty of declaring a gross falsehood, and of making a most flagitious attempt to entrap an honourable man, by stating "that the Raja and the Dewan had confessed their having been engaged in corrupt practices:" that such a man should have been found leagued with a British representative, and encouraged by a British Government, after such an example of vice, cannot but be disapproved by his Lordship in Council. It is essential to mention, for the information of his Lordship in Council, that this man (Nattoo) was formerly employed in a high office in the Sattara state; but the Raja, finding that his conduct was such as he did not approve, applied to Captain Grant, who, on explaining the state of the case to Mr. Elphinstone, obtained his removal; he is therefore considered in every thing inimical to the Raja and to his officers, particularly to the Chitness, with whom he had a virulent dispute about some points of religion and caste, which he still remembers with injurious feelings; and the sketch here given in No. 3, art. 2, by the Chitness, of his (Nattoo's) various hostile acts in addressing him so pointedly and indignantly, after the insidious attempt to deceive him, will afford essential points of information to his Lordship in Council, as they refer to those discussions which this man (Nattoo) has originated, and are yet undecided between the Government and the Raja, connected with the Neera boundary and Punt Sucheo's jagheer, and that also of Shaik Meera.

8. But it is necessary to observe to his Lordship in Council, if this man (Nattoo), a person seemingly confidentially employed by the British Government, really credited what he affects to lay to the charge of the Chitness, it may be asked, as he was perfectly aware of the pretence and object of the Hubshee's vakeel at Sattara, whose business there was chiefly confined to himself (Nattoo), from having farmed the Punt Sucheo's jagheer, and consequently principally concerned in the conduct of the affairs of the vakeel, "why he did not then apprise the Resident of any thing improper?" or, if not discovered then, when or how did he make the discovery? a discovery which, to admit its tendency, would imply insanity in two parties, the Raja of Sattara, who is said to have devised the plot, and the Hubshee, who listened to him; but the insidious falsehood here detailed shows that this man (Nattoo) is unworthy of any trust being reposed in him, or any credit in his statements or reports.

9. But if such are the expedients which have been resorted to in order to implicate the Court of Sattara, his Lordship in Council will see the imperative necessity of disengaging the British Government from its connexion with such dangerous agents, and restoring to its confidence and to their officers and families those highly respectable individuals now in disgraceful confinement; nor will his Lordship in Council, I trust, fail to afford that reparation which he may consider due to innocence, integrity and honour.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Milne, M.D.,*
late President Bombay Medical Board.

No. 1.—TRANSLATION of a Mahratta original Yad or Message from the Sattara Raja, relative to the Seizure and Imprisonment of Balla Sahib Chitness, on the 1st August 1837; dated 30 Ashad, Tuesday, 28th Moon Rahaborul.

1st of August 1837. On this day, Ballajee Keebay, with two Chupprassus and one Chopdar, having gone to Balla Sahib, the Chitness Pundit Sumunt informed him that he had been summoned to the Residency, and carried him to the Resident's bungalow, where that honourable gentleman waited for some time, and being disappointed of seeing the

1. Arrest of Balla Sahib, the Chitness, and representing the treatment he experienced.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

2. Deviation from all former usage towards and the neglect of the Chitness; honourable mention made of his services and high character.

Raja complains of the conduct of the British authorities; alarm excited in the city of Sattara; Chitness' general hospitality.

Cause of the Chitness' arrest mentioned.

Rumour states that some intercourse with the Hubshee had been laid to the Chitness' charge.

Vakeel of the Hubshee sent to Bombay and to Poonah, on a claim of some revenue share referred by the British Government to the Raja of Sattara.

3. Seized and imprisoned as people have been at Sattara, in ignorance and dread of what was intended, inconsistencies are stated as likely to occur.

Ballajee Punt Nattoo formerly very troublesome, and removed from the office he held in the Sattara state.

Ballajee Punt Keebay stated to be a troublesome character.

The adherents of the ex-Raja of Nagpore noticed to be objectionable people, and never noticed by the Raja.

Suspicion regarding these people.

Raja, under present circumstances of violence and alarm, doubtful who he can trust.

Neglect of the Raja by the Bombay Government. No steps taken in adjusting the Raja's claims,

the Resident, asked permission to return to his house. Ballajee Punt Keebay and Ballajee Punt Nattoo refusing his request, told him that he had no order of the Resident to return home, and imprisoned him there, where he was obliged to remain the whole night in want of food. They discharged all of his attendants, except that of his kutmutgur and a servant; and the restriction is so made for him that he is not allowed to go even to the necessary without being guarded by two or more sentries (sepoys).

Next day, after pitching a tent, Ballajee Punt Nattoo ordered dinner to be prepared for him (the Chitness). The Resident has not seen him yet. It is quite contrary to all usage for the Resident that he should not have paid his compliments to the Chitness Pundit Sumunt, as, he being a man of high family, and having hereditary rights, and who has from a great length of time served the Maharaj Sirkar with fidelity and with the utmost toil, and was instrumental in concluding the treaty with the English Government and Maharaj Sirkar, with whose dignity and intelligence Mr. Elphinstone is well acquainted, such rude conduct and injustice on the part of the English authorities he had never before experienced, nor heard to have occurred, thus so unwarrantably and forcibly to attack and dishonour this honourable gentleman, and to excite in the city a melancholy and alarming feeling, thus to act at the instance of low persons, whose misbehaviour has been often proved. There is now no dependence to be placed on the part of the British Government, which was once relied on. Several of the people of his caste, and others, are always in the habit of going to his house, with the desire of obtaining service; there they receive dinner, of which the people of this country are aware. A lad, by name Bhawoo, under a cloak or pretext, asked the favour of that honourable gentleman to send with him one of his servants, as he intended to proceed to his country; and while he (Bhawoo) was pursuing the course of his journey, he was apprehended, and afterwards the Chitness was summoned. The lad is at present in the house of Ballajee Punt Nattoo and Ballajee Punt Keebay. There having been a dispute for some time between the people of the Brahmin and of him (the Chitness), on account of some religious points, they are in contest with him, together with his kinsmen, and might, through enmity, have prevailed upon the lad to give his deposition in what terms they please; and whether he has been compelled to give any writing is not known as yet; but if so, it is not to be relied on. The rumour immediately flew, on his apprehension, that the Chitness had been implicated in some recent act of committing corruptness with the petty Government of Hubshee, of the caste of Jinjeera, whose Government every person knows, and of his army what number he possesses, rendering him incapable of committing any act of corruptness. It is all violence and suspicion, on the part of the British authority, to imagine that he is the possessor of a large quantity of money to corrupt and levy war against the British Government, so powerfully established throughout India, and known in general not to be easily overcome or defeated, by even the whole of the powers of India, if they even join together.

Some time ago, a vakeel of the Hubshee was deputed both to Poonah and to the Bombay Government for some affair connected with the Mahal of the Sucheo Punt, for which he petitioned Government, and it was answered that he was referred to his Highness the Maharaj Sirkar, as the Punt Sucheo is subjected to that authority, conformably to that letter. He was introduced to the British functionary here, Ballajee Punt, who was the interpreter who made the case known to the Punt Sucheo; and what was the result was not known here; but he was with him when he proceeded to the Peishwa at Poonah.

Some Mahratta Sirdars having been seized, and been forced to write their deposition, among whom some have been released, and there are still some in confinement, it may so happen that inconsistencies may appear on a very simple case, and that some time or other these will be laid hold of, and some declare falsehood, from terror or dread of grievous bodily harm, or from the hope of future rewards, which cannot be ascertained. The cruelty of Brahmins is well known, and their deceit, and through them this affair is going on in secret examination with these men. I formerly met with their false accusations; for at the time of Mr. Grant, Ballajee Punt Nattoo was very troublesome, and began to show his violence, which was reported to the Bombay Government through the Residency, and his interference was put a stop to from that time up to this; but it has at present recommenced. Ballajee Punt Keebay is a man who is disposed to be troublesome, and Major Briggs knew that Ballajee Punt Nattoo is a person who was in the dispute of the above alluded to religious affair with the caste of the Chitness, which the people know and recollect. The above said Mahadic and Mohitay are not the subjects of this Government, but of the Nagpore state, living in this country; and when there was a domestic dispute between them, it appeared they are connected. A letter was addressed to them by the widow of the late Sindia through Nimbalkur, and it was immediately communicated to Mr. Grant; therefore, it was suspected that they would, some time or other, revenge this; but I hope they and others with them may act sincerely, and remember their ancestors, and not to allow to depart from their view their caste and character, or turn at the offers of money which these gentlemen make to depose to what is proposed to them. The British authority, perhaps to show the reality of their proceedings, may bring these men to prove the evidence, and to allow that they, being of his Highness's family or of his caste, had so proved this evidence; thus, through this insidious course, and similar accusations, I am even doubtful of trusting my own faithful servants.

The injustice which has prevailed, and the differences raised, and the little trust now put in the Bombay Government, as I have experienced it, and having observed that though there is a substantial letter from the Court of Directors to me, authorizing me to claim the jagheers, yet the dispute has not been adjusted. My proposal was made known to Government

ment through the Residency, and the answer was issued, that it would be arranged agreeably to the Court of Directors' intimation. favourably; but nothing is effected; and since that time this dispute has occurred, and increased to this extent, and at last imprisoned my Dewan Govind Rao, on the charge brought against him of corruptness; wherefore, and having experienced the liberality and impartiality of my European friend, Dr. Milne, I requested him to ask the permission of the Bombay Government to examine into my perplexed case, and to bring it to the perfect knowledge of the English Government, which was not complied with; nor have they deputed Commissioners, as I requested, to examine my case. Difficulties heaped on the Raja.

I do, as in duty bound, sincerely pray for my friend, Dr. Milne, whose sympathy, disinterestedness and justice I wish ever to be remembered, as well as his feeling for the poor, pity for the sorrows of the distressed, and clearness in distinguishing between right and wrong, and acquaintance with the usages of this country, while his repugnance to injustice may be placed on a footing with that of Mr. Elphinstone, the late Governor of Bombay, whose dislike to injustice, as well as that of Mr. Grant and Colonel Robertson, determined them to make every exertion to relieve me from my former state of suffering. Raja thankful for the assistance rendered him by Dr. Milne in explaining his case.

Colonel Lodwick, the late Resident here, who, in unison with Mr. Warden, the late Agent at Poonah Cutchery, listening to low and disreputable persons, brought these differences betwixt the English and the Maharaj Sirkar; and I hope they may not further derange the affairs of the Government, disregarding the fear of God and of sin. He, as he has committed injustice, will yet, I hope, speak the truth; and as every thing, God knows, I have done by the aid of his (Colonel Lodwick's) opinion, and with due consideration—but what is the use of my writing? It is impressed in the mind of the English Government that his Highness the Maharaj is doing every thing through obstinacy; but when the matter is taken into the liberal consideration of the British authorities, which are said to be guided by justice, they will see my fair claims; but if I move, I am charged with deputing a person to England, although I only request some just inquiry into all circumstances, and to be favoured with an early notice of what is intended; but towards this state all is force. 4. Origin of the Raja's difficulties ascribed to the Agent at Poonah.

All the Jagheerdars, even though subjected to me, and they know this, yet for affairs which were to be decided here, complain of them to the Poonah Cutchery, where they, in conformity to the engagement, received their answer to refer to the Maharaj Sirkar, yet they appealed to the British authority of the Resident here, owing to undue interference on his part, so that no inquiry is made. It is entirely in the power of the British Government, and I must think that they have the intention of depriving me, at some time, of my authority; and if they intend to do so, I cannot make objection to what they may even unjustly demand; but I am sorry to receive any reprimand, without it has evidently been merited, or some impropriety proved to warrant my being told that I am obstinate. 5. Raja's authority disputed in consequence of irregular proceedings of his Jagheerdars.

I have written this above yad, with the five articles, at the desire of his Highness the Maharaj, and requested it to be forwarded for the information of the Court of Directors and British Indian Government, in order that they may take steps, by employing respectable and considerate people to adjust these differences as soon as possible. The Raja is anxious that the above explanation of his difficulties should be made known to the Court of Directors and to the Indian Government.

(True message.)

Signed and written by Bappoo Ramdaron Karkoon, Bombay.

(True copy of the translation.)

(signed) John Milne.

No. 1.—The following is the Deposition of Chinnajee bin Byer Jaddow Patell, a Native of Neijam, in the District of Sattara, regarding the Seizure of Balla Sahib, the Chitness of the Sattara State.

1. In the city of Sattara a great many respectable men have been seized and exposed to every indignity, and on the 1st of August Balla Sahib Chitness has also been seized; he was seized in the following manner: that Ballajee Punt Keebay, with some sepoys and a bhalidar, having come from the Residency, carried him to the bungalow next to the Resident's, and a guard around the bungalow was ordered; only one servant and one cook to remain with him, and every one is prohibited from going and speaking to him. The Resident had not yet seen him; and thus all law and justice are now set at defiance. States the seizure of Balla Sahib, and his confinement at the Residency.

2. All the people of the city of Sattara and of the adjacent country have been filled with regret at this occurrence, and they are also in great apprehension of being themselves seized, as no person is safe in his house, and all are liable to suffer from any species of a false accusation which at this evil time may be brought against them, and thus suffer every degradation and injury from what any one may write and say in his deposition, and there is no certainty, if any dislike occurs to them by Ballajee Punt Nattoo and Ballajee Punt Keebay, what these two people may explain to the Resident, and would make evil-disposed people say: here at present there is only enmity and malice at work. The Resident does not appear capable of judgment, or of acting with any consideration, and in examining what is right and what is wrong. General alarm and apprehension of being arrested; states that Ballajee Punt Nattoo and Ballajee Punt Keebay are the promoters of these acts of violence.

3. No letters are allowed to pass from or to Sattara, and if any on business are sent, then Ballajee Punt Nattoo and Ballajee Punt Keebay seize them, by means of sending sepoys. Now Rowjee Dameron is a relation of Balla Sahib Chitness, and of the Karboree of the Shannaputta, whose relation that lad also is; he on the day preceding met Rowjee Dameron, States that no person can now pass or repass from Sattara without danger of being arrested.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Cause surmised of the arrest of Balla Sahib.

Daveron, and they both jointly agreed to some measure which I did not comprehend, but the next day he requested Balla Sahib to lend him his servant on the road; Balla Sahib lent him his servant; this was intimated to Ballajee Punt Nattoo and Ballajee Keebay by that Rowjee Daveron, and they through enmity sent sepoy to apprehend him; at present, he (the lad) is taking his dinner with Ballajee Punt Nattoo and Ballajee Punt Keebay; I do not know what they may teach a lad to say and write in his deposition.

These three people seem to have given some statement to the Resident, and placed Balla Sahib in custody, but the Resident had not, when I left Sattara, considered the case, which places the most respectable people beyond the influence of all law and justice.

This statement is written by me, and there is no difference in my deposition. Seven days ago I left Sattara.

(The mark of *Chinnajee bin Rajee Jaddow Patell*.)

Witnesses :

Davetajee bin Bawajee, Patell of Lalekawady, in the district of Sattara.

Bappojee bin Ballajee Bahlod Govoday, Patell in the district of Kohed Rhoddaj.

(True copy of the translation of the deposition.)

(signed) John Milne.

No. 2.—TRANSLATION of a Mahratta Yad or Memorandum from his Highness the Maharaj Chuttrupathe to Dr. Milne; a message sent from his Highness to him with Rowjee Bappojee, in order to present it to him through the hand of Rungoo Bappojee. Sattara, dated 19th August 1837. Received on the 6th September 1837.

Inquiry into the case of the Chitness, showing a most nefarious attempt to ruin that respectable officer through means of a false instrument, stated to have been the deposition of the lad Bhawoo, but actually framed by Ballajee Punt Keebay.

Bhawoo stated that his signature was given through fear.

Ellajee Mohitay states that cocoa-nuts were sent to the Chitness from the Hubshee; Chitness replied, that these were sent by his relations on the occasion of the marriage of two of his children, and that his intercourse with his relations in that quarter had been maintained for many years, and never before questioned.

1. On the 18th August the Resident, Colonel Ovans, investigated into the case of the Chitness and the lad Bhawoo, and perused the deposition before the Chitness; at that time Bhawoo said, that no one gave him a letter to carry with him; but Suddoha Wamon Shewar Shewardhumker, being a relation to the Chitness, on account of which he verbally sent a message to him, stating that "In this year you came to Poonah, and after your departure from thence to your country, the English Government was engaged in search of you; this I heard in public; therefore, if you were to be asked any questions, speak what is true, as there is no cause to fear for faith and truth." "I myself wrote the message on a paper, that I might not forget it; if there be any thing written, it is by my hand, which the Chitness does not know." Thereupon the Resident, Colonel Ovans, said to the lad, "How did you write in your deposition?" Then Bhawoo replied, that "Ballajee Punt Keebay wrote the deposition agreeably to his own pleasure, and took my signature to it; I made my signature to that deposition, because I was afraid from their being powerful, and knew not what they might do to me. What they wrote is all false; the Chitness gave no letter to me; I myself wrote the letter, and made a doll, through the fear of this disturbed state (this cabal), and the Chitness does not know what I have done." Thereupon the Chitness said to the Resident, that he should think and consider of all these circumstances very carefully.

2. On the 17th August the Resident made inquiries into the plots formed by Ellajee Mohitay, who said that the Chitness receives cocoa-nuts, betel and areca nuts from the Hubshee, and gives to his Highness the Maharaj; to which the Chitness replied, that "They are our relations, and on this account they have been in the habit of sending things to me for a great length of time, and in last year, when my son's wedding took place, they had sent cocoa-nuts, and now betel and areca nuts from their country; it has no connexion with any secret and hidden proceeding. It is a rule existing at present among the people of this large country, to despatch and receive fruits and other things of that nature to and from their relations. What corruption is there in this? Then you, Ellajee, have formed false plots against his Highness at the time of your being employed under the Raja of Nagpore; you, through false and baneful practices, deprived him of his Government, and now again you have raised this falsity against the Chitness and the Maharaj, whom you wish should be deprived of his Government;" after this, he said nothing. There has been and is a coolness betwixt his Highness and Ellajee Mohitay, as his Highness did not employ him, because he is the relation of Maddojee, late Raja of Nagpore, and also because there is a family dispute between Ellajee and Dinkur Rao.

Charge against a person for having instigated the Goa Government to join the Raja of Sattara. This man states that he had no knowledge on the subject.

3. The Resident, Colonel Ovans, brought Bowlajee Naynok Kasker, and charged him with having excited rebellion in conjunction with the Goa Government. He replied, he does not know what this rebellion is, but he was employed by his Highness under the Sirda of the Maglayee Lowars; he knows nothing else.

Search made by order of the Resident in the Dewan Govind Rao's house, and stated to be an unlawful practice.

4. Ballajee Punt Keebay, by an order of the Resident, came and entered Govind Rao's house, and made a narrow search into all the rooms and halls of the house; thus these unlawful practices, violence and force are still continued.

Abba Parusness, formerly banished for corruption, permitted, when in utter distress, to return. His son confined for theft, and he (the father) now stated to be in league with the two principal characters in the present plot.

5. While Abba Parusness was employed in the Adawlut, he was found guilty of receiving bribes, on account of which he had been banished by Captain Grant by the desire of his Highness, when he was reduced to great want; at that time the Chitness solicited his Highness, and by his Highness's order brought him back to the city. His son had committed theft, and was

was imprisoned for some days through this his evil disposition. He (Abba Parusness) has come and leagued with Ballajee Punt Keebay and Ballajee Punt Nattoo, and with the enemies of the Chitness, and has slandered him, which is all false. He has thus brought an accusation against his Highness and the Chitness.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

6. Bhanjay Bajay, and Abba and Appa Mahadee Mohetay, and who were serving under the ex-Raja of Nagpore, came here, but whom his Highness has not employed in his service. Their family dispute, and the dispute between their brothers, were formerly written in their deposition, with full explanation. Now that the English Government is displeased with the Maharaj's government, they will become confederates against his Highness, and I do not know what they may write and tell the Resident; if a person were to use force he may obtain what he chooses; I have no confidence now even in my family, and what reliance can be placed on these Mahratta strangers; thus these intrigues are continued, and no dependence can be placed on what they may write in deposition. If a powerful person was to do any thing by force, he will obtain the thing he chooses very easily; I have no confidence in these depositions from such intrigues.

Bhanjay Bajay and his two sons were formerly suddenly apprehended by a military party, and, as men under the influence of fear may not always tell the truth (as shown in the case of the lad Bhawoo), little dependence can be placed on these, under such circumstances.

States that such acts, with the intention of discovering so widely-extended a conspiracy as is alleged, by exciting the vengeance of evil-disposed men against their neighbour, can produce no good effects.

7. Intimacy has continued betwixt his Highness and the British Government without any interruption or doubt; but now this is brought in question, and there has been no decision in the case which his Highness faithfully and without any hesitation laid before them. On that account, his Highness intimated his desire that he should be allowed to depute a person to the Home authority, and to Calcutta. In consequence of which discussion, evil-minded people, through baneful practices, have formed these false plots against his Highness the Maharaj. For this purpose his Highness transmitted one letter to London and one to Calcutta, stating the whole circumstances, and requesting them to send some gentlemen here for the purpose of inquiry into the plots formed by these people, but no answer is yet issued from those governments; now, they formed their plot so as to endanger my life, without holding before them the fear of sin, disgrace, dishonour, infringement of laws or any rule established and known. For no earthly reason has all this been brought about, and this course employed to make out some great crime, and they act in every thing as they like, they regard not the letters of his Highness; but his Highness has a firm reliance and strong confidence in Lord Auckland, Governor-general of India, and in your kindly disposition. I am helpless in consequence of these false plots, and my head is bent to the earth. Now, therefore, I solicit your honour to represent and justify the case of this Sirkar, and make every thing clear to the minds of both Governments. I therefore beg you to send Rungoo Bappoojee to London; I have every reliance on you; you know all the detailed account of my case, therefore be pleased to depute Rumgooba to London, with every comfort, that he may reach it in safety. The difficulties that now surround me I am unable to describe, I have never been reduced to such a horrid situation, nor has such, probably, ever before been heard of.

Refers to the uniform cordiality existing between the British Government and his Highness; unable, however, to obtain any reply from the Government of Bombay to his communications relative to the Punt Sucheo, he was compelled to apply to the Home authorities.

States that there are no earthly grounds for the present proceedings.

Reliance on Lord Auckland.

Raja solicits the particular circumstances of his situation to be explained; and wishes, as the case was said to be referred to London and Calcutta, that his Vakeel should be sent to London.

Misery to which the Raja is reduced.

My only hope is, that you will bring the affairs of this Sirkar into the light, from the present darkness which surrounds them, and expose the plots formed by these intriguers, and cause those accusers to be punished, that they never again make such an attempt. Although this Sirkar has always conducted itself lawfully and with fidelity to the English Government, yet darkness has spread over his Highness, and without enlightening this darkness this Sirkar will not be happy. Provided you were to make your appearance here, then it would have been better, and then you would know the whole facts, what is true and what wrong, and with the hope of your visit here, the people of this country would have been well pleased, but the will of the English Government must guide you; you should come here with their order, then every thing will be right.

Raja states that he has always acted with fidelity.

Observes that Dr. Milne's presence would do great good at Sattara.

The above seven paragraphs are truly described.

Written by Rowjee Bappoojee, with the dictation of his Highness the Maharaj Chuttraputtee.

These are seven paragraphs, delineated on the 6th September 1837.

Written by *Rowjee Bappajee*.

(True copy of the translation.)

(signed) John Milne.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

No. 3.—TRANSLATION of a Message sent to Dr. Milne, with Nilkurt Rao Penthad, in the year Sorr Sum Summan Sutta Seen Myatyn un Alroff (August 1837), being the circumstances of the Conversation held between the Honourable Balla Sahib and Ballajee Punt Nattoo.

Insidious attempts made by Nattoo to prevail on the Chitness to confess that he was engaged in some plot; adding a promise of their speaking in his favour to the Resident.

Chitness states that he (Nattoo) knew more of the Hubshee's business than he (the Chitness) did; as he (Nattoo) was the principal party concerned and affected as the farmer of the Punt Sucheo's territory.

Nattoo is said to have raised the difficulties regarding the Neera river boundary, for his own purposes.

Nattoo declares an insidious falsehood.

Alludes to the period of the rupture with the Peishwa.

Chitness states that he was the medium of establishing the friendship between his Highness and British Government.

Chitness charges Nattoo with other false statements.

Chitness again charges Nattoo with falsehood.

Nattoo charged as the promoter of all the present false representations which have so injuriously affected so many respectable men.

Nattoo charged with having involved the Peishwa's government.

Chitness states that, sooner or later, the present false statements will be brought to light, and he, Nattoo and others, will no doubt get their deserts.

This is stated to be a brief account of the conversation which passed.

1. BALLAJEE Punt Nattoo came to Balla Sahib, previously to his departure to Poonah, and said, that you should confess this business in question, and speak what is the state of the case, and by means of which you will be set at liberty from confinement. He spoke all this to him as if he wished it to appear that he was very partial to him (the Chitness) and his intimate friend. He also said, that he would speak to the Resident about the affair.

2. To which the Chitness replied, that he had committed no act of corruptness, and you are quite aware of the circumstances of the Hubshee's case. "You, yourself, were, in fact, the person principally concerned in that business. The Hubshee had a share in Mawdgaum, in the Punt Sucheo's territory, for which reason his cackoon was always in attendance on you, who were communicating with the English Government; you are also the servant of the English Government; and you and Ballajee Punt Keebay might have informed the Resident of this circumstance. I told you and Ballajee Punt Keebay to represent the case to the Resident, and you did accordingly. There is nothing tending to corruptness here, Dada. You advanced a sum of money to the Punt Sucheo as a debt, and required the management of his territory, when you created these difficulties and discussions regarding the north and south side of the river Neera, and raised that misunderstanding between his Highness and the English Government; this I cannot greatly admire, and unless I act corruptly, or unless there is any document to show my want of integrity, you now ask me to confess—confess, what!" Thereupon Ballajee Punt Nattoo said, that "his Highness the Maharaj and Govind Rao had declared in a deposition that they had committed an act of corruptness, and you, for no advantage, take all this on yourself. You are aware of the circumstance of the time of Bajerao, and you were a principal in the secret communication between his Highness the Maharaj and the English; at that time, Gokla, having showed his greatness, took all that on him, but at last fell in battle, which you saw; therefore I speak to you as a friend."

Afterwards, the Chitness replied, that "Dada, I and you are well acquainted with these circumstances; I established the friendship between his Highness the Maharaj and the English Government, by means of which the benefit they obtained you know full well: they (this government) now forget the promises which Mr. Elphinstone made, and the assurances he gave to us confidentially; and in what manner the arrangements were made, you know; all that you know. At that time yourself made a representation to the British Government, and gave a written acknowledgment, which you know full well. Though we have always conducted affairs according to that agreement, yet you made a false representation to the Resident Lieutenant-colonel Lodwick, and have brought difficulties on his Highness the Maharaj, and have stated to him that we are false in our conduct, and rebels. You occasioned the affair of the boundary with the Punt Sucheo; you put the jagheer of Shaik Meeza into sequestration, through the agent of the Poonah Kutchery: you produced false accusation of corruptions against his Highness, and you have given your support to several great gentlemen, and have promoted this affair; and now to pretend that his Highness the Maharaj and Govind Rao confessed to a charge of corruptness! It is impossible that you can make such an avowal.

"You have given your support to these intriguers, and have made them speak falsely, and which you pretend to listen to as true; and when his Highness and I speak the truth, you pay no attention to it; you say that it is all false; therefore consider well about these proceedings yourself. You give me an example of Gokla; but remember, you involved the Peishwa's government, and received a reprimand. I think, now, you wish to have a reprimand from his Highness's government, for which I am exceedingly sorry.

"The English Government is said to be just in its conduct; and it will be clearly informed, sooner or later; then I may be sorry to learn what will be the decision in regard to these false accusers." Thus, the conversation was held between Batta Sahib and Ballajee Punt Nattoo. I have written this account of it briefly; if I were to detail it fully I should extend it to great length. It is most disgraceful, that Ballajee Punt Nattoo thus speaks an untruth, and yet the English Government receives it as true: all this circumstance must be made known to the Governor-general and to the Honourable Court of Directors at London.

(signed) *Nelkurst Row Pruthad* (written by himself.)

(True substance of deposition given.)

(signed) *John Milne.*

No. 4.—TRANSLATION of a Yad contained in a Message sent from his Highness the Maharaj Chuttraputtee to Dr. Milne, with Hanluxum Row Wamun, in order to present it to him through the hand of Bungo Bappoojee. Sattara, dated 1st October 1837. Soor Sun Suman Sullasim Myatyer un Aluff.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

ON the 29th September 1837, Ballajee Punt Keebay having come from the Residency, represented to the honourable Balla Sahib Chitness Pundit Somnut the message of Colonel Ovens, the Resident, that the order is received from the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay to send you to Poonah, therefore invite your mother, wives, children, brother, and your relations to be introduced to you here (at the bungalow). Thereupon, the Chitness replied to Keebay, "There is no satisfaction in visiting families at such difficult conjunctures;" but through Keebay's importunate solicitation, the Chitness sent a message to his son and brother to come to meet him: they represented the subject to this Sirkar, and the order was issued that the whole family should go to meet the Chitness, and should do according to the will of the English Government. Afterwards the whole family went and were introduced to the Chitness. At such a crisis, the weeping took place on the part of his wives, children and his relations, which I am incapable of describing; therefore I solicit you to think of this most particularly; as they, forgetting ancient friendship and former services, have falsely accused him; they are employing every means of oppressing this Sirkar and this people.

Announcement of the removal of the Chitness to Poonah.

Distress of his family on the occasion.

Regret of his Highness the Raja at the treatment of his most respectable officers.

On the 30th September 1837, the Resident sent the Chitness to Poonah, at 4 A.M. accompanied by a military guard.

This is the state of things. They, through listening to evil reports, erroneously commit acts; and these accusers gradually heap difficulties on this Sirkar. I am unable to describe all these acts in a prolix manner. Received on the 7th October 1837.

(True copy of the translation.)

(signed) John Milne.

TRANSLATION of the Statement of Ballajee Kasseee Keebay Nisbut, Residency.
Loor Sun Suman Sullasseen Myantyn Aulf. (A. D. 1837.)

THE Sahib having directed me to describe the three circumstances as they occurred; viz. one regarding the first deposition taken of Bhao Gooptey, the other regarding Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees having been brought to the bungalow (Residency) from the Maharaj, and the third that took place on the day preceding the one on which Bulwunt Rao was sent to Poonah, I state (as follows):

1. I wrote the deposition of Bhawoo Gooptey Purbhoe as he dictated. No force was used. Afterwards, going before the Sahib, I read it; then he wrote, with his own hands, clearer lines at the bottom of the deposition, stating that this matter was truly and solemnly written with a view to truth, and that if any difference appeared herein regarding any thing, any punishment which might be requisite should be inflicted. Thus he wrote in presence of the Sahib, on the 24th July 1837. Afterwards, on the 16th August 1837, the Sahib brought and confronted Bhawoo Gooptey with Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees. On that occasion, in order to favour Bulwunt Rao's statement, he stated in the interrogations that he did not write down in presence of Bulwunt Rao the matter which he mentioned to him, and did not put it into the belly of the doll in presence of Bulwunt Rao, but that as Bulwunt Rao had spoken, so he wrote it, sitting in a different place, and that he himself put that paper into the belly of the doll; so he said, and that a mistake had taken place in the deposition before given in. Thus he said, and Bulwunt Rao Chitnees himself acknowledged also, that he had desired Bhawoo Purbhow to communicate the matter to this effect to Sudassea Wamon, that he (Bhawoo) said he would note it down, and that he (the Chitnavees) answered, "Good;" but that it was not written down in his presence. Thus Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees stated.

2. The Sahib having ordered me to go to the Maharaj and deliver a message to him, that as there was some business here with Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees, he might be sent here, the Residency chobdar, Synd Buksoo, and Myajee Chupprasse and myself went, on the 30th of Ashdad Bud (1st August 1837) in the evening; the Maharaj was in the eight-sided room; having gone in there, I made an application, as directed by the Sahib, to the Maharaj. The Maharaj called one of his hoozrias, and said, "Go you with him, and tell Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees that he has been summoned to the Sahib's bungalow (Residency), therefore he should go." He having thus said, the hoozria and myself came out of the room; then I and the hoozria were called back, and recalling the hoozria the Maharaj called Abba Parusness, who was outside, and charged him with the message above-mentioned, to deliver to the Chitnavees, and the Maharaj told me to go with Abba. Afterwards, myself, Abba Parusness, and Lynd Buksoo and Myajee, who were outside, these went to the house of the Chitnavees; here the Chitnavees was seated within his house, in the kutcheree; then Abba Parusness whispered into the ear of the Chitnavees the message of the Maharaj. Then the Chitnavees having got up and having bowed to the Deo, sent for his meaira (palanquin), and having ridden in it, he set off; then he and myself came together to the bungalow (Residency) at half-past eight o'clock, P.M., and I said to him, that he might send for his bed, and any necessaries which might be requisite, and that provisions for a furat (a slight repast of fruits, &c.) or dinner were in readiness here; then the Chitnavees said, "To-day being the new moon, I am not to eat any thing a second time, and am not hungry, even."

Afterwards,

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Sic orig.

Afterwards, he sent his man home for a bed, articles of furat, pots and all other necessities, which came to him at 10 o'clock at night; next day a rowtie; and he had his dinner comfortably.

3. By order of the Sahib, I told Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees that next morning he was to go to Poonah, and that he might prepare what surinjam was to be taken with him; upon this, he sent word to his and his brother Ballajee Chitnavees, and another person; these two came from his house and waited personally on the Sahib, and requested, that as Bulwunt Rao was about to go to Poonah, they, as well as the family, might be permitted to visit him; upon this, the Sahib called and directed me to allow those who might come to see him. On being so informed, Ballajee Chitnavees sent word home, and his family and friends came and took leave of him accordingly. 15 November 1837.

(signed in my own handwriting)

Ballajee Kasseey Keebey Nisbut,
Residency of Sattara.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 1.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from Shet Vishnoodass Bhugwandass, of Bombay, to Shet Gungaram Leelodhur, at Sattara.
After Compliments.

FURTHER, the state of things here is good, write good accounts of yourself. Further, your letter written on the 4th Bhodurwa Sood (Monday 14th September) came and reached here on the 8th Sood (Friday 8th September) in the evening, as written therein; it has been read, and the intelligence understood. You have acknowledged the receipt of the letters written by me, which is understood. You have done well. Further, you wrote an order on me for 10,000 (ten thousand) rupees, thus, "you should pay (this sum) on account of Shreemunt Maharaj Chutru Putty, to Synd Meerza Izul Ally, whose residence is at Mazgaon, near the house of the Nuwab Sahib; paying him the amount in Bombay currency; send enclosed a receipt for the depositor of the cash." So you wrote, which is understood. Upon that, according to your instruction, having paid ten thousand rupees to Synd Meer Izul Ally, I have enclosed his receipt in this letter. Acknowledge its receipt, and credit to my account the sum of ten thousand rupees, on the 9th of Bhodurwa Sood (Saturday 9th September), and write an answer immediately. Further, you drew hoondees for 5,000 rupees of Poonah on two persons, therefore, by effecting a saving in the rate of exchange, according to your advice, I will write. Know this. Further, the receipt is in the Persian writing. Know this; and continue to send me commissions, and to write letters, and send for anything that you may require. Dated in Suvunt 1893, Bhadurwa Sood 9th (Saturday 9th September 1837). The letters enclosed by you have been delivered to their respective addresses. Know this. Here the rates of exchange of the different parts of the country are as follow:

				Rs.	Annas.					Rs.	Annas.
Poonah	-	-	-	107	2	Oojur	-	-	-	102	2
Pallee	-	-	-	105	4	Baroda	-	-	-	92	5
Jeypoor	-	-	-	106	6	Benares	-	-	-	100	10
Surat	-	-	-	100	15	Ahmedabad	-	-	-	93	10

Such are the rates of exchange. What will be the case to-morrow, Shri Ballajee knows. Return an answer to this letter immediately. Sukharam sends his compliments. From what is written above, know the accounts. Now a receipt for 10,000 rupees is enclosed; acknowledge its receipt. You drew the hoondees in Poonah (currency), therefore effecting a saving in the rate of exchange. I will write. Know this. Further, from hence in 1892 (A.D. 1836), hoondees in Chandwur were drawn on you. Write the rate of their exchange as follows:

Chandwur Rupees:

500.—First under date the 9th Ashud Sood, Thursday; a hoondee, one piece for rupees, 500; received from Purbhoo Sukharam Bappoojee, by means of Jewabhaw Husraj. Write the rate of exchange of this.

300.—Under date the 11th Chytrey Vud, Tuesday; a hoondee, one piece for 300 rupees Chandwur drawn on you, having received here the amount from Kessowede Balshet bin Govind Shet. Write the rate of this.

As herein set forth, write the rates of exchange of the hoondees. You have received the amount of the hoondees, but you have not written the rates of exchange for these sums. Therefore write the rates immediately. Enclose an account of the hoondees drawn on you in Survunt 1892 (A.D. 1836). Write any commissions. Increase the kindness which you entertain. Deliver the letters enclosed in this letter. Write news. Write letters frequently.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 2.—TRANSLATION of Substance of a Letter in Persian, to the Raja of Sattara from Meer Synd Sukry.

After Compliments.

IN this day, a hoondie for 10,000 rupees sent from the shop of Gungaram Leeladhur, by means of Vishnoodass Bhugwandass has been received. I further represent, that acting immediately with my heart and soul according to order, I will perform the service of the Surkar (Raja) with all my might, and exerting myself to the utmost of my ability, I will perform the service in such a way as there may be success in the business.

Let a correspondence be maintained without fail. In the letters frequently going and coming, let the good wishes of the Hoozoor Surkar (Raja) be written. Protect me in a thousand ways. If there be kindness and pleasure towards your servant, let kind regard be on my brother.

Observe: By the grace of Providence, if elephants and horses be conferred, the matter of Lukhnaw will also come to light.

(signed) *Meer Synd Sakry Ikatoon.*

The above is a translation from a Mahratta translation of the original. But a fac-simile of the letter is sent, as copied by a person who does not understand Persian, from which the sense, perhaps, may be made out.

(signed) *C. Ovans, Acting Resident.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

To W. H. Wathen, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Rutnagherree, Collector's Office, 31 August 1837.

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that I have received a report from the Mahalkurree at Vingorla, in the Molwan talooka, stating that he had received private information, that a body of men, amounting to about 200, had assembled at the village of Palee, in the Warree territory, situated about four miles from Vingorla, and that it was their intention to attack the factory at that place, and carry off from thence a consignment of four lacs of rupees under the Presidency by the Collector of Dharwar, but deposited in the factory in consequence of the setting in of the monsoon.

R* 4,00,000.

2. The Maholkurree, on receiving the information, immediately gave intelligence to Captain Browne, commanding the detachment of the 10th regiment Native Infantry at Vingorla, who went in pursuit of the robbers, but without success.

3. I beg leave to forward copy of a communication from Captain Browne on this subject, dated 12th instant.

4. The Chieftain of Warree in the mean time commenced making inquiries on the subject, with the view of ascertaining whether any rebels had assembled, and if so, who, and for what purpose.

5. A letter was also sent by a person named Gossall Ludjie Redken, (now not to be found) to the Chieftain, and also to the (British) Vakeel, stating that certain persons were concerned in the affair, upon which some of the persons alluded to in the letter were seized by the Chief of Warree, and the examination of five persons (mentioned in the margin) were sent to me at Rutnagherree.

1. Hurbhut bin Ramchunder Chut Hulbia.
2. Rhambhut bin Suddoshew Chut Abiankur.
3. Nattoo Abbajee Bhundorec.
4. Ram Sabajee Pundit.
5. Visrow Furjund.

6. I beg leave to submit a translate substance of the examinations of the five persons, from which, together with the information I have received from Captain Browne and the Mahalkurree at Vingorla, I think it may be gathered that it was the intention of certain persons to carry off the treasure from Vingorla, but that the plan appears now to have been abandoned.

7. I have requested Captain Browne, commanding the detachment of the 10th regiment stationed at Vingorla, to act in such a manner as he may deem judicious, in the event of the armed party above alluded to again approaching Vingorla.

8. I have requested the Chief of Sawunt Warree to send to me the five persons alluded to in the fifth paragraph, and to endeavour to capture the other persons who were concerned in this business. I am also making every inquiry into the subject, and in the event of further information being obtained, the same shall be reported to you.

9. I have written to the Collector of Dharwar on the subject, and have suggested the propriety of his adopting measures for the early transmission of the treasure in question to Bombay.

10. Although the information received by me is very vague and imperfect, yet I consider it my duty to bring it, in its present state, to the notice of Government, and not to wait until the inquiries into the case are fully completed.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Richard Spooner,*
Acting 1st Assistant Collector in charge.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

To R. Spooner, Esq. Assistant Collector in Charge, Rutnagherree.

Sir,

Vingorla, 12 August 1837.

I do myself the honour to advise you of a movement made by a party of the men under my command last night, in the direction of the village of Pall, in consequence of the intelligence conveyed to me by the Malkurree, of a body of men (armed), consisting of about 200, having assembled for the last two or three nights past at a pagoda in the vicinity of that place; and that it was their intention to make an attempt upon the treasure in the factory, and in case of failure at that point, to endeavour, no doubt, to plunder the town.

Thinking I should best defeat the intended project by moving towards their haunt, I marched, as I have already stated, last night, but did not fall in with them; whether they were aware of our approach, the surrounding dense jungle affording facility for escaping, or that they had assembled elsewhere, it is at present impossible to say, but there is not a doubt entertained as to their having been in the neighbourhood.

The movement of the troops on this occasion may have the effect of deterring, for some little time, similar meetings in the immediate vicinity of Vingorla.

I lost no time in acquainting the officer commanding the detachment of Warree with the intelligence I had received, and of any intended movement in the direction of the village of Pall, so that he might be on his guard.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. W. Browne,*

Captain 10th Regiment N. I. commanding at Vingorla.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Richard Spooner, Acting 1st Assistant Collector in charge.*

TRANSLATE Substance of Examination taken by the Chief of Sawunt Warree, of Hurbhut bin Ramchundr chut Hubbia, an Inhabitant of that State.

THE examinant states that a person by name Nana Wied came from Sattara, and informed him that the Sirdars above the Ghauts had entered into a conspiracy to take possession of all the country at present in the possession of the (British), and that he (Nana Wied) had come to collect men from the Warree country; that he had already engaged men from the Goa territory, and that he expected a supply of money from the Ghauts, on the receipt of which he should commence to take by force the forts of Malwan, Rane, Vingorla, &c.

The examinant further states, that the aforesaid Nana Wied died, and that about a month ago, three persons, names mentioned in the margin, associates of Nana Wied, informed him (the examinant) that they had assembled 200 men at Pallee, and requested him to collect more men, and that they would pay them; that he then asked for what purpose the men were to be assembled, on which the three men informed him that it was their intention to take the forts of Rane, Vingorla and Malwan; he then agreed to assemble some men, and did prevail on about 10 men to join the band, but that he was afterwards informed that the band had abandoned the place.

(True translate.)

(signed) *Richard Spooner, Acting 1st Assistant Collector in charge.*

TRANSLATE Substance of Examination taken by the Chief of Sawunt Warree, of Rambhut bin Suddashew Chut Abhiawkur, an Inhabitant of Monjee Kolsee, in the Malwan Talooka, and lately in the service of the said late Nana Wied.

THE examinant states, that on or about the 1st of Shravern Lood (2d August 1837), he saw the persons whose names are enumerated in the margin in conversation (on what subject he does not know), on the veranda of Neroorkur (a resident of Sawunt Warree). Five or six days afterwards the examinant, with 15 others, followed Bassoo Ghatga to Pallee, where about 250 men had assembled together with arms. The examinant heard Gossall Sudjee Redkur say to Bassoo Ghatga, that more men had been expected from some places, and that others would be brought by Bawoolsing Purdasee; the armed men, so collected, questioned Gopall Ludjee, as to the object which was intended in gathering the armed men; in reply he (Gopall Sudjee) informed them that it was their determination to attack the detachment of a regiment stationed at Vingorla; on hearing this, the examinant fled to Sawunt Warree, and on his arrival there, Hurbhut Hulmbia asked him why he had come to Warree, and whether the armed party who intended to proceed on some affair had started (from Pallee), to which the examinant replied, that he was rather alarmed when he heard of the object which they purposed to attain, that therefore he came to Warree, and that he knew nothing of the departure of the armed party.

(True translation.)

(signed) *R. Spooner, Acting 1st Assistant Collector in charge.*

TRANSLATE Substance of Examination taken by the Chief of Sawunt Warree, of Watoo Abbajee, a Peon in the service of Dadeebajee.

THE examinant states, that about four or five days prior to the Nagpunchuree (6th August 1837), Hurbhut Hulmbia asked him whether he was desirous of entering the service of Bapoo

1. Bassoo Ghatga.
2. Bawoo Sing Purdasee.
3. Balcoba Tattia.

1. Bassoo Ghatga.
2. Bawoo Sing Purdasee.
3. Hurbhut Hulmbin.
4. Dhonbo Kotnees, in the service of Dadeebazree.
5. Gossall Sudgie, ditto, ditto.
6. A Mussulman.
- 7 & 8. Coombers, whose names are unknown to the examinant.

Bapoo Ghatga and Tatia Vyed (who had taken their abode in the house of Neeroorkur) to take possession of Vingorla, and added at the same time, that the Portuguese authorities at Goa had been in readiness to afford every assistance to the said Ghatga and Vyed; he (the examinant) in reply, informed Hurbhut Hulmbia that their endeavours to attain the object which was then in view would prove unsuccessful, and that the result would be quite unfavourable to them. Notwithstanding this reply, Hurbhut told the examinant that Gopal Sudjee, Bapoo Ghatga and Tatia Vyed had then gone to Pedneh Araba, a village situated in the Goa territory, to procure a large body of men; Hurbhut, therefore, advised him to proceed there, and to follow them to Pallee, where Hurbhut added that he would also join them. The examinant states that he told Hurbhut that he ought not to speak to him (the examinant) any thing further on this subject.

(True translation.)

(signed) *R. Spooner*, Acting 1st Assistant Collector in charge.

TRANSLATE Substance of Examination taken by the Chief of Sawunt Warree, of Ram Sobajee Pundit, an Inhabitant of Kas, in the Sawunt Warree territory.

THE examinant states that Bawoo Sing Purdassee, his servant Ramjee Ghotwal, and one Brahmin whose name is unknown, arrived at Manjee Khas, and told him to enter the service of their master, who, they stated, was at Pallee, and advised him to proceed there, when Bawoo Sing informed the examinant that the amount of his pay would be settled; whereupon he, with two others, arrived at Pallee and met Bappoo Ghatga and Gopal Sudjee, who told them that they, together with Hurbhut Hulbia and Wattoo Abbajee, were procuring armed men to take possession of the forts of Vingorla, Malwan and Raree, and that others were expected from certain other places, including those of Dadeebajee; the examinant, with certain others, sojourned for two nights at Pallee, and assured Bappoo Ghatga and Gopal Sudjee, that in the event of Dadeebajee's servants uniting with the band they would also join it, but not otherwise. While the examinant abode at Pallee, Bappoo Ghatga and Gopal Sudjee received intelligence that some persons were deputed by the British authorities to inquire into the cause as to why so large a number of persons were united at one place, that therefore the former all absconded to different villages, and the examinant, with the two other persons, returned to their houses.

(True translate.)

(signed) *Richard Spooner*, Acting 1st Assistant Collector in charge.

TRANSLATE Substance of Examination taken by the Chief of Sawunt Warree, of Visram Furjund, an Inhabitant of Sawunt Warree.

THE examinant states, that he saw the persons whose names are enumerated in the margin, in conversation (on what subject he does not know), in the house of Kersow Naigue Petre, an inhabitant of Warree. Hurbhut Hulbia desired the examinant to procure the service of five or six persons, and to bring them, in order that they might be paid two months' pay in advance. Bapoo Ghatga and Bawas Sing informed the examinant, that on their return from the village of Peduch Araba, where they were ready to go, they would bring some money for defraying the necessary expenses of the examinant and five others which might be brought by him. On their arrival from that village they paid one rupee to him. Hurbhut Hulbia said to the examinant that it was intended to seize the forts at Vingorla and Raree on the arrival of 500 or 600 persons, who were expected at Pallee from the different villages.

(True translate.)

(signed) *Richard Spooner*, Acting 1st Assistant Collector in charge.

1. Bassoo Ghatga.
2. Bawoo Sing Purdassee.
3. Balcoba Tatia.
4. Hurbhut Hulmbia.
5. Gopal Sudjee Redcur.
6. Bawoo Racca, the son of Baboo Racca.
7. Baboo Palkur, in the service of Chundroba's son.
8. Nattoo Abbajee, and some others in the service of Dadeebagee.

To the Acting 1st Assistant Collector in Charge, Rutnagherree.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 12 September 1837.

1. I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 31st ultimo, with its enclosures, regarding the body of men assembled at the village of Pallee, in the Warree territory, and to communicate to you the following observations and instructions thereon.

2. The authorities at Warree appear to have acted in a commendable manner, and the Governor in Council requests that you will signify to them the high approbation of Government.

3. The Mahalkurree of Vingorla, who first obtained information of the assemblage of this body of armed men at Pallee, deserves, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, great credit, and you are accordingly authorized, should you see no objection, to confer on this person a small pecuniary reward, the amount of which you will be pleased to report.

4. The Governor in Council has no doubt that Major-general Salter will, on the receipt of this information, have taken measures to reinforce the post at Vingorla, and I am desired to inform you that the superintendent of the Indian navy has been directed to send a vessel for the treasure, as soon as the season permits; you will therefore adopt proper measures for the safe delivery of the treasure on the arrival of the vessel at that port.

5. You will be pleased to endeavour to discover the person named Gopall Sudjee Redkur, alluded to in the fifth paragraph of your report, and examine him as to the source of his information regarding the Pallee gang.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

6. The Governor in Council directs that you will keep in strict custody, when they are forwarded to you by the Warree authorities, the five persons seized in that state, and who have confessed having been concerned more or less in the intended attack on Vingorla.

7. You will also use your best exertions, both directly and through the Warree authorities, to apprehend all persons known to belong or suspected of belonging to the Pallee gang. Your attention should be more especially directed towards securing the persons of Baboo Ghatga, Bawoo Sing Purdasee and Balcoba Tatia; and should you be able to ascertain the place of residence of these persons, you should cause a strict search to be made for papers.

8. I am instructed to advise you generally, that Government have reason to believe that the meditated attack on Vingorla is connected with other proceedings of a treasonable nature, and that Government attach great importance to the inquiry intrusted to you, and to request you to correspond on this subject in the Secret Department, and to adopt every precaution to prevent such information as you may be able to obtain from becoming public, and to employ with this view only such persons in whose honesty and integrity you can repose full confidence.

9. You will also be pleased to ascertain whether any and what connexion exists between the Pallee gang and any persons residing in the Goa territory.

10. In conclusion I am desired to inform you, that the Right honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that you have acted with great vigour and good judgment on this occasion, and that your proceedings are entirely approved.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To E. W. Townsend, Esq. Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Rutnagherree, Collector's Office, 6 Sept. 1837.

WITH reference to my letter to Mr. Chief Secretary Wathen in the Political Department, No. 17, dated 31st ultimo, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that being apprehensive that the band of robbers who had assembled near Vingorla might attempt to rob the treasure at Malwan, I have deemed it expedient to request the officer commanding the southern division of the army at Belgaun to send 12 sepoys of the 10th regiment N. I., with the usual complement of non-commissioned officers, to protect the treasury at Malwan, in addition to the guard of one havildar and 13 rank and file already stationed there for that purpose.

2. The amount of treasure now at Malwan is about rupees 22,000, and the annual amount of the revenue of that talook is about rupees one lac and 50,000; the chief part of this sum is expended in paying the military pensioners and the troops at Vingorla. Owing to the great demands on this treasury, it is necessary, especially during the monsoon (when the conveyance of treasure is difficult and expensive) to keep a large balance at Malwan.

3. Under these circumstances I humbly trust that Government will approve of my temporary arrangement, and that orders may be issued to the military authorities accordingly.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Richard Spooner*,
Acting 1st Assistant Collector in charge,

To the Acting 1st Assistant Collector in charge, Rutnagheree.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 16 September 1837.

IN reply to your letter dated the 6th instant, reporting the requisition made by you on the officer commanding the southern division of the army at Belgaun, for a party of 12 sepoys of the 10th regiment N. I., with the usual complement of non-commissioned officers, to protect the treasury at Malwan, in addition to the guard of one havildar and 13 rank and file already stationed there for that purpose, I am directed to inform you that the Right honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased, as a temporary measure, to approve of the above arrangement, and that the necessary communication on the subject has been made to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen*,
Chief Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

To the Quartermaster General.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 16 September 1837.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying copy of a letter from the acting first assistant collector in charge at Rutnagherree, dated the 6th instant, reporting the requisition made by him on the officer commanding the southern division of the army at Belgaun, for a party of sepoys, with the usual complement of non-commissioned officers,

officers, for the better protection of the treasury at Malwan, and of my reply thereto of this date, approving as a temporary measure the arrangement in question.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen*,
Chief Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

To W. H. Wathen, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Rutnagherree, 15 September 1837.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in this department, No. 227, dated 12th instant.

2. I have informed the Warree authorities that Government highly approve of their conduct, and is of opinion that they have acted in a commendable manner.

3. The persons alluded to in the fifth and seventh paragraphs of your letter now under reply are, I am informed, in the village of Araba Tarry Peduch, in the Goa territory. I have written to the actual government at that place, and requested them to apprehend the said persons and to forward them to Vingorla; but as the authorities at Goa are always very dilatory in attending to any request made to them by this department, I do not expect that any good will result from my communication, and under these circumstances I would respectfully beg to suggest that a letter, couched in sufficiently strong terms, be addressed to the authorities at Goa from your department, on the subject.

4. In conclusion I beg to assure you that I will exert myself to the utmost in gleaning further information, and in otherwise making myself useful to the Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Richard Spooner*,
Acting First Assistant Collector in charge.

To the Acting First Assistant in charge of the Collectorate at Rutnagherry.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 25 September 1837.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th instant, and to request you will further examine the men already apprehended by the Warree authorities, as to what power or chiefs was or were intended by them, when they stated that the Sirdars above the Ghauts intended to rise against the British Government.

Vide Hurbut bin Ramchunder Bhut's deposition.

2. I am further directed to transmit to you the accompanying letter to the President and members of the provincial government of Goa (copy of which is enclosed for your information), requesting that the individuals therein mentioned may be made over to such persons as you may depute to receive charge of them. You will therefore be pleased to adopt the necessary measures for bringing the individuals in question to Rutnagherry on their being apprehended by the authorities at Goa.

3. Further instructions will be sent to you on your reporting to Government the arrival of these persons at Rutnagherry.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To W. H. Wathen, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Rutnagherry, Collector's Office, 25 September 1837.

WITH reference to my letter in this department, dated the 23d instant, I have the honour to report for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that Balcoba Tattia Kelkur (one of the leaders in the Pallee gang), and a person whose evidence is much required in the inquiry which is now going on at Sattara, has been seized in the Warree territory by the Warree authorities.

2. Ballarum Chuprassee, an agent sent by the Acting Resident at Sattara to Warree, appears to have acted in an extraordinary manner, as he requested the Chief of Sawunt Warree to grant a free pardon to Balcoba Tattia Kelkur for his offence, as connected with the Pallee gang, in order to induce him to surrender himself up, whereas at the very time the request was made, Balcoba was concealed in the Warree territory by the agent himself.

3. I have not as yet received any information as to whether any papers or seals have been seized from Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, but it may so happen that these may have been secretly made over to the Sattara agent by Balcoba himself.

4. On the arrival of Balcoba Tattia Kelkur at Rutnagherry, I purpose to take his examination as to his conduct relative to the Pallee gang, and then to forward him to the Acting Resident at Sattara; but on this point I humbly beg to be favoured with the early instructions of Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Spooner*,
Acting First Assistant Collector in charge.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

To R. Spooner, Esq. Acting First Assistant Collector in charge, Rutnagherry.

Sir,

Poonah, 4 October 1837.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters to Mr. Chief Secretary Wathen's address, dated the 23d and 25th ultimo, and to convey the directions of the Right honourable the Governor, that you will act agreeably to the instructions which you may receive from the Acting Resident at Sattara, regarding the disposal of Balcoba Tattia, and that you will forward, for the information of Government, Balcoba's examination regarding the Pallee gang.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To W. H. Wathen, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Rutnagherry, Collector's Office, 2 October 1837.

WITH reference to my letter in this department, dated the 25th ultimo, I have the honour to report for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that I have received a communication from our Vakeel at Warree, stating, that at the earnest request of Ballaram Chuprassee, an agent sent by the Acting Resident at Sattara to Warree, the Chief of Sawunt Warree has delivered over to the said agent the person of Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, one of the leaders of the Pallee gang, and that the agent and Balcoba Tattia have proceeded to Sattara; our Vakeel added, that the agent had succeeded in procuring the papers and seals which were in the possession of Balcoba Tattia.

2. In the event of Balcoba Tattia Kelkur being at any time released from Sattara, it will rest with Government to determine what notice is to be taken of his conduct in having been one of the leaders in the Pallee gang.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Spooner*,
Acting First Assistant Collector in charge.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To W. H. Wathen, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Rutnagherry, Collector's Office, 23 September 1837.

WITH reference to the seventh paragraph of your letter in this department, No. 227, dated 12th instant, I have the honour to report for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that Ballaram Chuprassee, an agent sent by the Acting Resident at Sattara to Warree, requested the Chief of Sawunt Warree to grant a free pardon to Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, and permit him to come into Warree without molestation, and then proceed with the agent to Sattara; the agent added, that on these conditions Balcoba Tattia Kelkur was willing to surrender himself up, together with the papers and seals in his possession, and proceed to Sattara.

2. Balcoba Tattia Kelkur was one of the leaders in the proposed attack on the treasure at Vingorla, and is now at Araba Turuf Peduch* in the Goa territory, and on this account the Chief of Warree informed the Sattara agent that he was unwilling to grant a free pardon to Balcoba Tattia without receiving permission to that effect from Rutnagherry.

3. A reference having been made to me on the subject, I did not feel myself authorized to request the Chief of Warree to grant a free pardon to Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, but at the same time, from the tenor of two letters addressed to me by the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated the 6th and 13th instant, I conceived that the evidence of the aforesaid Balcoba Tattia Kelkur was of the greatest importance in an inquiry going on at Sattara.

4. Under the circumstances, and with the view of not making any promises or arrangements which I was not authorized to do, and which might not be approved of by Government, I sent instructions to our Vakeel at Warree, to the following effect, 1st, that he was to request the Chief at Warree not to interfere with or seize Balcoba Tattia Kelkur in the event of his coming into the Warree territory under the protection of the Sattara agent and his peons; and secondly, that he was to inform the Sattara agent of the request which I had made to the Chief of Warree, and also to tell the agent, that as he had only four peons along with him, that I had made arrangements that (9) nine Rutnagherry rangers should accompany them to Sattara, and that at the same time I would forward with them to Sattara a man, by name Moro Punt Josee Kudowlegkur, who had lately been seized at Warree, on account of his having been concerned in the Pallee band, but who was required by the Acting Resident at Sattara.

5. Whether the Sattara agent will be able to induce Balcoba Tattia Kelkur to surrender himself up, without, in the first instance, receiving free pardon for his crime as connected with the Pallee gang, is uncertain, and I therefore humbly beg to be informed whether the evidence of Balcoba Tattia Kelkur in the inquiry now going on at Sattara, is of such vital importance as to induce Government to sanction a free pardon for the above offence being offered to him, on condition of his surrendering himself up, together with the papers and seals said to be in his possession.

6. I beg

* *Vide* my Letter to your Address, dated 15th instant.

6. I beg also to be informed as to what course I am to pursue in the event of the Sattara agent making a similar request regarding any other person similarly situated.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Spooner*,
Acting First Assistant Collector in charge.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To W. H. Wathen, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Rutnageree, Collector's Office, 3 October 1837.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in this Department, No. 245, dated 25th ultimo, and in conformity with the instructions therein conveyed, beg to transmit a translation of the further examination of four (4) of the men (names mentioned in the margin) alluded to in my letter of the 31st August last, the remaining person Ram Bhut Bin Sudashew Bhut Abhenikur therein alluded to has not as yet reached Rutnageree, and the further examination therefore of this individual shall be forwarded hereafter.

1. Hirbhut bin Ramchunder Bhut Halbia.
2. Watoo Abbajee.
3. Ram Subajie Pundit.
4. Visram Furzund.

2. I have requested the Chief of Sawunt Warree to deliver over to me certain of the persons alluded to in the examinations herewith enclosed, as I trust that from their examinations further information may be elicited.

3. Kasee Naik Petrie and Lukshumun Krust, alias Lucba Nerookur (the persons in whose houses Nana Wied, Balcoba Tattia Kelkur and Bappoo Ghatga resided), deny all knowledge of the affairs, and state that they were totally ignorant of the movements and intentions of Nana Wied and his associates; I have however informed the Chieftain of Sawunt Warree that the attendance of Kasee Naik Petrie and Lukshumun Krust is absolutely necessary, and on their arrival at Rutnageree I purpose to examine them, and then forward a translate of their examinations for the information of Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Richard Spooner*, Acting First Assistant.

TRANSLATE of the Examination of Hurbhut bin Ramchunder Bhut Hulbia; Caste, a Kurara Brahmin, age 50, an Inhabitant of Sawunt Warree, taken before Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate at Rutnageree, on 28th September 1837.

1. MY house is at Warree, and I live there, together with my family, and I gain my livelihood by performing the duties of "Bhicksukee," Nana Wied (alias Nago Dewrao) is a Chitpowun Brahmin, and an inhabitant of Waie, in the Sattara country; for many years he was in the service of Shrunhracharra Swamee, and spent part of his time at Colapoor, and partly at the house of the Swamee, in the village of Sunkeshwa, in the Colapoor territory. About nine years ago Nana Wied (I am informed) left the service of the Swamee, and went to reside in the Goa territory. In February 1836 he came into Sawunt Warree, he had with him about eight or ten men and five or six horses; his two nephews, Dajeeba Wied and Rambow Wied, and also Balcoba Tattia Kelkur were with him; on their arrival at Warree, for about eight days they resided in the house of Kasee Narque Petrie, but the house being small, they went to the house of Luxomon Krust, alias Lucba Nerookur, and remained there for six months. In July 1836, Nana Wied, being afflicted with dropsy, died, he was then about 50 or 55 years of age; on his death, his associates and attendants dispersed, some went to the Goa territory, others to Waiee, in the Sattara territory.

2. Five days after the death of Nana Wied, his son came to Warree, and having performed the usual funeral ceremonies, returned to Waiee.

3. The expense of Nana Wied in feeding Brahmins, and performing religious ceremonies, &c. was about rupees five per day; the money requisite to defray these expenses were not procured from Warree, but was sent from time to time from Sattara, at least so it was rumoured, but I do not recollect from whom I heard these circumstances.

4. Bappo Ghatga and Bhawoo Sing Purdasee were in his (Nana Wied) service as troopers, there were four horses and two ponies; sometimes Moro Crustu Lellee (the prime minister at Warree), and Mungeshrow Chitness went to visit Nana Wied.

5. Bappo Ghatga, Bhawoo Sing Purdasee and Balcoba Tattia Kelkur told some person at Warree, but whose name I do not recollect, that the Chief of Nagpore and Scindia, and other Sirdars, intended to wage war with the British, and to take possession of their country; I also heard that Nana Wied was deputed to this part of the country by the Raja of Sattara.

6. After Nana Wied's death, about November 1836, Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, Bappoo Ghatga, Bhawoo Sing Purdasee and Ramchundr Bhut Ubhienkur (a personal servant of Nana Wied) came to Warree; at this time Moro Punt Josee Kadowlekur was also at Warree. Balcoba Tattia Kelkur sometimes went to the palace of the Chief of Warree, and the Chief procured him a situation at a salary of rupees three hundred and sixty per annum, and he received money for his expenses from the Chief, and remained at Warree.

Rs. 360.

7. In August 1837, Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, Bappoo Ghatga and Bhawoo Sing Purdasee commenced collecting about one hundred (100) men, and they also intended to collect men from the Goa territory, for the purpose of attacking the country surrounding Rairee and Vingorla. The Raja of Sattara and Chief of Meerich had some connexion in this affair, and some men were to have been sent to Sattara and Meerich.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

8. Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, Bappoo Ghatga and Bhawoo Sing Purdesee requested me (examinant) to procure the service of some persons; in reply, I said, that if money was given to defray their expenses, I would procure some men. Bappoo Ghatga sent to me through the medium of Babjee Punt, a Deshist Brahmin, the sum of 10 rupees, and I gave these to the following persons, whom I engaged in the service; viz.

To Visram Fuzund - - - - -	Rs. 1 4 -
„ Bhickroo Gowlee, on account of Watto Abbajee - - -	- 2 - -
This sum, however, the Gowlee expended himself, and did not give it to Watto Abbajee.	
„ Bhickroo Gowlee, for himself - - - - -	- 1 - -
„ Watto Abbajee - - - - -	- 4 - -

Rs. 8 4 -
2 - -
- 4 -
5 - -

9. Accordingly I expended rupees eight, and four annas, and returned to Bappoo Ghatga two rupees, by which I was a loser of four annas; besides which, Bappoo Ghatga gave to Baboo Palekur, rupees five, at my recommendation, and the above mentioned agreed to engage in the service of the aforesaid Balcoba Tattia Kelkur. It was also agreed with Bappoo Ghatga, that the men should be assembled at Pallee (a village in the Warree territory).

10. About fifteen days before this (in July 1837), Balcoba Tattia Kelkur went to the Goa territory, under pretence of giving medical assistance to certain persons, whose names I do not know; Ramchunder Bhut Abhienkuer and Bhawoo Sing Purdasee were at this time also engaged in collecting men.

11. On or about the 6th August 1837, the men were assembled at Pallee, and Bappoo Ghatga was there accompanied by Ramchunder Bhut Abhienkur; Bhawoo Sing was also expected to arrive with some men from Pedney (in the Goa territory), but the plot having been discovered, the whole of the persons dispersed and returned to their homes, and Ramchunder Bhut Abhienkur went to Warree, and Bappoo Ghatga went to Araba, in the Goa territory.

12. The examination which I gave at Warree has been read over to me; the chief part of it is true. The following points were written without my concurrence. First. It is said that Nana Wied was a friend of mine, and that I was in the habit of visiting him; this is not the case, as there was no friendship between us. Secondly. It is said that it was agreed that Visram Fuzund should collect 10 men; Bickroo Goulee, ditto, eight persons, and Baboo Palekur, ditto, 50 persons, and Watto Abbajee, ditto, 50 persons; this I did not however state. Thirdly. It is said that I told Baboo Palekur, Watto Abbajee, Bickroo Goulee and Visram Fuzund, that it was intended to proceed to Vingorla and Rairee, and that they accordingly agreed; this is not true. Fourthly. It is said Bappoo Ghatga told me and other persons, in my presence, that money would be paid to the men when it was required, or on their assembling at Pallee; this is not true. Fifthly. It is said that Watto Abbajee told me that Vitoo Katounkur had made an agreement with him to assemble 50 persons at Pallee, for the purpose of committing depredations, and to apprehend Dodna Kotness, &c., &c.; this is not true. With the above exceptions, the examination which I gave at Warree, and which has now been read over to me, is correct.

QUESTIONS by the Assistant Magistrate in charge.

Question. You state that the associates or servants of Nana Wied were in the habit of stating that the Sirdars above the Ghauts intended to wage war with the British, and to take possession of the country; to whom did they state this, and from whom did you hear it?—*Answer.* Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, Baboo Ghatga and Bhawoo Sing Purdasee, personally told me two or three times that all the Sirdars above the Ghauts had entered into a combination to take possession of the country belonging to the British. This was told to me after the death of Nana Wied; during Nana Wied's lifetime I did not hear any thing on this subject, either from him or the above-mentioned persons.

Did Balcoba Tattia Kelkur and the other two persons tell you the names of the Sirdars who entered into this combination, and if so, who are they?—They did not state the names of the Sirdars, but they mentioned that the Raja of Sattara, the Chief of Meerich and other Sirdars, had entered into combination as above stated.

When did you become aware of the assemblage of the men at Pallee?—On the 7th August 1837, Bappoo Ghatga and Ramchunder Bhut Abhienkur came to Warree, and told me that they had already assembled men at Peduck, in the Goa territory, and asked me at the same time at what place the men were whom I had promised to assemble; in reply, I informed him, that of the men which I had assembled, Watto Abbajee and Visram Fuzund had been seized by the Chief of Warree, that Baboo Palekur had returned to his own home, and that I had no other men ready. Bappoo Ghatga, on hearing this, became angry, and requested me to refund the ten rupees which I had received from him for the purpose of providing food, &c. for the men I had engaged to collect, but I had no money to give him.

When did you agree with him to assemble men?—On or about the middle of July 1837.

With whom did you make the agreement regarding the collecting of men?—I told Balcoba Tattia Kelkur and Bappoo Ghatga, that if they would advance money, I would endeavour to collect men.

At what place were the men to be assembled?—At Pallee.

You state that Balcoba Tattia Kelkur and Bappoo Ghatga told you that the Sirdars above the Ghauts had entered into a combination; when was the combination first formed, and how long has it been in agitation?—They did not exactly state from what time, but I inferred from their conversation that it must have been going on for the last two years.

Do you know where the family residence of Bappoo Ghatga is situated?—He said that it was at Poonah.

You

You state you do not know the exact number of the men assembled at Pallee, but how many did you hear were assembled there?—Ramchunder bhut Abhienkur said that there were about 150 men; and on inquiring of Bhew Ghoura, an inhabitant of Pallee (being one of the Coonbees who had come to Dadebaie's house at Warree), I learnt that about 50 men had assembled there, and that about 100 more were expected from the territory.

Do you know the names of all or any of the persons connected with the Pallee band, and if so what are their names?—Gopal Sudjee Ridkur and Bud Duree, an inhabitant of Pallee, are the only persons whose names I recollect; but I heard that there were several persons from the village of Matonder and Rass, situate in the Warree territory.

What I have above stated is true. Dated 28th September 1837.

Witnesses:

Nurraen Dadajee Kurkoon.

Ramchunder Ragonath.

(signed) *Hurbhut Hulbia.*

Written, and stated in my presence, this 28th September 1837.

(signed) *Richard Spooner*, Assistant Magistrate, Rutnageree.

Question. Bappoo Ghatga, and a Brahmin wearing a red turban, Gopal Sudjee, Bhow Rana, Dadoo Mussulman, assembled at the house of Kasee Naique Petrie, and were engaged in private conversation; are you aware of this circumstance, and what was the name of the Brahmin who wore the red turban?—*Answer.* On or about the 1st August 1837, I was proceeding along the road near the house of Kasee Petrie; and on Babjee Bhut, a servant of Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, calling me, I went to the house, and Vizram Furzund and two sepoys of Bhow Rana were sitting outside; having gone inside, I saw Bhow Rana who was asleep, and Bappoo Ghatga and Balcoba Tattia Kelkur (who wore a red turban); these two persons were sitting on a box, and I went and sat near them. Afterwards Bhow Rana awoke, and Balcoba Tattia Kelkur and Bappoo Ghatga told Bhow Rana that he (Bhow Rana) was afraid to join the party, but that there was no cause for fear, because all the Sirdars above the Ghauts had joined in the business. Bhow Rana said that he would not join without having previously obtained the permission of his father; I heard no further conversation, and I asked no questions. Gopal Sujee was at this time outside of the house, and Dado Mussulman was not there.

Did you endeavour to engage the services of Mito Muzawa, Bud Duree, Sadoo Ramjee, Ragoo Ancheekur?—I do not know these men, nor did I ever see them; but a white-looking man came and told me that Bhickroo Goulee had instructed him to procure some rice from me, and I therefore gave this white-looking man, whose name I do not know, one anna's worth of rice; this man was in the service of Ramchunder Mhadoo.

What were you, Mitoo Muzawa, Baboo Palekur and Biko Mussulman, talking about in the house of Visram Furzund, and when?—On or about the 7th August 1837, Baboo Palekur and Abdulla Mussulman were sitting in the house of Visram Furzund, and I was walking along the road near the house; and, on their calling me, I went into the house, and I saw Watoo Abajee sitting inside, and Baboo Plikur and Abdulla were standing, and Watoo Abajee's brother was also there, but I do not know his name; at this time Abdulla told me that Watoo Abajee's brother was being dunned for four rupees by the Warree government, and asked me to stand security for the same; to this I gave no reply, but returned home. I did not tell them to be in readiness to serve.

Did you tell Visram Furzund that Bappoo Ghatga and Gopal Sudjee Redkur were procuring men from Pedneh?—I did not say so.

Did you request Baloo Kenjleekur and Dewree to tell Bappoo Ghatga and Gopal Sudjee to have the men in readiness?—I did not.

About three years ago the Chief of Warree gave his daughter in marriage to the son of Ghatga. Is this Ghatga any relation of Bappoo Ghatga?—Bappoo Ghatga told me that he was a relation of that Ghatga. I did not hear this from any other person.

Witnesses:

Nurraen Dadajee Karkoon.

Ramchunder Ragonath.

(signed) *Hurbhut Hulbia.*

Written, and stated in my presence, this 30th September 1837.

(signed) *Richard Spooner*, Assistant Magistrate.

(True translate.)

(signed) *Richard Spooner*, Acting First Assistant Magistrate in charge.

TRANSLATE of the Examination of Watoo Abbajee; Caste, Bundaree, age 45, by profession a Sepoy, a Servant of Dadabaiee, an Inhabitant of Mulgaom, Turuf Fuloura, in the Sawunt Warree territory, taken before Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate at Rutnageree, on the 30th September 1837.

I AM now and have been for many years in the service of Dadebaiee. In June 1837, I went to cultivate my land, which is situated in the village of Dusu, about four coss from the town of Warree, and I remained there for about two months. On or about the 2d August I came into Warree, took my gun, and returned on that day again to the village of Dusu. On the 6th August 1837, in the evening, I again returned to Warree; on my road there I met Hurbhut bin Ramchunder bhut Hubbia, and he asked me where I was going; to this I replied,

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

I replied, that I was in want of money, and that therefore I had come from the village of Dusu. Hurbhut then said that Balcoba Tattia Kelkur and Bappoo Ghatga (who formerly resided in the house of Lucba Nerooker) were assembling 400 or 500 men, and that in this business Gopal Sudjee Redkur was engaged; that they had gone to Pedneh, and that therefore, if I wanted service, I had better go and meet them there, and that they would give me some money; I then asked to what place the men were to be sent after they had been assembled. Hurbhut then said that some men were to be collected from Warree, and that 400 or 500 men (Feringees) armed with muskets were to be assembled at Pallee, and that then the whole body of men were to proceed to Vingorla; Hurbhut also added that Witoo Gunajee, an inhabitant of Peneh, was employed to bring the men from Pedneh.

I then asked Hurbhut why the men were to be sent to Vingorla; in reply, he said, if you ask Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, Bappoo Ghatga and Gopal Sedjee Redkur, they will tell you. On hearing this I refused to go to Pedneh, and afterwards at nine p.m. I went to Daidebaiee's house, and told her minister Dondba Kotness what Hurbhut had said to me as above related, and advised him to make inquiries on the subject, because these people were to be assembled in his village.

Dondba then asked me whether I had related the above circumstances to any person; in reply I told him that I had not spoken to any person on the subject. Dondba Kotness then told me to stay in Warree, and not to leave that place, and I then went to my lodgings.

On the following evening (7th August 1837) I went to the house of Visram Furzund, and I met there Hurbhut and Babo Palekur, and Hurbhut asked me whether I would enter the service of Balcoba Tattia Kelkur and Baboo Palekur; in reply, I said that I would not. At this time Dadoo Mussulma Sepoy of Succorow, Chundroba Soubedar, came and said that his master desired Baboo Palekur to proceed to Banda; Baboo Palekur then went with Dadoo Sepoy to Banda, and Hurbhut returned to his house. Afterwards Daidebaiee summoned me; my evidence was taken, and I was cast into prison; Hurbhut was also sent for, but I do not know what took place afterwards respecting him.

On the following day (8th August 1837) Dadebaiee sent a peon to Pallee, to summon Gopal Sedjee Redker.

QUESTIONS by the Assistant Magistrate in charge.

Question. Do you know where the family residence of Bappoo Ghatga and Balcoba Tattia is situated?—*Answer.* Hurbhut and others told me that they came from the Sattara country.

When did Balcoba Tattia Kelkur and Bappoo Ghatga come into Warree, and for what purpose, and in what occupation or profession were they engaged?—They have been in Warree for about two years; I do not know for what purpose they came. Balcoba Tattia Kelkur practised as a physician, and I do not know how Bappoo Ghatga was employed.

Who were their associates?—Hurbhut told me that they had one or two Karkoons.

Do you know that a person named Nana Wied came into Warree?—Nana Wied came into Warree about two years ago, and he died at Warree about 18 months ago.

At what house did Nana Wied live during his residence at Warree?—He lived at the house of Lucba Nerooker, which is situated near the house of Moro Punt Leleh.

Were you in the habit of visiting Nana Wied?—Nana Wied was afflicted with the dropsy, and I went once to give him medicine; with this exception I never went to his house.

Why did Nana Wied come to Warree, and in what occupation or profession was he engaged?—I do not know why he came; during his residence he practised as a physician, at least so I have been informed.

Did you know or hear that any men were assembled at Pallee?—I did not hear that any men were assembled at Pallee, nor did I see any.

Did Hurbhut bin Ramchunder bhut Hulbia advance to you any money for your expenses?—No.

Did Hurbhut give you four rupees?—No.

(The mark of Watoo Bhundaree).

Stated and read in my presence this 30th September 1837.

(signed) *Richard Spooner*, Assistant Magistrate.

(True translate.)

Richard Spooner, Acting First Assistant Magistrate in charge.

TRANSLATE of the Examination of Ram Sabajee Pundit; Caste, Mahratta, age 42, a Cultivator, an Inhabitant of Kas, in the Warree territory, taken before Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate at Rutnageeree, on 29th September 1837.

ON or about the 2d August 1837, Bhawoo Sing Purdasee, an inhabitant of Warree, came to my village, accompanied with Babjee Bhut and a servant of the name of Ramjee Ghatwul, and went to the house of Khem Isram Pundit, situated in the same village, and remained there for two days; he (Bhawoo Sing) came for the purpose of engaging the services of some men. Khem Isram Pundit asked me whether I was willing to be employed; in reply I said that if I received pay I was willing to work. I then asked Bhawoo Sing what pay he would give me, and on what duty I was to be employed; in reply he said, that my pay would

would depend upon my capabilities to perform the duties of a Sepoy; that his master Bappoo Ghatga was at Pallee, who would settle the amount of pay, &c. with me. He sent Ranjee Ghatwall with me, and I, together with the under-mentioned men, arrived at Pallee on or about the 9th August 1837, as follows:—Bisso Pundit, and Dakloo Christian.

Besides the above, there were six men, inhabitants of the village of Forns, in the Goa territory, whose names are as follows:—

Nuduree, Urjun Tellee, Gopla Dewlee, Rowler Kadow, and two others whose names I do not recollect.

Accordingly we nine men went to Pallee to the house of a prostitute (name unknown), with whom Bappoo Ghatga was living. At this time Gopal Sudjee Redkur, a servant of Dadebaiee, came to us, and said that Bappoo Ghatga was gone to Warree, but would return either on that night or the next morning, and that therefore we must remain until his arrival. Gopal Sudjee Radkur added, that he would supply us with food, and with which he accordingly did, and gave us accommodation in a neighbouring house belonging to Kurkur Mahratta.

On the following day Bappoo Ghatga returned from Warree, and I asked him what pay he would give me, and in what manner I was to be employed; in reply, he said that he would now pay in advance rupees five to each man, and that afterwards each individual would be paid according to the value of his services. Five rupees is to be paid to each now, and this shall be given on the arrival of the other men, who are daily expected, and on the arrival of the man who has been sent to bring the money.

Bappoo Ghatga said, that it was Dadebaiee's intention to adopt a son, and that for this purpose the men were being assembled; but I heard from Gopal Sudjee Redkur that it was for the purpose of taking by force the forts of Malwan, Rairee, Vingorla, and the surrounding country, and that with this view five or seven hundred men had been collected.

Balro Kingleakur and Dewrie, two servants of Dadabaiee, came from Warree, and said that Hurbhut Bin Ramchunder Bhut Hulbia and Watoo Abbajee had ordered men to be assembled.

From what I heard I was convinced that a gang was being formed, and therefore I told Gopal Sudjee Redkur and Bappoo Ghatga that if Dadebaiee's men came, that then I would remain. Having said this, I was on the point of returning home, when Gopal Sudjee Redkur and Bappoo Ghatga received intelligence that the British Government were in pursuit of them, upon which these two persons ran away.

QUESTIONS by the Assistant Magistrate in charge.

Question. Do you know where the family residence of Bappoo Ghatga is situated?—

Answer. The Chief of Sawunt Warree about three years ago gave his daughter in marriage to a person of the name of Ghatga, who resided above the Ghauts, and Bappoo Ghatga, when we were at Pallee, told me that he was the uncle of the boy who married the aforesaid girl (the Chief's daughter). Bappoo Ghatga was in the habit of residing at Warree.

Do you know Nana Wied, and did you ever go to his house?—Nana Wied used to live at Warree, and Bappoo Ghatga and Bhawoo Sing Purdosee were with him. I heard that Nana Wied died last year. I never went to Nana Wied's house, nor did I ever see him.

In what way did Nana Wied pass his time during his residence at Warree?—I do not know.

Did a person named Balcoba Tattia Kelkur reside with Nana Wied?—I do not know; I am not acquainted with Balcoba Tattia Kelkur.

Do you know why Bappoo Ghatga assembled men, and for what purpose, and how many men, and in what way they were to be employed?—When I was at Pallee, Bappoo Ghatga and Gopal Sudjee Redkur said, that about one hundred men were to be collected from Terroreekur Sawunt and some from Dadebaiee, and some from other parts of the Warree territory, and some from the Goa, altogether about five hundred or six hundred men were to be collected and taken to Meerich, because a relation of Bappoo Ghatga enjoys the revenue of a village at Meerich, and does not give a share of the profits to Bappoo Ghatga.

To whom did Bappoo Ghatga mention the circumstances you have above stated?—When I was at Pallee, I asked Bappoo Ghatga and Gopal Sudjee why the men were assembled, and to what place they were to be sent. At first they said that Dadebaiee intended to adopt a son, and for this purpose the men were assembled; afterwards they said that the men were to be sent above the Ghauts, and afterwards they said that the forts of Vingorla, Rairee and Malwan were to be taken. Having heard all this, I returned to my house.

Did any of the Terroreekur's servants men go to Pallee?—No.

Did any men belonging to the Goa territory go to Pallee?—With the exception of the six men above alluded to, who accompanied me, none others from the Goa territory went to Pallee; but Gopal Sudjee Redkur said that a man had been sent to bring some men from that territory.

How many men were assembled at Pallee?—I only saw the following men, viz. the nine men, including myself, who went to Pallee as above stated, Gopal Sudjee Redkur, Bappoo Ghatga, Baloo Kingbekur and Dewree, and two or three others. I did not see any more, and none others were assembled.

Did any men from Vingorla, Kalsee and Dhanapoor (in the British territory), and from Matonda (in the Warree territory), come to Pallee?—I did not see any men from these villages.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Bappoo Ghatka, you state, told you that one of his men had gone for money; but did he say from what place the money was to be brought?—Bappoo Ghatga said, that the money was to come from Pedneh, Araba and Vingorla.

(signed) *Ram Sabagee Pundit.*

Written and stated in my presence, this 29th September 1837.

Rutnageeree.

(signed) *Richard Spooner*, Assistant Magistrate.

(True translation.)

(signed) *Richard Spooner*, Acting First Assistant Magistrate in charge.

TRANSLATE of the Examination of Visram Furzund, aged 30 years; Caste, Goolam, a Servant by profession, and an Inhabitant of Sawunt Warree, taken before Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate in charge, on the 29th September 1837.

ABOUT eighteen or twenty days prior to the last Nagpuchinee (6th August 1837), Hurbhut Hulbia, an inhabitant of Sawunt Warree, told me that one of the servants of the late Nana Wied had come from Meerich for the purpose of procuring the services of some men, and asked me whether I was desirous of entering into his service; in reply, I answered that if a suitable salary was offered, I would engage myself in it, and requested Hurbhut at the same time to inform me what amount of pay would be given; to which he replied, that the sum of rupees five would in the first instance be advanced by the late Nana Wied's servant, and mentioned to me at the same time that it would take some time to collect more men, and that I would be made aware of the exact time at which I was to be ready; eight days after this I asked a loan of one rupee from Hurbhut Hulbia, and he accordingly lent it to me, with four annas more; this was granted as a loan, and on no conditions of entering into the service above alluded to. Five or six days before the Nagpuchinee, I accompanied Hurbhut to a house belonging to Kessow Naique Petrie, and found there the following persons who were conversing together: Bappoo Ghatga, Gopal Judja Redkur, Bhawoo Rana (the son of Baboorow Rana), Chandoo Hairekur Mussulman, and one Brahmin who wore a red turban, and whose name is unknown to me. Hurbhut and myself approached them, when he told me to go outside and sit in the veranda, and I accordingly did so. I know not, therefore, the subject of their conversation. On or about the 6th August 1837, Hurbhut told me to be in readiness to set out wherever they wished, and added at the same time that some money had been expected for defraying our expenses from Vingorla. Hurbhut had also desired Mito Mozavar, Bhickroo Gowlie, Boodh Dewrie, Satoo Ramjee Assoleekur, Ragoo Aucheekur, and certain others, to hold themselves in readiness. These persons were in the habit of associating with Hurbhut; and this order was not given in my presence, I merely heard of it. One or two days subsequent to this, while I was at my house, Wattoo Abbajee, Baboo Palekur, Bhickroo Mussulman (a peon of Chandroba's son), and Mito Moazavar came to me, followed by Hurbhut Hulbia, and after some secret conversation held among themselves (on what subject I do not know), Hurbhut told me of the arrival of the servant of the late Nana Wied to collect men, and desired me to hold myself in readiness; in answer, I told him that unless my stipend was paid in advance, I should not be ready to start; Hurbhut then told me as it had been intended that all men should assemble at Pallee, that I should go there, where I would receive money for my expenses, which I refused to do, and on the same day, Wattoo Abajee and myself were apprehended by Dadebaiee and the Chief of Warree respectively, and the latter began to inquire into this subject.

QUESTIONS by the Assistant Magistrate in charge.

Question. Do you know where the family residence of Bappoo Ghatga is situated, and how long has he been at Sawunt Warree?—*Answer.* I do not know the place of his residence, nor did I ever see him at Warree before the month of August 1837.

Do you know whether formerly there lived at Warree an individual named Nana Wied?—I do; an individual, by name Nana Wied, with ten or twelve followers and his horses lived during the period of about two years in the house belonging to Nerooker, at Warree, at which house he afterwards died.

What was the occupation of Nana Wied during his residence at Warree?—He gave medical assistance to some persons, and I am not aware of his being engaged in any other occupation.

Do you know a person by name Balcoba Tattia Kelkur?—I do not know; but there lived a Brahmin in the house belonging to Petrie at Warree, and his name is unknown to me.

Do you know where the men, after the assemblage, were to be taken?—Yes, I heard that they were to be taken towards Meerich. Hurbhut Hulbia also said that it was intended that they should be taken to that place.

Did any person ever tell you that the men were to be collected for the purpose of attacking the forts of Vingorla and Rairee?—Never.

Did any person ever tell you that some men were to be collected from Turuff Pedneh, in the Goa territory?—Yes, Hurbhut said to me that it was intended to bring about two hundred men from the Pedneh Turuff.

Did

Did Hurbhut mention to you the names of the persons who were to bring the men from the Pedneh Turuff?—Yes, he did mention the names of Gopal Sudjee Redkur and Bappoo Ghatga.

(The mark of *Visram Furzund*.)

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Read and stated in my presence this 29 September 1837.

(signed) Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate.

Witnesses :

Ramchunder Ragonath.

Narayan Dadajee.

(True translation.)

(signed) Richard Spooner,
Acting First Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To the Assistant in Charge of the Collectorate at Rutnageeree.

Sir,

Poonah, 12 October 1837.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3d instant, to the address of Mr. Chief Secretary Wathen, with its several accompaniments, and to acquaint you that the Right honourable the Governor approves of the proceedings therein reported.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To W. H. Wathen, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Rutnageeree, Collector's Office, 6 October 1837.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that I have this day forwarded, under the charge of a party of Rutnageeree rangers, to the Acting Resident at Sattara, an individual by name Moro Punt Josee Kodowlykur, who is required by that officer in an investigation now going on at Sattara.

2. I beg leave to transmit a translation of the examination of Moro Punt Josee Kodowleekur taken before me on the 5th instant; a copy of the same, both in the English and Mahratta languages, has also been forwarded to the Acting Resident at Sattara.

I have, &c.

(signed) R. Spooner,
Acting First Assistant Collector in Charge.

TRANSLATION of the Examination of Moro Bulal Josy (alias Moro Punt Josy Kodowleykur), caste Chitpawan Brahmin, age 45 years, a Karkoon by profession, and an Inhabitant of Kodowlee in the Sattara Territories, dated 5 October 1837, taken before Richard Spooner, Acting First Assistant in Charge.

I AM an inhabitant of Kodowlee, a village three miles from Sattara, and Nago Deorao, alias Nana Wied, is an inhabitant of Waee; he is my brother-in-law; his elder brother married my sister; during the life-time of the late Nana Wied, he was in the habit of visiting the Goa territories, with the view of collecting money, either by rendering medical assistance to people, or by acting as an agent on the part of Sunkeracharyn Swamee to demand Poojah* Druveh.

* Charity of Sunkeracharyn Swamee.

2. About twenty-one months ago, in the month of January 1836, the late Nana Wied came to Araba, in the Pedneh Turuff *viâ* Ram Ghaut; Balcoba Tattia Kelkur (whose sister was the wife of the late Nana Wied), Rambow Dajeeba Wied (the nephew of the late Nana Wied) and about ten other personal servants, as well as myself, accompanied the late Nana Wied to Araba in the Goa territories; we had one horse and four ponies with us.

3. The owner of the bullock which was hired for bringing the baggage of Nana Wied, inadvertently took his course *viâ* Tulkut Ghaut, with that animal, and on his route a bundle of some valuable clothes was stolen while travelling down that Ghaut; in the same month, on hearing of this, I proceeded to Sawunt Warree for the purpose of tracing the thieves who had stolen the above clothes, and remained there till the arrival of the late Nana Wied and his followers, Balcoba Kelkur, Rambow and certain others, which took place in April 1836; these persons, together with myself, took their abode at Warree in the house of Lucba Nerooker.

4. During Nana Wied's residence at Warree, Bappoo Ghatga and Bhamoo Sing Purdasee did not visit that place, but they were acquainted with him; Bappoo Ghatga is an inhabitant of Koomteh, in the territories of Chintamun Row Appa Putwurdhun, but he served for some period as horsebreaker of Atmaram Purub, of Pedneh.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

5. Nana Wied being afflicted with dropsy, died in July 1836; after his death, his son, Luxumon Nagesh, visited Warree, and returned subsequently to Warree. Dajeeba Wied also followed him, and Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, Rambow and myself remained at Warree.

6. In June last Bappoo Ghatga and Bhawoo Sing came to Warree, and took their abode in the same house in which we lived; in July 1837 Rambow went to Araba, for the purpose of giving medical assistance to some person in the house of Kotness; Balcoba Tattia Kelkur also proceeded there; Bappoo Ghatga and Bhawoo Sing took their course towards Pedneh, and I remained at Warree.

7. I know nothing of the plot which was formed by the aforesaid persons, for assembling men at Pallee, nor did I hear Bappoo Ghatga and Bhawoo Sing conversing with Balcoba Tattia Kelkur on this subject, during the time of our residence at Warree in the house of Neerookur.

QUESTIONS by the Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

Question. Whence did the late Nana Wied procure money for his expenses?—*Answer.* The late Nana Wied was in affluent circumstances; he was therefore in the habit of bringing money from his house, for his expenses; he also got some money from Sattara and some from Shunkeracharga Swamee.

From whom did Nana Wied receive money from Sattara, and how many times?—From Tejeram, a banker, at Sattara, through whom the money was, I heard, remitted by his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

Was any person from any of the neighbouring foreign states in the habit of visiting the late Nana Wied at Warree?—None.

What person from Warree was in the habit of visiting Balcoba Tattia Kelkur after the death of Nana Wied?—I do not recollect the names of the persons who were in the habit of coming to Balcoba Tattia, either for the purpose of receiving medical assistance or smoking tobacco; but after the arrival of Bappoo Ghatga, Hurbhut Hulbia always frequented there.

What was the subject of conversation between Hurbhut Hulbia and the aforesaid two persons?—I do not know.

Did you ever hear Nana Wied or his servants say, that the Sirdars above the Ghauts had entered into a combination to attack the British dominions?—Never.

Do you know any thing further on this subject except what you have already stated above?—None.

Witnesses:

Narrayen Dadajee, Karkoon.

Ramchunder Ragonath.

(signed) *Moro Bulal Josey.*

Stated and read in my presence, this 5th October 1837.

(signed) *Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *Richard Spooner,*

Acting First Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

To the Acting First Assistant Collector in Charge, Rutnageeree.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 21 October 1837.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 6th instant, with its enclosures, being translation of the examination of Moro Bulal Josee (alias Moro Punt Josee Kodowleykur), and stating that you had forwarded this individual to the Acting Resident at Sattara, and to acquaint you that the Right honourable the Governor in Council approves of your proceedings.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary.*

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To W. H. Wathen, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Rutnageeree, Collector's Office, 26 September 1837.

WITH reference to the 3d para. of my letter in this department, dated the 15th instant, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, copy of my letter therein alluded to, which I addressed to the actual Government at Goa, under date the 11th instant, and also their reply in the French language, together with a translation of the same, dated the 19th instant.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Richard Spooner,*
Acting 1st Assistant C. in C.

To

To the Secretary to the Actual Government of Goa.

Sir,
Rutnageree, Magistrate's Office, 11 September 1837.
THE attendance of Bhawoo Sing Purdesee Bapoo Ghatga, Balcoba Tatia, Gopal Sudjee Redkur, and Wittoo Guinojee, now living at Araba, Turup Pedneh, in the Goa territory, being essential and indispensable in a case of deep atrocity which is about to be investigated before me, I have the honour to request that you will have the goodness to solicit the favour of the actual Government of Goa to cause the above-mentioned persons to be apprehended, and sent under a sufficient escort to the Mehaulkuree of Vengorla.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Richard Spooner*,
Acting First Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Actual Government at Goa to Richard Spooner, dated 19th, and received 25th September 1837.

1. THE undersigned member and secretary of the Provisional Government of Goa has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the official letter of Mr. Richard Spooner, First Assistant Magistrate of the magisterial office at Rutnageree, dated the 11th instant, regarding certain prisoners before the said department, who are supposed to have taken refuge at Araba, a village on our department at Goa.

Sic orig.

2. The undersigned having reported this matter in the sessions of the 18th, the said Government issued immediately the arrest of the required criminals, and ordered every necessary step to be taken for their seizure, deferring, at the same time, their deliverance to the power of Mr. ———, * the First Magistrate, till they have obtained the result of the inquiry which must follow their apprehension.

* Original blank.

3. The undersigned begs Mr. Spooner to accept his salutations, and the assurance of the distinguished esteem he feels for him.

The Government Palace at Pangjur, this 19th September 1837.

(signed) *Antonio Marianno de Azevedo*.

(True translation.)

(signed) *Richard Spooner*,
Acting First Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,
Rutnageree, Collector's Office, 7 October 1837.
WITH reference to the 2d paragraph of your letter in this department, No. 245, dated the 25th ultimo, I have the honour to forward copy of a letter I addressed to the Secretary to the Provisional Government at Goa, under date the 29th ultimo; also the reply to it, together with its accompaniments, in the Portuguese language, as well as a translation of the same.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Spooner*,
Acting First Assistant C. in C.

To the Secretary to the Provisional Government, Goa.

Sir,
Rutnageree, Collector and Magistrate's Office,
29 September 1837.
I HAVE the honour to forward the enclosed letter from the Right honourable the Governor of Bombay, to the address of his Excellency the President and Members of the Provisional Government at Goa, and to request that you will have the goodness to deliver over to the bearer of this the four (4) persons whose names are mentioned in the enclosed letter, as well as another, by name Wittoo Gunnajee, alluded to in my letter to your address of the 11th instant.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Richard Spooner*,
Acting First Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Charge.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Richard Spooner*,
Acting 1st Assistant C. in C., 7th October 1837.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

To Illustrious S^r R. Spooner, Acting First Assistant Magistrate at Rutnageree.

Palace of Government, 3 October 1837.

I HAD the honour to lay before the Provisional Government of Goa your letter of the 29th of last month, together with the letter of his Excellency the Right honourable the Governor of Bombay, which will be answered by post.

2. I am directed by his Excellency the Governor of Goa to acquaint you that necessary measures were taken for the apprehension of the delinquents mentioned in your letter of the 11th of last month, of which you were informed in answer under date the 19th ultimo.

3. It has been impossible to apprehend the said criminals, as you will observe from the copy of a letter of the officer commanding the province of Pernem; however, the authorities at Goa have been directed to exert themselves in the apprehension of Vitoo Gonojee, which, if effected, will be made known to you.

(signed) *J. M. Gusmar*, A. D. C.

(True translation.)

(signed) R. Spooner,

Acting First Assistant Magistrate in Charge, 7th October 1837.

To Illustrious A. M. de Azevedo, Member and Secretary to the Provisional Government.

Pernem, 22 September 1837.

IN execution of the order of the Most excellent the Provisional Government of these states, in the name of The Queen, intimated by your official (No. 9), dated 19th instant, I beg to state, for the information of the said Government, that I ordered Captain Puty Poroba to inquire regarding the individuals mentioned in the margin, but that it cannot be discovered where they have escaped; however, it is said that they are not in this province, nor in Goa.

2. Balimbea Tatia went to Warree many days ago, and the others to the Ghauts; they are the subjects of the Raja of Sattara, and it is said that they, being informed that they were accused of being the principal leaders in the case now under investigation regarding the robbery of the treasury at Vingorla, and fearing that they should be imprisoned, escaped to the Ghauts.

3. Regarding Vito Gunojee, I beg to state that it has been impossible to apprehend this individual, though every exertion has been used in this province, and I am informed that he is wandering at Bordes and Isles of Goa; he did not come even during Gimputtee holy-day, perhaps from the fear of being apprehended. God preserve you.

(signed) *V. L. Gameiro Faria*,
Major Commanding the Province of Pernem.

(True translation.)

(signed) Richard Spooner,

Acting First Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Rutnageree, Collector's Office, 5 October 1837.

ADVERTING to the concluding part of the first paragraph of my letter in this department, dated the 3d instant, I have the honour herewith to transmit a translation of the further examination of Ramchunder Bhut Bin Saddashew Bhut Abheinkur.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Richard Spooner*,
Acting First Assistant C. in C.

TRANSLATION of the Examination of Ramchunder Bhut Bin Suddashew Bhut Abheinkur, caste Chitpowun Brahmin, age 21, by profession a Hindoo Priest, an Inhabitant of Kalsee Turuf Wurad, Talooka Malwan, taken before Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate at Rutnageree on 5th October 1837.

I LIVE in the village of Kalsee, in the Honourable Company's territories, and gain my living by performing the duties of "Bhicksook;"* about eighteen months ago I went to Sawunt Warree for the purpose of performing the duties of "Bhicksook," and I went to the abode of Nago Dewrao (alias Nana Wied), an inhabitant of Waree, in the Sattara country, but who was then residing in the house of Lucba Nerookur, in Sawunt Waree. A relation of mine, by name Bickoba Sidia, an inhabitant of Nanora, in the Goa territory, had ever since the last two or three years previous to this time served as a personal servant of Nago Dewrao (alias Nana Wied), and on my seeing him he asked me also to become a personal servant of Nana Wied; to this I consented, and I remained with Nana Wied (who agreed to give me a monthly salary of rupees three) for four or five months, until his death.

2. The

* Priest.

Bhavu Sing.
Parduxi.
Bhapu Ghatga.
Balcoba Tatia.
Gopal Sadjee
Rudcar.
Vittu Gunojee.

2. The following persons were living with Nana Wied, at Warree :—Rambou and Dajeeba Wied, the nephews of Nana Wied ; Moro Punt Josee Kadowleykur, whose sister married Nana Wied's elder brother ; Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, whose sister was Nana Wied's wife.

3. The following were Nana Wied's servants, &c. :—Babjee Deshust Brahmin, Bickoba Sidia and myself (Ramchunda Bhutbin Suddashew Bhut) and five or six Mahrattas. There were also two horses and two ponies. Bappoo Ghatga was also an attendant on Nana Wied. All the above-named persons resided in the house of Luckba Nerookur.

4. I do not know in what way Nana Wied was employed ; his expenses were about rupees five per day ; he had also silver utensils to the value of rupees one thousand and two hundred, and clothes to the value of seven hundred, and a gold chain ; his friends above named also had gold ornaments ; I do not know from whence the money was procured for defraying their expenses ; Nana Wied was in the habit of sending some of his servants to Sattara every one or two months. During the time I lived with Nana Wied he twice sent a servant, by name Mohideen, an inhabitant of Sattara ; I do not know what Mohideen brought from Sattara ; I never went to Sattara myself ; Nana Wied, being afflicted with dropsy, died in August 1836 ; two or three days after his death his son, Luxomon Nagesh, came to Warree, and having performed the usual funeral ceremonies, returned to Warree, in the Sattara country, after about one month and a half ; his age was about twenty-five, and Nana Wied's age was about fifty or fifty-five.

5. After Nana Wied's death, Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, Rambon Wied, Bappoo Ghatga, Bhowsing, and others, remained in Warree, and I (examinant) went to Colapoor with Nana Wied's son, and immediately returned to my own home, where I remained for one month ; I then went to Warree, and served Balcoba Tattia Kelkur for three months, but I did not get any pay, and Balcoba Tattia was in embarrassed circumstances, and began to pawn Nana Wied's silver utensils ; I therefore resigned Balcoba Tattia's service, and returned home.

6. In August 1837 Balcoba Tattia sent a person to me to persuade me to enter his service again ; I accordingly went to him at Warree and entered into his service. Balcoba Tattia then began to collect one thousand or one thousand two hundred men, on the pretence of taking them to Sattara to be employed there, but no men were collected ; after two or three days he formed a plan of collecting some men at Pallee, in the Warree territory, for the purpose of plundering the treasure deposited in the factory at Vingorla. The following persons were concerned in this affair : Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, Bappoo Ghatga, Bhowsing Purdessee, Hurbhut Hulbia, Dondbakotness (Dadebarree's prime minister), Gopall Sudjee Redkur (a sepoy of Dadebarree's) ; there were also two or three men from Pedneh in the Goa territory ; the name of one of them was Wito Scindia, (I do not know the names of the others), and one or two Bhuts from the village of Pallee, but I do not know their names, and Balnoba Soubadar, a servant of Dadebarree's.

7. Bhow Sing Purdessee, Babjee Punt Deshit Brahmin (a servant of Balcoba Tattia), Bappoo Ghatga and Gopall Sudjee were, engaged in collecting the men for the expedition.

8. I returned to my house in the village of Kalsee in the Malwan Talooka, on the 6th August, and Gopal Sudjee Redkur gave me a letter to deliver to Bappoo Ghasukur, an inhabitant of Kalsee, requesting him to collect about ten men. On the following day (7th August 1837), I, together with Bappoo Ghaouker, went with ten men on the road to Pallee ; I do not know the names of the ten men, but they are known to Bappoo Ghasukur. The persons having proceeded half way to Pallee, returned back to their own homes, because Gopal Sudjee did not come to meet us in the road, as agreed upon ; I proceeded alone to Warree.

9. Hurbhut Hulbia and Dondba Kotness sent some men from Warree to Pallee, and on the following day, (8th August 1837), left Warree with the intention of going to Pallee, and in the evening we arrived in the neighbourhood of Pallee, and I saw there about two hundred men ; Gopal Sudjee Redkur was there, and he and Bappoo Ghatga said that other men were also assembled in the village ; it was the intention of Gopal Sudjee Redkur and Bappoo Ghatga to attack Vingorla at about nine o'clock that night, but the attack was put off until the following day, on account of some men not having arrived from Pedneh.

10. I was frightened at the idea of attacking Vingorla, and I therefore intended to return immediately to Warree, but was prevented by Bappoo Ghatga ; on the following morning (10th August) I returned to Warree ; Bappoo Ghatga and the others remained at Pallee.

11. On the 11th August Dondba Kontness (Dadebaree's prime minister) sent for me, and directed me not to tell any person regarding the assemblage of the bund at Pallee, and kept me at Dadebaree's for one day afterwards ; I having sworn that I would not disclose the plot, was permitted to retire. I then immediately went to Moro Punt Laleh, the prime minister at Warree, and told him the whole circumstances of the case, and I heard that Bappoo Ghatga and other persons had made their escape.

12. I do not know the names of the persons whom Hurbhut Bin Ramchunder Bhut Hulbia sent from Warree ; Balcoba Tattia Kelkur's and Bappoo Ghatga's family residences are above the Ghauts, but in what place I know not ; while Nana Wied was residing at Warree, certain Brahmins came to visit him both from the Colapoor and Goa territory, but I do not know their names.

QUESTIONS by the Assistant Magistrate.

Question. For what purpose did Nana Wied come into Warree ?—*Answer.* Nana Wied came for the purpose of collecting men from the Konkan, and taking them to Sattara.

Why did he wish to take any men to Sattara ?—I do not know.

Did he succeed in collecting any men ?—No, he did not.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

How do you know that Nana Wied came to Warree for the purpose of collecting men?—Because Nana Wied and his friends were always forming plans for collecting men.

From whence would he have procured money for the subsistence of the men, if he had succeeded in collecting any?—It was his intention to have got the money from Sattara, but whether he did procure any from that place I know not.

From whence did Nana Wied procure money to defray his own personal expenses?—I cannot state, for certainty, from whence he got the money, but his servant went to his (Nana Wied's) house, but whether he brought any money I know not.

Did you ever hear Nana Wied or his associates say that the Sirdars above the Ghauts had entered into combination to attack the British dominions?—I never heard this from any person, nor do I know any thing about it.

Do you know any thing further regarding any of the subjects above alluded to?—I am not acquainted with any further particulars than what I have above stated.

The statement which I made before the chieftain at Warree is true.

(signed) *Ramchunder Suddashe Bhut Abheinkur.*

Witnesses:

Narraen Dadajee, Karkoon.

Ramchunder Ragoonath.

Stated and read in my presence, this 5th October 1837.

(signed) *Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *Richard Spooner,*

Acting First Assistant Magistrate in Charge 5th October 1837.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To W. H. Wathen, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Rutnageeree, Collector and Magistrate's Office,
2 November 1837.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, with its accompaniments, which I have this day transmitted to the Acting Resident of Sattara, together with two persons named Kasee Naik Petree and Juggonnath Luxumon Nerookur, and humbly trust that Government will approve of my proceedings on this occasion.

2. With reference to the 7th and 8th paragraphs of my letter of this day's date to the Acting Resident of Sattara, I beg to state that in the event of the presence of the Roujee Kotness, the individual therein alluded to, being still required by that officer at Sattara, I would humbly beg to suggest that a letter be addressed to the authorities at Goa by Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Richard Spooner,*
Acting First Assistant Collector and Magistrate,

To Lieutenant-colonel C. Ovans, Acting Resident, Sattara.

Rutnageeree, Collector and Magistrate's Office,
2 November 1837.

Sir,

WITH reference to the 4th paragraph of your letter in this department, dated 15th September last, requesting to be furnished with any further information that might be forthcoming, regarding the intrigues of the late Nana Wied and his associates, and regarding their proceedings whilst residing at Warree, and also requesting me to ascertain who were the persons composing the party, and what apparent means they had of meeting their expenses, &c., I have the honour to forward two persons whose names are mentioned in the margin, under the charge of the bearers.

2. I beg also to transmit the accompanying copies of the examinations of these two individuals, together with translations of the same.

3. Kasee Naik Petree, you will observe from his examination, admits that the late Nana Wied and his associates resided in his house for a few days, and that he was on terms of intimacy with them.

4. Juggonnath Luxumon Nerookur admits that the late Nana Wied resided in his house for about three months, and that his associates, whose names are enumerated in the margin, resided for the period set opposite to each of their names.

5. Kasee Naik Petree and Juggonnath Luxumon Nerookur do not appear to have been engaged in the bund which was assembled a few days ago at Pallee, for the purpose of attacking the factory at Vingorla, and the surrounding country, and under these circumstances they are not required by this department.

6. That

Rasee Naik Petree.
Juggonnath Luxumon Nerookur.

Balcoba Tattia Kelkur	-	-	Months.
Rambhad Waed	-	-	16
Moroba Josey Rodowelker	-	-	7
Balynbhut	-	-	7
Ramchunder Bhut Abeniker	-	-	3
Dajaba Ared	-	-	
Bhowoosing	-	-	
Bapoo Ghatgay	-	-	

6. That these two persons are acquainted with the whole of the proceedings of Nana Wied and his associates at Warree, there appears to be no doubt; but until a free pardon is offered to them for any part which they may have taken in Nana Wied's designs, I fear that they will be induced to conceal many circumstances which must be well known to them, for fear of criminating themselves; this point, however, will rest with your better judgment to determine.

7. From the enclosed copy of the examination of Juggonnath Luxumon Nerookur, it appears that an individual, by name Rowjee Kotness, has acted in concert with the late Nana Wied and his associates.

8. Rowjee Kotness is still residing in Araba, in the Goa territory, and is a Wuttundar, or hereditary officer of that place; and as he is one of the persons, as stated in your letter to my address of the 13th September last, who was required by you, it will rest with Government to determine whether it would be advisable to demand him to be delivered up by the Government of Goa or not.

9. A copy of this communication, and of its accompaniments, has this day been forwarded to Government, for their information.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Spooner,*

Acting First Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Charge.

TRANSLATION of the Examination of Kasee Naik bin Ramcrustna Naik Petree, caste a Kinada Brahmin, age 35, by profession a Banker, an Inhabitant of Savunt Warree, taken before Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate at Rutnageeree, on the 17th October 1837.

1. NAGO Dewrao, alias Nana Wied, an inhabitant of Waiee (in the Sattara territory), came to Warree in about April 1836, and came to my house and took up his abode there; he was accompanied by Balcoba Tattia Kelkur (his brother-in-law), and Rambhaawoo Wied (his nephew); there were also two or three Brahmins and five or six servants and two horses with him.

2. Nana Wied and his associates lived in my house for ten or twelve days; but my house being small and inconvenient, they left it, and went to the house of Ladkoba Nerookur. Nana Wied, being afflicted with dropsy, died at Warree, in July 1836. I do not recollect whether Bappoo Ghatga and Bhow Sing Purdessee were in company with Nana Wied while he lived in my house; but afterwards I saw these two men in company with Nana Wied, when they were living at the house of Nerookur, and Bappoo Ghatga and Bhow Sing Purdessee afterwards continued to reside in Warree.

3. After Nana Wied's death the following persons continued to reside in Nerookur's house:—Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, Rambhow Wied, Bappoo Ghatga, Bhow Sing Purdessee, Babjee Bhut (cook), Moraba Jossee (alias Moro Punt Jossee).

4. I do not know how Nana Wied, during the time he was at Waree, obtained his livelihood; but after his death, Balcoba Tattia Kelkur and Rambhow Wied continued for one or two months to live on their private means, and after that period they began to sell their cooking pots, and endeavoured to borrow money, and sold the two horses, and also a pair of their shawls.

5. In August 1837 (but the exact date I do not recollect), a quarrel arose between Bappoo Ghatga and Bhow Sing Purdessee in the house of Nerookur; and therefore Bappoo Ghatga and Baljee Bhut (cook) came to my house and sat down; I then asked them why they had come, to which Bappoo Ghatga replied, that he had come, because Bhow Sing had quarrelled with him. They remained in my house for one or two days, and eat the provisions which they had with them. On the third day Balcoba Tattia Kelkur and Moro Punt Jossee came to my house, with the view of amicably settling their dispute with Bappoo Ghatga; and they accordingly told Bappoo Ghatga that it was not proper for him on such a trifling account to leave Nerookur's house, and requested him, therefore, to return. Bappoo Ghatga then promised to return on the following day; and accordingly on the following day he left my house.

6. Bappoo Ghatga and Baljee Bhut were for four days in my house, and, except on that occasion, they never entered in my abode. During these four days Hurbhut Hulbia twice came and conversed with Bappoo Ghatga; but what was the subject of their conversation I know not. The first time Hurbhut Hulbia came, he asked me to give him some tobacco and betel leaves. I told him that I had not got any tobacco, but I would give him the leaves, as requested.

7. With the exception of Hurbhut Hulbia, no other person that I saw came to visit Bappoo Ghatga while he lived in my house.

8. About eight or ten days after Bappoo Ghatga left my house I heard that Hurbhut Hulbia had been imprisoned by the chieftain of Warree, and two days afterwards Moro Punt Jossee came to my house, and said, that Hurbhut had, without any cause, made mention of his name before the chieftain, and that, therefore, he, Moro Punt Jossee, was likely to be considered as a guilty man; he also added, that the chieftain had formerly conferred on him a nemnook (office); but that was now taken away from him. I then asked Moro Punt Jossee why Hurbhut Hulbia had been imprisoned; and what was going on; in reply, Moro Punt Jossee said that 200 men had assembled in the temple of Pallee, but in whose service these men were he did not know; but that on account of the assem-

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

blage of these men Hurbhut had been imprisoned, at least so he was informed. Moro Punt Jossee then left my house; and after four or five days the chieftain of Warree imprisoned him, and afterwards sent for me, and took my examination; the substance of which is to the same effect as what I have above stated. Besides what I have above stated, I know not any further particulars.

QUESTIONS by the Assistant Magistrate.

Question. Did not Bappoo Ghatga, Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, Hurbhut Hulbia, Gopall Sudjee Redkur, Watoo Abbajee, Baboo Palekur, Bhow Sing Purdessee and Bhow Rana enter into a consultation regarding collecting men; and was not the consultation held in an inner room in your house, and on a box which was therein deposited?—*Answer.* No.

Did Bhow Rana, a son of Baboo Rana, ever come to your house?—I never saw him in my house.

Did Gopal Sudjee Redkur and Baboo Pallekur ever come to your house?—No; and I do not even know these persons.

Did you not know that Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, Bappoo Ghatga, and Bhow Sing Purdessee were endeavouring to collect men?—No.

Did you ever go and visit Nana Wied during his life-time?—I sometimes went to see him at intervals of eight or four days; I was not in the habit of continually going to him.

After Nana Wied's death did you ever visit Balcoba Tattia Kelkur?—I sometimes went to see him at intervals of eight or five days.

Why did you go to see him?—We were on terms of friendship, and I therefore went to visit him.

From whence arose the friendship which existed between you?—Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, on his first arrival at Warree, lived at my house for ten or twelve days, and thus I became acquainted with him, and thus friendship ensued.

(signed) *Kasee Naik bin Ramcrustna Naik Petree.*

Witnesses:

Naraen Dadajee.

Ramchunder Ragonath.

Stated and read in my presence this 17th October 1837.

(signed) *Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate.*

(True translation,)

(signed) *R. Spooner,*

Acting First Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

TRANSLATION of the Examination of Juggonnath Luxumon Nerookur, caste Senvee Brahmin, age 32, by profession a Writer, an inhabitant of Sawunt Warree, taken before Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate at Rutnageeree, on 1st November 1837.

My father, Luxumon Krust, alias Luckba Nerookur, built a house at Warree; in this house I or one of my brothers or friends live, but my family live in my own house, which is situated in the village of Neroor, in the Warree territory, and distant about six coss from the town of Sawunt Warree. I myself sometimes reside at Sawunt Warree, and sometimes at the village of Neroor.

2. Nagoo Dewrao, alias Nana Wied, an inhabitant of Warree, in the Sattara country, came to Sawunt Warree, in about the month of April 1836, and took up his abode at the house of Kasee Naik Petree, and staid there about 15 days; but as the house was small and inconvenient, Mungeshrow Chitness called me, and asked me to give up part of my house to Nana Wied and his associates, because it was empty, and because Nana Wied was a very respectable man, and was put to much inconvenience in living in Keshow Naik Petree's house, owing to its smallness and want of proper accommodation; I accordingly permitted Nana Wied and his associates to live in my house.

3. I was not acquainted with Nana Wied; and it was owing to the request of Mungeshrow Chitness alone that I was induced to let him live in my house.

4. Nana Wied had two horses and two ponies, and about 15 or 20 servants and attendants; he was also accompanied by the following persons: Balcoba Tattia Kelkur (his brother-in-law); Ram Bhow Wied and Dajeeba Wied (his nephews); Meroba Jossee, a Karkoon; Babjee Bhut (a cook); and Ramchunder Bhut Abheinkur; this latter person entered the service of Nana Wied, after he, Nana Wied, had come to live at my house.

5. Nana Wied came to my house about the 15th April 1836; at this time I was at Sawunt Warree; after about 20 or 25 days he went to the temple of Naraen, in the village of Walordee, in the Warree territory, and having staid there about 15 days, he returned to Warree on or about the 3d June 1836, and came again to my house.

6. He became afflicted with dropsy during his residence in the village of Walonlee; on his return to Warree, I did not see him, as I was then in the village of Neroor, but after 15 days, or about the 18th June 1837, I returned to Warree and perceived that he was sick, and on or about the 15th July 1836 he died.

7. During Nana Wied's residence at Warree he was visited by the following persons:—Mungeshrow Chitness, Gunga Bagwat, Moropunt Leleh, Vitulpunt Khadelkur, Atmarain Pagness, Narba Potness, Narraen Row Kanvelkur and others; they went to see him because

he

he was ill, but whether for any other purpose or not, I know not; I went to see Nana Wied occasionally, and played at cards (gunjefa) with him.

8. Nana Wied's daily expenses were about five (5) rupees, and he obtained money and goods from a merchant named Jolie Pie, who lives at Warree; and Nana Wied was in the habit of giving a hoondie on Purshotum Kotness, a brother of Range Kotness, who resides at Araba, in the Goa territory; sometimes Nana Wied paid ready cash to Jolie Pie, who of course must be acquainted with the whole circumstances of the case, which I am not.

9. I heard from Balcoba Tattia Kelkur that Nana Wied received some money from above the Ghauts, but he did not say from whom it was received; and I know not.

10. I do not know why Nana Wied came to Warree, and what plans or designs he had in view; after his death the following persons remained in Warree and continued to live there until August 1837: Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, Ram Bhav Wied, Marsha Jossee, Babjee Bhut (a cook), Ramchunder Bhut Abheinkur.

11. In August 1837 Balcoba Tattia, Rambhow Wied and Babjee Bhut went in the direction of Turuf Araba, in the Goa territory, to which place the two first-named persons had gone once or twice before, and Ramchunder Bhut and Maroba Josee continued at Warree.

12. Dajeeba Wied went to Warree in November 1836; he proceeded there in company with Nana Wied's son, who had come to Warree on the death of his father, for the purpose of performing the usual funeral ceremonies.

13. Bappoo Ghatga and Bhow Sing Purdessee were not in company with Nana Wied while he resided at Warree; Bhow Sing came to Warree after Nana Wied's death, during the month of February 1837, and Bappoo Ghatga came there in June 1837; these two persons, on their arrival at Warree, went to live with Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, at my house; they did not, however, always continue at Warree, but went to Pednah and Araba and other places; they went to Araba in August 1837, about the same time as Balcoba Tattia Kelkur proceeded to that place.

14. During Nana Wied's lifetime I did not see Hurbhut Hulbia, but during the months of June to August 1837 he came four or five times to see Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, and these two persons conversed together, sometimes in the upper story of the house, and sometimes in the out-houses; I do not know what was the subject of their conversation.

15. Dondba Kotness came four or five times to Balcoba Tattia Kelkur and Ram Bhow Wied, and brought some medicine with him, but whether he came for any other purpose or not I know not, and I do not know whether any conversation took place between them.

16. I do not know any thing about the assemblage of a bund at Pallee.

17. During Nana Wied's lifetime a person named Naraen Bhut Chitla came from Sattara, and he had with him a horse and a pony and two servants, but why he came I know not; having staid for five or six days, he went to Pednah and Araba.

18. Some persons were in the habit of coming to Nana Wied from above the Ghauts, and Nana Wied also frequently sent some of his attendants there, but from whence they came or whither they went I know not.

19. On Nana Wied's death Balcoba Tattia Kelkur sold some silver utensils and a seerpich,* and one horse, for the purpose of paying the funeral expenses, &c.; the seerpich was sold to Baba Kasalkur, through the agency of Larkee Cullan; I do not know to whom the other articles were sold.

*Ornament worn on the turban.

QUESTIONS by the Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

Question. Do you not know that Nana Wied came on the part of the Raja of Sattara, for the purpose of collecting men?—*Answer.* I do not know.

Did not Nana Wied live for some years with Ranjee Kotness, in the village of Araba?—I heard that he lived with Ranjee Kotness for five or six years.

Why did Nana Wied live at Araba?—I do not know.

How was Nana Wied engaged during his residence at Warree?—He was engaged in performing religious ceremonies; I did not see him in any other way, but I was not always in the house, sometimes I was absent on business.

(signed) *Juggonnath Luxumon Nerookur.*

Witnesses:

Nana Dadaju Karkoon,
Ramchunder Ragoonath.

Stated and read in my presence this 1st November 1837.

(signed) *R. Spooner, Assistant Magistrate.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *R. Spooner,*

Acting First Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

(True copies.)

(signed) *R. Spooner,*

Acting First Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Charge.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

To the Acting First Assistant Collector in Charge, Rutnagherry.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 29 November 1837.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2d instant, with its enclosures, and to acquaint you that the Right honourable the Governor in Council approves of your proceedings relative to Kasser Naik Patree and Juggonnath Luxumom Nerookur, therein reported.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To W. H. Wathen, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Rutnageree, Collector and Magistrates' Office,
11 November 1837.

Sir,

IN compliance with your instructions conveyed to me in the 7th para. of your letter in this department (No. 227), dated 12th September last, directing me to use my best exertions, both directly and through the Warree authorities, to apprehend all persons known to belong, or suspected to belong, to the Pallee gang, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that the following persons have been seized, and are now in confinement at Rutnageree :

1. Hurbhuthin Ramchunder Chut Hulbia, a subject of the Warree Government.
2. Watoo Abbajee, a subject of the Warree Government.
3. Ram Sabajee Pundit, a subject of the Warree Government.
4. Visram Furjand, a subject of the Warree Government.
5. Ramchunder Bhut bin Suddashew Bhut Abhunkur, a subject of the Bombay Government.
6. Bappoo bin Essoo Gwankur, a subject of the Bombay Government.
7. Mukund bin Sondjee, a subject of the Bombay Government.
8. Anto Ramjee Hingra, a subject of the Bombay Government.
9. Bisso bin Pando Pundit, a subject of the Warree Government.
10. Bhickroo bin Vittorba Goulee, a subject of the Warree Government.
11. Dhondo Suddashew Kotness, a subject of the Warree Government.
12. Bud Denree bin Nel Dewree, a subject of the Warree Government.
13. Babua Furzund, a subject of the Warree Government.

2. Translations of the examination of the prisoners, from No. 1 to 4 inclusive, were forwarded to you, with my letter dated 3d October last.

3. A translation of the examination of the prisoner No. 5 was transmitted with my letter of the 5th October last.

4. I have now the honour to forward translations of the examinations of the remaining prisoners, viz., from No. 6 to 13 inclusive.

5. The prisoners from No. 1 to 5, inclusive, confess having been concerned more or less in the intended attack on Vingorla.

6. The prisoner No. 6, named Bappo bin Essoo Gawankur, admits that, at the suggestion of Ramchunder Bhut Abhunkur (prisoner No. 5), he consented to engage in the service of a Sirdar who had come from Colapore to Warree, and that in consequence he left his own village and proceeded in company with Ramchunder Bhut, and some other persons, to the village of Vitora, in the Warree territory, with the view of meeting the Sirdar; but that as the Sirdar was not to be found, he (the prisoner No. 6), and the other villagers who had accompanied him, returned again to their own village; on referring, however, to the examination of Ramchunder Bhut Abhunkur, it is there stated that Gopal Sudjee Redkur sent a note to Bappo bin Essoo Gawankur (prisoner No. 6), requesting him to collect 10 men, and this statement is to a certain degree corroborated by some of the persons residing in the same village with Bappo Gawankur, who states that a consultation was held in his house on the subject, and that consequently they left their own village in company with him, and proceeded to Vitora, as above stated. It appears to me that the prisoner No. 6 did not actually join the Pallee band, but that he was aware of their proceedings there is no doubt; it also appears that he left his own village with the intention of engaging his services, but afterwards, either through personal fear or some other cause, he was induced to abandon his original intention, and return to his own village, which is situated in our territories, he being also a native subject of the Bombay Government.

7. The prisoner No. 7, named Mukund bin Sondjee, admits that he was aware that a bund had been formed, and that it was their intention to plunder our territories; and that he was invited to become one of the party. He also admits that he is well acquainted with Gopal Sudjee Redkur, one of the leaders of the bund. This prisoner is a native subject of the Bombay Government, and resides in our territory; yet notwithstanding this, he did not give any intelligence to the police authorities.

8. The prisoner No. 8, named Antoo Ramjee Hingra, admits that he was at Pallee at the beginning of August 1837; that he was aware that a bund had been formed; that he eat a goat in company with Gopal Sudjee Redkur, and other accomplices; that Gopal Sudjee Redkur told him the names of the chief leaders of the gang; and that he has a tobacco-shop

Vide 6th para. of the Chief Secretary's letter, No. 227, dated 12 Sept. 1837.

shop at Pallee, and consequently he is obliged to visit it every day. This prisoner is a native subject of the Bombay Government, and resides at Vingorla; yet notwithstanding that, he did not give any intelligence to the police authorities.

9. The prisoner No. 9, Bisso bin Pando Pundit, admits that he was engaged in the gang, and that he returned to his village after the British troops had proceeded to Pallee for the purpose of seizing the gang. This prisoner is a subject of the Warree Government.

10. The prisoner No. 10, named Bhickroo bin Vittoba Goulee, states that Hurbhut Hulbia (one of the leaders of the gang), endeavoured to prevail on him to engage his services, and that he advanced him one rupee. The prisoner still, however, denies having in any way been concerned in the bund, but that he was well acquainted with their proceedings there appears to be no doubt. He is a subject of the Warree Government, and always resides in that territory.

11. The prisoner No. 11, named Dhondo Suddashew Kotness, denies having been in any way concerned with the proceedings of the gang; but from the examinations of the several prisoners it would appear that he was implicated in the whole affair; and this statement is to a certain degree corroborated by other persons residing at Pallee. This prisoner is the prime minister of Dadebaree (a relation of the Chief of Warree), and the village of Pallee was made over to her by the chieftain about three years ago, since which time the whole of the criminal and fiscal duties of the village have been conducted by the prisoner. The Foujdar of the village of Assolie Pallee and other hamlets, states that he resides about one coss from Pallee, and that, on hearing that a bund was being formed, he began to make inquiries on the subject, and then the prisoner No. 11 asked him by whose orders he had commenced making inquiries, and directed him to send a report to the Chieftain of Warree, stating that he had been unable to ascertain who had been engaged in the bund, or, in fact, to glean any intelligence on the subject. The prisoner is a native subject of the Warree Government; and under the whole circumstances of the case, especially when it is taken into consideration that the village of Pallee was under his direct management, it is quite clear that if he was not actually connected with the bund, at least he must have been fully acquainted with their proceedings.

12. The prisoner No. 12, named Bud Dueree bin Nil Dueree, denies having been in any way concerned, or even acquainted with the proceedings of the gang, but admits that he was at Pallee on the 9th August, and obtained some rice from Gopal Sudjee Redkur. From the examination of Hurbhut Hulbia it would also appear that this prisoner was one of the bund. This prisoner is a subject of the Warree Government, and always resides in that territory.

13. The prisoner No. 13, named Babua Furzund, denies having been concerned, or even acquainted with the proceedings of the bund, but from his own admission it would appear that he associated with Gopal Sudjee Redkur and some of his accomplices.

14. The prisoners from No. 5 to 8, both inclusive, are native subjects of the Bombay Government. No. 5 was seized on the Warree territory, and made over to this department by the chieftain. Nos. 6, 7 and 8 were found within the zillah subordinate to Bombay. In regulation XI. of 1827, section 4, it is stated, that "Native subjects of the Bombay Government shall further, when found within the zillah subordinate to Bombay, be amenable to the law for crimes and offences committed by them in places out of the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay;" and therefore the prisoners Nos. 6, 7 and 8 are clearly amenable to this law. The prisoner No. 5 was not found within the zillahs subordinate to Bombay, but, as above stated, made over to us by the chieftain of Warree, and therefore is not, as I am humbly of opinion, amenable to the above regulation.

15. The remaining prisoners, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, are native subjects of Warree Government, and although they intended to attack the factory at Vingorla and commit other depredations, yet they have not actually committed any offence within our territory, as the bund was formed and all the plans arranged at the village of Pallee, which is situated in the Warree territory. Under these circumstances it will rest with Government to decide what course is to be adopted with regard to these prisoners, viz., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, or whether they are to be made over to the chieftain of Warree, with a request that he will deal with them as he may deem expedient.

16. I beg to be favoured with the instructions of Government respecting the prisoners, viz., Nos. 1 to 13, as, pending the receipt of your reply, they will be kept in confinement here.

17. For some time past I have been endeavouring to glean every information regarding the meditated attack on Vingorla, and also to ascertain in what way this affair was connected with other proceedings of a treasonable nature, alluded to in the 8th paragraph of your letter, No. 227, dated 12th September last.

18. Nago Durrao (alias Nana Wied), it appears, took up his residence in the Goa territory some years ago; but little information has transpired relative to his proceedings until about April 1836, at which time he came into Warree, and remained there until his death, which took place about July 1836.

19. During Nana Wied's residence at Warree, it appears that he and his associates were well provided with money, which they received from Sattara and also from the Goa territory. The Raja of Sattara, it would appear, provided money from the former place, and

Vide Hurbhut Hulbia's examination, dated 28 Sept. 1837.

Vide Examination of Moro Punt Josee and Ramchunder Bhut Abhunkur, dated 5 Oct. 1837.

Vide Examination of Juggernath Luxumon Norenheer, dated 1 Nov. 1837. Vide Examination of Ramchunder Bhut Adhemker and Juggernath Luxumon Nerooker.

Vide Examination of Murkhund Row Sondjee, dated 12 Oct. 1837.

Vide Accompaniment to letter from principal collector of Koncan in the Political Department to Mr. Chief Secretary Norris, No. 28, dated 27 Dec. 1832.

that from the Goa territory, it appears, was received from Ranjee Kotness, an inhabitant of Araba.

20. After Nana Wied's death, it appears that no further supply of money was received from Sattara, and that Nana Wied's associates, viz., Balkoba Tattia Kelkur, Ram Bhow Wied, Bhappo Ghatga and Bhow Sing Perdessu were in distressed circumstances, and that consequently they were compelled to dispose of some of their horses and household goods. These persons still continued, however, to reside at Warree, or in the neighbourhood of it, until August 1837, when they were obliged to abscond, on account of their having been the leaders of the Pallee bund.

21. Almaram Purub, a very influential and wealthy person, who resides at Pedneh, in the Goa territory, appears to have acted in concert with Nana Wied's associates in the meditated attack on Vingorla; and it appears that he was to have supplied about 200 men from the Goa territory to assist in the attack.

22. With the exception of Almaram Parub and Rungee Kotness, it does not appear that any other influential persons, residing in the Goa territory, were concerned in the Pallee gang.

23. Nana Wied was visited during his residence at Warree by several influential persons of that place, and also by Moro Punt Letch, the prime minister; and in June 1837 a nemnook of rupees, 360 per annum, was conferred on Nana Wied's son, named Luxumon Nagesh Wied, who lives in the Sattara territory.

24. I do not entertain, however, the slightest suspicion that either the chieftain of Warree or his prime minister were concerned in any treacherous designs against our Government, for they are so well aware that by our assistance alone that the Warree Government continues to exist, and that if we were to withdraw our aid the Warree Government would immediately be overthrown.

25. The chieftain of Warree is a weak but inoffensive prince, and for many months previous to July 1837 he was entirely led away by some designing men at Warree, who held situations at his court, viz., by Pokrogu Row Nimbalkur, Mungishrow Chitness, Balcrustna Ramschund Ranguetur, Ramchunder Mhadoo Minsubdar and others. During this time the prime minister had little or rather no voice in the management of the affairs of the Warree state, and I began to apprehend that there would be serious disturbances in consequence of the mismanagement of the above individuals.

26. Owing to these circumstances, I informed the chieftain that the line of conduct adopted by him was diametrically in opposition with the tenor of the agreement he had entered into with the principal collector of the konkan in 1832, and that if he continued to act in that manner I should be obliged to report his proceedings to Bombay. On the receipt of my letter, the chieftain placed the whole management of the state in the hands of the prime minister, who immediately deprived Nana Wied's son of the nemnook above alluded to, and began also to arrange the affairs of the state, which were at that time in great disorder.

27. During my inquiry regarding the Pallee bund, I have received every assistance from the chief and his prime minister; and it was from the papers transmitted to me by them that I first became acquainted with the designs of Nana Wied's associates.

28. I have requested the chieftain, however, to explain on what grounds he was induced to grant a nemnook to Nana Wied's son, and to call upon Mungishrew Chitness for an explanation regarding his conduct at Warree during the last year.

29. In conclusion, I humbly trust that any defects which may appear in this report may not be attributed to any want of exertion, or negligence, on my part, but to the real cause, viz., the great difficulty, or rather impossibility, of obtaining information from the subjects of the Warree Government, who appear to be very unwilling to give any intelligence or information on the subject, either from the fear of criminating themselves, or from the dread of bringing down on themselves the vengeance of the prisoners, should they at any time be set at liberty.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Richard Spooner,*

Acting First Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Charge.

PRISONER No. 6.

TRANSLATION of the Examination of Bappo bin Essoo Gausunker, caste Bangaree, age 30, by profession a Cultivator, an Inhabitant of Kalsee Taruf usarad, Talooka Malwan, taken before Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate at Rutnageree, on 10 October 1837.

RAMCHUNDER Bhut bin Suddashew Bhut Abhinkur is an inhabitant of Kalsee, but he always resides at Warree. On or about 29 July 1837 he came to my house, and told me that a Sirdar had come from Colapoor to Warree, for the purpose of collecting some men, and that Ramchunder Bhut had agreed to bring nine or ten men from Kalee, and then asked me whether I was willing to be one of the number; I then asked when the men were to be collected, and where the Sirdar was; then Ramchunder Bhut replied that the Sirdar was in the village of Vitora, in the Warree territory, and that if I would go there the Sirdar would then make the necessary agreement with me, and that after the Dussara the men were to be taken to Colapoor.

2. I then

9 Oct. 1837.

2. I then set out with Ramchunder Bhut, and also with the following men belonging to the village of Kalsee:

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

1. Hurree bin Dondu Mapunkur, Bundaree.
2. Watoo bin Bablee Morreaskur, Bundaree.
3. Gunnoo bin Sujoojee Mirjakur, Bundaree.
4. Ram bin Jelu Patel, Bundaree.
5. Laro bin Madajee Aprad, Bundaree.
6. Bablee bin Gopal Purub, Mahratta.
7. Bablee Pindia, Mahratta.
8. Bappo bin Bhavjee Chowan, Mahratta.
9. Lucko Sawunt, Mahratta.

3. We accordingly set out, and arrived at a nullah near the town of Vitora, distant about three coss from Kalsee. Ramchunder Bhut then told us to sit down, and that he would go into the village of Vitora, and make inquiries regarding the Sirdar, and that then he would return. He accordingly went into the village, and on his return he said that the Sirdar was not in the village, but had gone to some other village, but that if we wished we might accompany him there. I then refused to go with them, because on leaving my village I had not given any information to the Tonydar of the said village, or to my security, and that if I proceeded with him I might be involved in difficulties. I then returned to my house with the nine persons above alluded to; I do not know where Ramchunder Bhut went.

QUESTIONS by the Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

Question. Are you acquainted with Gopal Sudjee Redkur?—*Answer.* I am not acquainted with him.

Are you not a relation of Gopal Sudjee Redkur?—No.

Did Gopal Sudjee Redkur send you a letter by the hands of Ramchunder Bhut, requesting you to collect men?—No, he did not send any letter to me.

On your return from Vitora to your own village, Kalsee, did you report the whole circumstances of the case to the Foujdar of Kalsee?—I did not give any information on the subject to the Foujdar.

Were you armed when you left your village?—I had no arms with me; Ramchunder Bhut said that those articles would be supplied to us on our reaching Colapoor.

Who was present with you at the time Ramchunder Bhut asked you to enter the service?—No person was present at that time.

Was there not a consultation held in your house regarding engaging the men for the service?—Nothing of the kind took place in my house.

Did you endeavour to prevail upon any person to enter the service?—No, I did not.

Did you not ask Babla Purub to enter the service?—Babla Purub told me that Ramchunder Bhut had asked him to enter the service, and I then told Babla Purub to come; but previous to this conversation I never said anything on the subject to Babla Purub.

Did you send Laro Aprad and Bappo Chawan with a message to any person requesting him to engage the services of any men?—No, I did not.

Did Ramchunder Bhut mention to you the name of the Sirdar who was desirous of collecting men?—He did not mention the name of the Sirdar.

(The mark of *Bappo bin Ezzo Gaoukur.*)

Witnesses:

Nareen Dudujee.

Ramchunder Ragoonath.

Stated and read in my presence, this 10th October 1837.

(signed) Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate.

Question. What makes you to deny the receipt of the letter which was sent to you by Gopal Sudjee Redkur, through the hands of Ramchunder Bhut Abhienkur, who being now in the court, says in your presence, that it was duly delivered over by him to you?—

Answer. I did neither receive the above letter, nor did I ever see it.

(The mark of *Bappo bin Ezzo Gaoukur.*)

Witnesses:

Naraen Dadajee.

Ramchunder Ragoonath.

Stated and read in my presence, this 21st October 1837.

(signed) Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate.

(True translation.)

(signed) Richard Spooner,

Acting Assistant Magistrate in Charge, 11 November 1837.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

PRISONER No. 7.

TRANSLATION of the Examination of Mukund bin Soudjee, caste Bundaree, age 45, by profession a Sepoy, an Inhabitant of Arolie Turuf Aggaom, Talooka Malwan, taken before Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate at Rutnageree, on the 12th October 1837.

1. GOPAL Sudjee Redkur, Bundaree, is an inhabitant of Rairee, in the Honourable Company's territories, but for many years past has been in the service of Dadebaee, at Warree; for the last three or four years he has lived in the village of Assolee Pallee, in the Warree territory, which village is held free of rent by Dadebaee, and he has not any house or estate at Rairee.

2. On or about 1st August 1837, at 12 o'clock in the day, Gopal Sudjee Redkur came to my house in the village of Arolie, on his road from Rairee to Pallee, and he then told me that Doudba Kotness (Dadebaee's prime minister) had arrived at Pallee, and wished me to call on him there; I then asked him why Doudba Kotness wanted me; to which he replied, that it was on some private and confidential business. I then said that I was not able to go to Doudba Kotness, at Pallee, because I had some private business of my own to arrange, and because I had some money to pay which was being demanded of me by the (British) Government; Gopal Sudjee Redkur then left me.

3. On the 4th August 1837, Babla Crustna Durree Gaouker and Vito Gopal, inhabitants of Assolee Pallee, in the Warree territory, called me for the purpose of making some agreement regarding drawing toddy from their fees; I accordingly went to Assolee Pallee, and I met Gopal Sudjee there, who told me that 200 men were coming from Pedneh, in the Goa territory, and that Doudba Kotness was also coming from Warree, and he asked me to stay at Pallee for two days; Gopal Sudjee Redkur also told me that the 200 men who were coming from Pedneh, had been collected by Atmaram Purub Dessaiee, an inhabitant of Pedneh, and that on the arrival of these men it was intended to attack the fort of Rairee, and afterwards to perform other exploits; on hearing this, I thought it would be better for me not to stay at Pallee, and I therefore refused to comply with Gopal Sudjee's request; but it was night, and my house was distant about one coss and a half; Gopal Sudjee then gave me some rice to eat, which was cooked by an old woman called Gourie; I heard from this old woman that about 50 men had already assembled in the village, and that others were expected from Pedneh.

4. On the following morning (5th August 1837) I left Pallee, and returned to my house in the village of Arolie, in the Honourable Company's territories.

5. Gopal Sudjee Redkur endeavoured to prevail on me to join the band, but I would not consent; I do not know whether any men from my own village or from that of any other, joined the band or not.

QUESTIONS by the Assistant Magistrate.

Question. Gopal Sudjee Redkur told you that it was intended to attack the Forts at Rairee; did you give any information on the subject to the Muhal Kurree at Vingorla, or to the Foujdar of your own village?—*Answer.* I gave no information to any person.

Why did you not give information to the Muhal Kurree at Vingorla?—In this I have erred.

Are you a relation of Gopal Sudjee Redkur?—No.

Where is Gopal Sudjee now living?—I do not know; but I have heard that he had taken refuge in the Goa territory.

Formerly in whose service were you employed?—During the lifetime of Chundroba Soubedar, I was in his service; ever since his death, which took place about seven years ago, I have remained in my own village (Arolie), and have carried on the duties of a cultivator, and have not been in the service of any person.

When, where and how, did you first become acquainted with Gopal Sudjee Redkur?—Gopal Sudjee is an inhabitant of Rairee, and I live at the neighbouring village of Arolie, and, therefore, I have always been acquainted with Gopal Sudjee Redkur.

Do you know the names of any of the persons who were assembled at Pallee?—I do not know the names of any of them, except those which I have above stated.

Were you in the habit of visiting Warree?—No.

Do you know that Nana Wied, Balcoba Tattia Kelkur, and others, were making plans for collecting men?—I never even heard the names of Balcoba Tattia Kelkur and Nana Wied, and I never saw them; and I do not know whether or not they formed plans for collecting men.

(The mark of *Mukund bin Soudjee.*)

Witnesses:

Naraen Dadajee.

Ramchunder Ragonath.

Stated and read in my presence, this 12th October 1837.

(signed) Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate.

(True translation.)

(signed) Richard Spooner,

Acting First Assistant Magistrate in Charge, 11 November 1837.

PRISONER

PRISONER No. 8.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

TRANSLATION of the Examination of Anto Ramjee Hengra, caste Shaster Brahmin, age 30, by profession a Merchant, an Inhabitant of Wara Ansora, in the suburbs of Vingorla Talooka Malwan, taken before Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate, at Rutnageree, on 12th October 1837.

ASSALIE and Pallee are one and the same village; the former is a village, and the latter is its hamlet. I purchased the tobacco farm at Pallee from Urjoon Pad Goura Gaouker, and I accordingly set up a shop and sold tobacco at Pallee.

2. During the month of July last I frequently went to Pallee for the purpose of making arrangements regarding tobacco, and for the same reason I went also on the 1st August last, and proceeded to my shop, which is situated in the house of Goundee Purub; at the same time Gopal Sudjee Redkur and Babuola Subedar, alias Babua Furzund, who are in the service of Dadabae, came and asked me to purchase a goat for them. I accordingly purchased one for rupee one and 10 annas, from Gooza Gaiza, an inhabitant of Warra Ansora, and brought it to the house of Salgie Bowin, a prostitute, at Pallee, with whom Gopal Sudjee Redkur resided.

3. It was dark when I reached the house of Salgee Bowin, and then Babuola Subedar, alias Babua Furzund, asked me to stay during the night, and I accordingly consented; at this time Bhawoo Sing Purdessee and Babjee Bhut, an inhabitant of Warra Wurkool, in the suburbs of Assalie Pallee, came. Bhawoo Sing Purdessee then went to eat in the house, and Babjee Bhut went to the house of another Bhut for the purpose of taking food.

4. On the same night Babuola Soubedar, alias Babua Furzund, killed the goat, and it was then eaten. On the following morning, 2d August last, I took a small piece of the flesh of the goat for medicine, and returned to my house to Ansura, in the suburbs of Vingorla.

5. On the following morning, 3d August last, I again went to my shop at Pallee, and Gopal Sudjee came there, and asked me whether I was willing to engage my services, to which I replied, "Where are my services required?" He then said, that a letter had been received from Damaun, from a Portuguese, by name Faria Raja, and therefore the following Sirdars of Warree and other people are collecting together for the purpose of attacking the Fort of Tiracol, in the Goa territories:—Doudba Kotness, Dadebae's prime minister; Hurbhut Hulbia, Appa Saib Patunkur, Appa Saib Terolekur, Vitoba Soubedar, Saccearam, the son of Chundroba; Baba, the son of Narain Vitul; Sud Bhut, of Asolee; Vitul Bhut, of Asolee; Bhergos Raowul, an inhabitant of Pallee; Bhud Goura, ditto; Sabgo Muleh, ditto; Sawant, ditto, name unknown. Besides these some men who were in the service of Sud Bhut.

6. Gopal Sudjee told me that it was the intention of the above-named to attack the Fort of Tiracol. I also saw Antolo Ramgee, an inhabitant of Ardie, in the house of Salgee. Bowin Gopal Sudjee also told me that Essoo Kobal, an inhabitant of Sarowlie, in the Warree territory, and Nargee Rowul, an inhabitant of Vingorla, were concerned in the plan above mentioned; that 200 men were coming from Pedneh, on the part of Putee Prabhoo, a relation of Attmaran Purib, and that there were also two or three Portuguese, but he did not tell me the names of the Portuguese.

7. Gopal Sudjee Redkur also told me that 50 men, inhabitants of Pedneh, had come on the part of a Pundit, who lived in the village of Kas, in the Warree territory.

8. On hearing all this I refused to join the service, and about eight or ten days afterwards there was a rumour spread abroad that a band had been formed at Pallee.

9. Gopal Sudjee told me that a son of Sagoon Prabhoo, whose name I do not know, but who wears an ornament on his arm, and also another man called Kinbal, but his proper name I do not know, were in the band, and I also recollect seeing these persons at Pallee. If I was again to see them I should at once be able to recognize them.

QUESTIONS by the Assistant Magistrate.

Question. Do you always live at Pallee?—*Answer.* My house is at Vingorla, about one and a half miles from Pallee. In the morning I go to my shop at Pallee, and return again to my house at Vingorla, for the purpose of taking food, about 12 o'clock in the day. I then return again to Pallee, and in the evening I again return to my house at Vingorla. My father sometimes goes to Pallee, and stays there during the night. In September last I obtained the tobacco farm, and therefore since that time I have myself continually been in the habit of going to Pallee. Before I obtained the tobacco farm I was in the habit of going there at intervals for two or three days.

Gopal Sudjee Redkur told you that it was intended to attack the Fort of Tiracol; but did he tell you of any other exploits that were to be performed?—No, he did not.

Did you inform the Muhalkurree at Vingorla, or any other person, of what Gopal Sudjee Redkur had told you?—No, I did not.

Why did you not give any information on the subject?—The conversation took place in a foreign territory, and I therefore did not give any information to the Muhalkurree at Vingorla.

You were in the habit of going to Pallee; were you not aware that a band was assembling there, and also did you not see any of the men so assembled?—I saw four or five of Dabebairee's sepoys, but besides these I saw none others; and I did not hear that a band was being formed there.

Did you see at Pallee any of the persons whose names you have above stated?—No, I did not.

Are you personally acquainted with those persons whose names you have above stated?

—I am not acquainted with them.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

If you are not acquainted with them, how does it happen that you know their names?—Gopal Sudjee mentioned the names to me, and I accordingly recollect them.

How far is Bhewga Raowal's house from your shop at Pallee, and did you know that a large quantity of rice was collected in his house?—Bhewga Raowal's house is within the distance or reach of a call from my shop. I did not know that a quantity of rice was deposited in his house until after a general rumour was spread abroad on this subject.

(signed) *Anto Ramjee Hengra.*

Witnesses :
Nareen Dadajee.
Ramchunder Ragonath.

Stated and read in my presence, this 12th October 1837.

(signed) Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate.

Question. Did you supply Gopal Sudjee Redkur with a quantity of gunpowder, pieces of lead and torches, &c.?—*Answer.* No, I did not.

19th October 1837.

(signed) *Anto Ramjee Hengra.*

Witnesses :
Nareen Dadajee.
Ramchunder Ragonath.

Stated and read in my presence, the 19th October 1837.

(signed) Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate.

(True translation.)

(signed) Richard Spooner, Acting First Magistrate in Charge. 11 November 1837.

PRISONER No. 9.

TRANSLATION of an Examination of Bisso bin Pando Pundit, caste Maharratta, aged 32 years, a Cultivator by profession, and an Inhabitant of Mouje Kas, in the Sawunt Warree territories, taken before Richard Spooner, Acting First Assistant Magistrate of Rutnageree in charge, on the 18th October 1837.

A FEW days after Nagpunchmee (corresponding with the 6th of August 1837) a Jemedar and Brahmin, (whose names are unknown to me,) came to the above village of Kas for the purpose of engaging the services of some men, and took their abode in the house belonging to Khanrisraim Pundit. I do not know for what number of days they lived at Monge Kas, nor did I ever see the Jemedar for the last eight or nine months. I have been in the service of an individual named Hurry Kotorda, an inhabitant of Warree; I had therefore made my preparations to proceed there; in the meantime Khan Visraim Pundit called and told me, at his house, that a Brahmin had arrived in our village for the above-mentioned purpose; that Ram Sabajee Pundit and Dhackta Christian of that village were about to accompany him to a village above the Ghauts; that he advised me to go with them, and to obtain service there, in the event of the same being convenient to myself; and desired me at the same time to return to Kas, if the situation which might be offered would not suit me; to this I consented. The Brahmin accordingly told his servant to take us, as well as six other men, whose names are unknown to me, whom he (the Brahmin) had collected from Tornsgoon, situated in the Portuguese territories, to Pallee Roe. Nine persons (in the aggregate) accordingly set out from Kas and arrived at Pallee, (which is about 14 or 16 miles from Kas,) on the following day, at about nine o'clock A. M. I was not acquainted with any person at Pallee, nor with the road which led to it from Kas. Ram Sabajee served us as a guide; he took us to Gopal Sudjee, who lived in the house of a prostitute; he afterwards gave us some rice, and desired us to take our abode in the house of Kerkur, which is situated in the vicinity of that of the prostitute. The Kerkur took the above rice, and supplied us with dinner; we spent the whole day in the Kerkur's house, where we dined also on that evening, when Gopal Sudjee requested Ram Sabajee Pundit to proceed in some jungle or forest with us, which he accordingly did, and we remained there during the whole of that night, as well as the following day. A villager brought us the morning and evening meal. On the same evening Gopal Sudjee came and desired us to shift our place, and took us to another spot in the same jungle, where a person called Jemedar, (whose name is unknown to me, and whom I did not see properly,) was. I did not see whether there were any other persons. We spent about three hours there; in the meantime Gopal Sudjee heard some noise towards the village of Pallee; he therefore alone proceeded there, and returned back immediately; he then told us of the arrival of some sepoy of the British Government at Pallee, and advised us to start away from that place; we accordingly returned to our respective villages. I know not to what direction my associate Dackta Christian proceeded, nor do I know the place where Gopal Sudjee and the Jemedar went, but I saw them taking their course towards Pallee. Ram Sabajee, the aforesaid six persons of Torusgaon, and myself, were not separated from the time we left Kas up to our return to our homes.

QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS by the Acting Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

Question. Where did the men who had assembled at Pallee intend to proceed?—*Answer.* I do not know.

How many persons were assembled at Pallee?—I do not know.

Did Gopal Sudjee tell Ram Sabajee that some men had been expected from Pedush and Warree, and that it was intended to take possession of the forts of Rairee and Vingoorla?—Not to my knowledge.

Did you visit Khem Visram Pundit on your return to Kas; and if so, what did you tell him on this subject?—I visited Khem Visram Pundit on the day following to that of my return, but I did not speak to him any thing on this subject.

As Khem Visram is now present, and says in your presence that on your return to Kas you visited, and told him that you had not been successful in obtaining service, for which purpose you had proceeded to Pallee, and that it was at the desire of Gopal Sudjee that you returned to your village, state therefore what makes you speak falsely on this subject?—I did not tell Khem Visram what he has said above.

(The mark of *Bisso Bin*, Pando Pundit.)

Witnesses :

Narain Dadajee.

Ramchunder Ragonath.

Stated and read in my presence, this 18th October 1837.

(signed) Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate.

(True translate.)

(signed) Richard Spooner, Acting Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

11 November 1837.

PRISONER, No. 10.

TRANSLATE of the Examination of Bickroobin Vittoba, caste Gawlee, by profession a Sepoy, aged 30, an Inhabitant of Sawant Warree. Taken before Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate, at Ratnagiree, 17 October 1837.

ON or about the 29th July 1837, Hurbhurt Hulbia asked me whether I was willing to engage my services; I then asked whither and by whom I was to be employed. In reply, Hurbhurt said, I was to go to Meerich, and that he also was going there; I then said, that I was already fully employed, and that I would not enter his service.

2. Again, after five or six days Hurbhurt Hulbia again entreated me to enter the service, but I gave him the same answer as above.

3. The first conversation took place in the road, near the (Government) Wakeel's house; while I was going there Hurbhurt Hulbia met me.

4. The second conversation took place at the Chawtree, where I was on guard. Hurbhurt Hulbia came there, and asked me whether I would enter the service.

5. At the two different times, when Hurbhurt Hulbia asked me to enter the service, no person was present.

6. I do not know any thing about a body of men having assembled at Pallee.

QUESTIONS by the Assistant Magistrate.

Question. In whose service are you now employed?—*Answer.* I am in the service of Pandoba Durkar, who is a karkoon, in the employ of the Chief of Sawant Warree; and on his part I serve the Chieftain, and keep guard in the palace, and I am sometimes employed in collecting revenue.

Did not Hurbhurt Hulbia give you an advance of one rupee when he made the agreement with you to enter the service?—Hurbhurt gave me one rupee, not as an advance, but as a temporary loan.

Did you not agree with Hurbhurt Hulbia that you would collect men for him?—No, I did not.

Did not Hurbhurt give you two rupees for the purpose of making them over to Watoo Abbajee?—No.

Did Hurbhurt give you two rupees for the purpose of purchasing gunpowder?—No.

Were you not in the service of Bappoo Ghatgey?—No.

Do you know that some time since a person was living at Warree called Nana Wied?—No, I do not know.

Was there a person named Balcoba Tallia Kelkur at Warree?—I do not know.

Was there a person named Bappo Ghatley at Warree?—I do not know, and I never saw him.

Do you know that Hurbhurt was collecting other men besides yourself?—I do not know.

Did you hear that a band was being formed at Pallee?—No.

(signed) (The mark of *Bhickroobin Vittoba*, Gawlee.)

Witnesses :

Nareen Dadajee.

Ramchunder Ragonath.

Stated and read in my presence, this 17th October 1837.

Rutnagherry.

(signed) Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate.

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4 X

Question.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Question. Is the examination which you gave at Warree, and which has now been read over to you, true?—*Answer.* It is not true; I do not know what the karkoon at Warree may have written; what I have stated before you is true.

(signed) (The mark of *Bhickroobin Vittoba*, Gawlee.)

Witnesses:

Nareen Dadajee.

Ramchunder Ragonath.

Stated and read in my presence, this 19th October 1837.

(signed) Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate.

Rutnagherry.

(True translate.)

(signed) Richard Spooner,

Acting First Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

11 November 1837.

PRISONER, No. 11.

TRANSLATE of the Examination of Dhondo Suddashew Kotnees, caste Gond Brahmin, aged 30 years, a Karkoon by profession, and an Inhabitant of Sawunt Warree. Taken before Richard Spooner, Acting First Assistant Magistrate of Rutnagherry, in Charge, on the 19th day of October 1837.

I HAVE been living with my family in the house of Jugba Tendoolkur, situated at Sawunt Warree; and for the last three years I have been in the service of Dadabae, and am conducting the whole of the management of her house; I know not the names of either of the persons of whom the gang assembled at Pallee, during the month of August last, was composed, or of those who formed it. A peon, in the service of the above lady, Dadabae, named Wattoo Abbajee Bhundane, was in bitter enmity with me; he had therefore threatened my life, in consequence of which, that lady dismissed him from her service. Wattoo Abbajee since went to the associates (rebels of Warree) of the late Jairam Savant Dadabae; on hearing this, I endeavoured to apprehend him; two or three days after the Nagpunshee (6th August 1837), he came to Warree; I seized and took him to Dadabae's house, and questioned him as to the subject which formed his conversation with the brothers of the late Jairam Sawunt Witta Kowtunker and Ramchundr Sawunt; Wattoo denied having conversed with them; he was therefore imprisoned for three days in Dadabae's house. In an examination I subsequently took of him, he stated that he was informed by Hurbhurt Hulbia that some men had been assembled at Pedneh (in the Portuguese territories); that Tattia, Wied and Gatga were the leaders of them; that it was intended to attack the fort of Vingoarla; that Gopal Sudjee was in combination with them, and that Hurbhurt Hulbia had requested him (Wattoo Abbajee) to join the gang. I read and explained the examination to Dadabae, who directed me to send for Hurbhurt and Gopal Sudjee, and to inquire of them on the subject; I accordingly sent for them; previous to the last three years Gopal Sudjee was in the service of Dadabae. On Hurbhurt's arrival I read Wattoo Abbajee's examination in his presence, and he (Hurbhurt) totally denied having spoken any thing on this subject to Wattoo; I afterwards sent Hurbhurt to the Chief of Warree; the peon I had sent for Gopal Sudjee was not successful in apprehending him, as he had absconded somewhere; I know nothing further on this subject.

QUESTIONS by the Acting First Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

Question. Who is Dadabae?—*Answer.* She is the widow of the deceased, cousin of the present Chief of Warree's father.

Is there any stipend paid to Dadabae; and if so, is it paid in money, or have the revenues of some villages in its stead been assigned to her; and if so, what are the names of such villages?—She enjoys an allowance of rupees 3,300 per annum; it is not paid to her in money, but in its stead the revenues of the village of Assolie, together with its hamlet Pallee, has been assigned to her by the Chief of Warree.

Who conducts the criminal as well as fiscal duties of the above village, or, more properly speaking, in whom is the jurisdiction of the above village vested?—The criminal and fiscal duties of the above village are performed by Dadabae; the Chief of Warree, has, however appointed Bluckoo Mal Dhoorie as Foujdar of that village.

The above village is in Dadabae's possession; you are her minister; and the plot of the assembly of the men in that village was in view for many days past; when did you become aware of this plot?—On the completion of the examination of Wattoo Abbajee, I sent six peons to seize Gopal Sudjee; on hearing that he had absconded, I forwarded two peons more, with an order to the Foujdar of the above village, directing him to inquire and report the names of the persons who had assembled at Pallee, and for what purpose; he made the necessary inquiries, and reported that some rice had been bought in that village by Gopal Sudjee, that about 12 inhabitants of that village had entered into combination with him, and that they had intended to rob the treasure deposited in the factory at Vingoarla, at which time I became aware of this plot, and previous to which I knew nothing of this subject.

You

You are the minister of Dadabae, and you must therefore have been in the habit of sending your peons to the above village for the purpose of collecting the revenue, as well as for other purposes; and as the plot of the gang was being formed for 15 days previous to its discovery, how could it have been possible that you were not aware of it until the receipt of the Foujdar's report, above alluded to?—After the commencement of Mrigsal (5th June), no collection is generally made, therefore no peons were sent by me to the above village, nor did any of its inhabitants give me any information on this subject; and I did therefore not become aware of the plot until the time above alluded to.

How many times did you visit the village of Pallee since the month of Ashad (July last)?—Fifteen days after the apprehension of Wattoo Abbajee, or about the 22d August 1837, I visited Pallee for the purpose of securing Gopal Sudjee, and to glean some information on this subject from his servant, named Molim; on my arrival there, I did not find Gopal Sudjee; I therefore overtook the latter, and brought him to the Chief of Warree, at which time some other inhabitants of that village were also seized by the Chief.

Did Dadabae ever intend to adopt a son?—She did not.

Do you know a person by name Nag Sawunt Hoombrucker?—Yes, I do; he is an inhabitant of Akerie, in the Warree territories.

Did Dadabae intend to adopt Nag Sawunt's son?—She did not.

Is there any individual by name Sona Beerja, a personal servant of Dadabae?—Yes.

Did you ever send Sona Beerja to the brothers of the late Jyram Sawunt and Wittul Narragen?—Never.

Is there any peon in the service of Dadabae, by name Luxumon Kess Gowda?—Yes.

Did you ever send Luxumon Kess Gowda to the brothers of the late Jairam Sawunt?—I did not.

Where are Sona Beerja and Luxumon Kess Gowda at present?—They are at Warree.

Did you persuade Hurbhurt Bin Ramchunder Bhut Hulbia, when you sent him to the Chief of Warree, to conceal the fact of the attack which it was intended to make on the towns of Rairee and Vingoarla, or that if he did so, that he must suffer the consequences?—I did not.

Did you tell Hurbhurt that you had not made over the examination of Wattoo Abbajee to the Chief of Warree, that he should not therefore be afraid of him; and did you desire him to conceal all knowledge of the gang assembled at Pallee?—I did not tell so to Hurbhurt, but, on the contrary, I read Wattoo's examination in the presence of Hurbhurt, who was brought by me for the purpose of being delivered over to the Chief of Warree.

Did Gopal Sudjee ever come during night-time to your house to visit you; and if so, did you then supply him with food?—He did not, nor did I supply him with food.

Did you ever send a message to the brothers of the late Jairam Sawunt and Wittul Narragen, that they should assist Dadabae in adopting a son?—I did not.

Did you not send the above message with either Sonda Beerja or Luxumon Kess Gowda?—I did not.

Did you tell Bheroga Rawool and the Foujdar of the above village to conceal the fact of your having taken the examination of the former, as well as of your having made inquiry into this subject?—I did not tell them so, but, on the contrary, I assured them that they would have been released if they had apprehended their associate Gopal Sudjee.

Did you ever send any person to perform certain superstitious ceremonies in the temple of a Hindoo idol, in order that you might know whether you would succeed in a plan which you had projected?—I did not.

Did you not send for this purpose Gopal Sudjee?—I did not.

Did you ever visit Pallee since the last Nagpunchmee (6th August 1837); and if so, from whence did you procure rice for your dinner?—I visited the above village after the apprehension of Hurbhurt Hulbia and Wattoo Abbajee. Fakeer Gowda brought to me the rice, and he said that he had obtained it from Ansoor Wadee, one of the hamlets of Vingoarla.

Were you aware that the rice brought to you had been obtained from the quantity consigned by Gopal Sudjee?—I was not aware of it.

Did you ever converse with anybody on any subject in the balcony situated behind the house of Neroorkur?—I did not.

Were you not present yourself during some conversation which was held in the above balcony, on the 1st of Shrivun Sood (corresponding with 2d August 1837), between Bappoo Ghatga, Bhawoo Sing Hurbhurt Hulbia, Gopal Sudjee, and about two or three other persons?—I was not.

Did you ever converse with Hurbhurt Hulbia and Bappoo Ghatga in the upper-roomed bungalow belonging to Neroorkur; and if so, what was the subject of your conversation?—I never conversed with any person in the above bungalow.

Is there any mosque situated near the house belonging to Nembulkur?—Yes, there is one.

Did ever Bappoo Ghatga visit you in the road situated near the above mosque?—He did neither visit me, nor do I know him.

Did you ever tell Bappoo Ghatga to go to Pallee, and that you would send some men there immediately?—I never did.

Was Ramchunder Bhut Abhirnkur present in the house of Dadabae when Hurbhurt Hulbia was brought there?—I did not tell Dadabae's peons, who were sent for Hurbhurt Hulbia, to bring Ramchunder Bhut, but they overtook him with Hurbhurt.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

What did you do with Ramchunder Bhut, and why did you take his sword?—Ramchunder Bhut, on being questioned as to who and of what place he was, and for what purpose he had visited the house of Hurbhurt, stated that he was an inhabitant of Kalsha, that he was a traveller, and that he intended to return to his home; and his statement was corroborated by Hurbhurt. I asked Ramchunder Bhut the place from whence he had brought the silver-handled sword which was in his possession. In reply, he informed me that it was a pledge from a person, called either Dhake Purub or Dhake Sawunt, an inhabitant of Purad; in the meantime one of Dadabae's peons (whose name I do not recollect now) said that he had seen it with some person in the village of Mongaom; I therefore desired Ramchunder Bhut to keep the sword with us, which he accordingly did.

Did you propose any authority to deprive Ramchunder Bhut of his sword; and in whom is the criminal jurisdiction of Warree (the place where this event took place) vested?—I had no authority whatever to do so; the criminal jurisdiction of Warree is vested in Bapoo Sahib, the Chief of that place; and I confess that I took the sword without any authority, reason or purpose.

Where is that sword now?—It has been taken away by Moro Punt Seley, the prime minister of Warree.

Were you aware of Ramchunder Bhut's visit to the village of Pallee?—No.

Did you ever admonish Ramchunder Bhut Abhienkur to conceal all knowledge of the fact of the assembly of the gang at Pallee?—Never.

Did Wattoo Abbajee, at the time the men were assembling at Pallee, tell you that it was intended to assemble about 400 or 500 men there for the purpose of attacking the fort of Vingoorla; and did he advise you to make some arrangement for the suppression of these men, on the grounds that the village was in your possession?—Never.

Is the examination which was taken from you at Warree, and which is now read in your presence, true?—Yes, it is true.

(signed) *Dhondo Suddasheew Kotnees.*

Witnesses :

Narrayen Dadajee.

Ramchunder Ragonath.

Stated and read in my presence, this 19th October 1837.

(True translate.)

(signed) Richard Spooner,

Acting First Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

11 November 1837.

PRISONER, No. 12.

TRANSLATION of the Examination of Bud Deuree Bin Nil Deuree, caste Bundarree, aged 35; by profession a Sepoy, an Inhabitant of Assolie Pallee, in the Warree Territory. Taken before Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate at Rutnagherry, on the 17th October 1837.

I do not know any thing about an assemblage of persons at Pallee, and no person asked me to enter the service; I was indebted to Madshett Wimjarree, an inhabitant of Warree, the sum of two rupees and eight annas, and on or about the 5th July last he demanded payment, and I therefore got Sadoo Ramjee Bundaree, an inhabitant of Warree, to stand security for me, and agreed to pay the money within eight days. I failed to perform my promise, and on the 5th August, Sadoo Ramjee came to my house and began to abuse me, and demanded the money from me, and on the following day took me to Warree. I began to endeavour to procure the money, but I failed, and I therefore avoided meeting Sadoo Ramjee.

2. Sadoo Ramjee, supposing that I had returned to my house at Assolie Pallee, set out from Warree on the 9th August last, with the view of going to my house; I therefore followed him, and came up to him in the village of Pallee; he then demanded payment of the above-mentioned sum of two rupees and eight annas, and asked me to give him some food, upon which I went to Gopal Sudjee Redkur, and asked him to sell me one anna worth of rice; I paid one anna to Gopal Sudjee Redkur, and received one and a quarter seers of rice from the hands of a man of the name of Bhewgoo Raoowul.

3. I gave half of the rice so obtained to Sadoo Ramjee, and the remaining half I took to my house; Sadoo Ramjee having received the rice remained at Pallee, but in what house I know not.

4. On the following day (10th August) Sadoo Ramjee came to my house and demanded payment of the money.

5. On the next day (11th August) I procured one rupee and 15 annas, and paid to Sadoo Ramjee, and promised to pay the remaining sum due at some future period. Sadoo Ramjee then returned to Warree.

6. I procured the one rupee and 15 annas from Balla Narrain Shett, an inhabitant of Antwur Warree, in the suburbs of Vingoorla, and paid it to Sadoo Ramjee.

7. What I have above written is true.

Rupees 2,
annas 8.

QUESTIONS by the Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

Question. Did not Hurbhut Hulbia give you an advance of money when he made the agreement with you to enter the service?—*Answer.* No.

Are you acquainted with a man by name Balu Kinglikur?—No.

Hurbhut Hulbia and Dandha Kotnees sent you and Balee Kinglikur from Warree with a message to Bappoo Ghutgey and Gopal Sudjee at Waee, directing them to have the men in readiness; and did you go to Pallee or not, according to their instructions?—No.

Are you acquainted with a person by name Bappoo Ghutgey?—No.

In what place do you generally reside?—Until June 1837 I was in the service of Ramchunder Mahadew Munsubdar; but on that officer being deprived of his appointment, I returned to my own house at Pallee.

How many years were you in the service of Ramchunder Mahadur?—I have been in his service for many years.

Did you ever see Bappoo Ghutgey Balkoba Tutia Kolkur and Bhow Sing Purdessee at Warree, or did you ever hear that these persons were at Warree?—[*Blank in original.*]

Did you ever see a person by name Nana Wied at Warree, or did you ever hear that that person was at Warree?—No.

(signed) (The mark of *Bud Deuree Bin Nil Deuree.*)

Witnesses:

Narain Dadajee.

Ramchunder Ragonath.

Stated and read in my presence, this 7th October 1837.

(signed) Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate.

Question. Is the examination which you gave at Warree, and which has now been read to you, true?—*Answer.* It is true.

Why did you omit, when your examination was taken at Warree, to state all the particulars which you have now stated regarding Sadoo Ramjee standing security for you?—I told the karkoon at Warree to write it, but he did not do so.

(signed) (The mark of *Bud Deuree Bin Nil Deuree.*)

Witnesses:

Narain Dadajee.

Ramchunder Ragonath.

Stated and read in my presence, this 19th October 1837.

(signed) Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate.

(True translate.)

(signed) Richard Spooner,

Acting First Assistant Magistrate in Charge, 11 Nov. 1837.

PRISONER, No. 13.

TRANSLATE of the Examination of Babua Furzand, caste Goolam, aged 30; by profession a Sepoy, an Inhabitant of Sawunt Warree. Taken before Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate at Rutnagherry, on 3d November 1837.

In July 1837 I married, and consequently became in debt, and being a servant of Dada-bae's, I went to her and asked her to advance me some money; she then gave me a roka (order) for 10 rupees, on the village of Assolie Pallee, and I accordingly went to Pallee during the month of July; but the exact date I know not, but it was after the 17th of the month. Rupees 10.

2. I stayed at Pallee for about 15 days; I did not stay in one place, but frequented the houses of the several persons from whom money was due, and during this time I went for five or seven days to live with my cousin, who lives at Ansura, in the suburbs of the town of Vingoarla.

3. On or about the 30th July 1837, I was going to the house of Bhewgas Raowl, situated in Pallee, when Gopal Sudjee Redkur, who was sitting with a prostitute, by name Saljee Bhavia, called me, and said that the month of Sheawim was fast approaching, and that we must kill a goat and eat it, and desired me at the same time to bring one. In reply, I asked from whence I was to get the goat? Gopal Sudjee said that it was ready, and that I had only to go and bring it; I then asked in what place it was kept? he then said that it was at Ansura, in the suburbs of Vingoarla.

4. I then went, in company with Anto Hengra, to the house of Gondjee Goura Goonkur, in Ansura, and purchased from him for one rupee and 10 annas; Anto Hengra paid the money for it. I took the goat to the house of the prostitute, Subjee Bhavin, at Pallee, and killed it, and I and the following persons ate it, viz., Gopal Sudjee Redkur, Blewgao Raowl, Bud Gonza, Saba Mulink and one Gasavee, who had a long beard, but I do not know his name, and am not acquainted with him, and also a servant of the above Gosavee. Rupee 1, annas 10.

5. Anto Hengra was also present at the time we ate the goat; on the following day we went to Ansura, but I do not know where the other persons went.

6. Afterwards I went to Pallee again, but did not see either Gopal Sudjee Redkur or the Gosavee above alluded to.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

7. I did not pay to Anto Hengra the money expended in the purchase of the goat, nor did I tell him to get one; I do not know whether any persons were assembled at Pallee or not; I never agreed with Hurbhut Hulbia to collect any men; I am not acquainted either with Bhawoo Sing or Bappoo Ghatga, and I never even saw them; I do not know whether they were come to Pallee; I do not know that the name of the Gosavee, who shared the goat with us, was Bhawoo Sing.

(signed) *Bubna Furzund.*

Witnesses:

Naraen Dadajee.

Ramchunder Ragonath.

Stated and read in my presence, this 3d November 1837.

(signed) Richard Spooner,
Assistant Magistrate, Rutnagherry.

(True translate.)

(signed) Richard Spooner,
Acting First Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

11 November 1837.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To W. H. Wathen, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Rutnagherry, Collector and Magistrate's Office,
15 November 1837.

Sir,

IN continuation of the subject of my letter, of the 11th instant, with its several accompaniments, reporting that I held in confinement at Rutnagherry 13 persons, on account of their having been concerned, more or less, in the Pallee gang, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that I have, in addition to these, but on similar grounds, seized and placed in confinement at Rutnagherry two other persons, as follows:

No. 14. Bulwimtrow, *alias* Bhowbin Baborow Rana, a subject of the Warree Government.

No. 15. Satoo Ramjee, a subject of the Warree Government.

2. Translates of the examinations of these two prisoners are herewith forwarded.

3. The prisoner (No. 14) named Bulwuntrow, *alias* Bhowbin Baborow Rana, admits that he was acquainted with Hurbhut Hulbia, one of the leaders of the gang; that he was invited to join the band; that he was requested to collect 200 men, and that he was informed that it was the intention of the band to attack Raviee, Vingoarla and Malwan; that after this information he returned to his abode, in a temple, in the town of Sawunt Warree; yet that, notwithstanding all these circumstances, he neglected to give any information on the subject, either to the Chieftain or to our Vakeel at Sawunt Warree.

4. The prisoner (No. 15), named Satoo Ramjee, admits that he was at Assolie Pallee during the time the band was being formed; that he conversed with Gopal Sudjee, one of the leaders of the band; that he agreed to enter the service of Hurbhut Hulbia, and that he received an advance of nine and a half pice.

5. Under these circumstances, it will rest with Government to decide what course is to be adopted as to the disposal of these two prisoners, or whether they are to be made over to the Chieftain of Warree (they being his subjects, and as the plot was formed in his territory), with a request that he will deal with them as he may deem expedient.

6. I beg to be favoured with the instructions of Government on the subject, or pending further orders, the prisoners will be kept in confinement here.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Richard Spooner,*
Acting First Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Charge.

PRISONER, No. 14.

TRANSLATE of the Examination of Bulwuntrow, *alias* Bhowbin Baborow Rana, caste a Mahratta, aged 28; by profession a Sepoy, an Inhabitant of Pansee, in the Warree Territory. Taken before Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate at Rutnagherry, on the 13th November 1837.

1. My house is at the village of Pansee, about five coss from Sawunt Warree, and there the whole of my family, and also my father reside; I held a situation of killedar of the fort of Banda, under the Warree Government, but the karkoon, who is there, being inimical to me, represented my conduct, through the medium of Atuia Chokeykin (a servant of the Chief), in an unfavourable light to the Chieftain of Warree, who was, in consequence, displeased with me; and I therefore, in the month of May 1837, proceeded to the village of Tulgoom, in the Malwan Talooka, where I possess some landed property, and arrived there on or about the 31st May 1837.

2. I remained

2. I remained at Tulgoom for about eight days, and I then received a message from my father, from Pansee, informing me that the Chieftain of Sawunt Warree had sent an order, directing me to proceed to Sawunt Warree, and my father requested therefore that I would proceed there with the least practicable delay.

3. On the following day I went to Pansee, which is about one coss from Tulgoom; I arrived at my house, and was on the point of entering it, when I met Hurbhut Hulbia and three persons, one of whom was a Brahmin, and the other two were Mahrattas; I was acquainted with Hurbhut Hulbia, but not with the other three. I asked Hurbhut why he had come, and who the three persons were who had accompanied him. In reply, he said that their names were Bappoo Ghatga, Bhawer Sing and Babjee Bhut, and that they resided at Warree. Hurbhut then said that he had come to my house on business, and that he wanted some men, and begged me to collect for him 200 men. I then asked him to what place the men were to be taken, and that if their situations were to be such as would be suitable to themselves, that I would then consider about it; Hurbhut then said, that when I came to Sawunt Warree he would tell me to what place the men were to be taken, and at the same time he inquired at what time I should be at Warree. I then said, that the Warree Chieftain had summoned me, and that therefore I intended to go to Warree, after five or six days; Hurbhut said, then he would speak to me when I come to Warree, and he then, together with the other three persons, were on the point of leaving me, and I was stepping across the threshold of my door, but at this moment my father returned from the field, and he met Hurbhut and the other three men.

4. My father then asked Hurbhut Hulbia from whence he had come to see me (examinant), and that he was then on the point of returning; my father then asked him to stay for dinner, but Hurbhut did not accept the invitation, and left the house. I heard the above conversation from the verandah of the house where I was sitting.

5. My father having come into the house, smoked his hookah, and went to bathe; he did not ask me why Hurbhut had come, and I did not mention the subject to him, or tell him about the 200 men.

6. I was on the point of going to Warree, when I was prevented from doing so, on account of the death of my uncle; but afterwards, on or about the 29th July 1837, I proceeded there, in company with my father, and I went to reside as usual at the temple of "Naroba," in Warree.

7. On or about the morning of the 2d August, Hurbhut Hulbia came to me, and said that I had not acquainted him of my arrival at Warree; that he had some business with me, and begged me to come to his residence, which was in the house of a Brahmin. In reply, I said that my father had gone to Noro Punt Letch, the prime minister, and that on his leaving me to go there, he had directed me not to go away any where until his return; and I also told Hurbhut that his residence was at a great distance, and that therefore I could not go there. Hurbhut then said, that if I objected to go to his house because of the distance, I had better meet him at the house of Kasee Naik Petrie, who lived near the Subness' house; I then to this consented, and Hurbhut Hulbia departed.

8. In the evening I went to the Chieftain's palace, and I therefore had no opportunity for going to the house of Kasee Naik Petrie, as I had promised.

9. On the following day (3d August) Hurbhut Hulbia came to me in the morning, and said that I had not visited him on the preceding day, and therefore it was necessary that I should do so on that day; he then left me.

10. In the middle of the day (3d August) I went to the house of Kasee Naik Petrie; I did not see Kasee Naik Petrie, but I went into the house, and asked whether Hurbhut Hulbia was there; at this moment Hurbhut Hulbia came, and took me into one of the rooms of the house, where Bappoo Ghatga and Bajee Bhut were sitting on a box, and I and Hurbhut Hulbia sat on the floor; there was no other person present there.

11. Hurbhut then asked me what arrangements I had made regarding the 200 men concerning whom he had previously spoken to me. In reply, I asked in what manner and where the men were to be employed, and also what pay would be given to them; and I added that, without being acquainted with those particulars, I should not be able to induce any persons to volunteer their services. Hurbhut then said, that if I would take an oath of secrecy, that he would then let me know how the men were to be employed. I then said, what kind of business was that that it was necessary to take an oath, and how could I be expected to take an oath without previously knowing on what account it was to be taken. Hurbhut then said that it was of no consequence; that what he intended to do would be approved of, and not be productive of injury to them. I then said that I would take the oath.

12. Hurbhut Hulbia then told me that a plot had been formed to attack the forts of Rairee, Vingoorla and Malwan, and that Dadabae's sepoys were also engaged in this business. At this instant a Brahmin and a Mahratta entered the room where we were sitting, and I asked Hurbhut who they were; to which he replied, that they belonged to his party, and that their names were Balkoba Tattia Helkur and Gopal Sudjee Redkur; that Balkoba was a brother-in-law of Nana Wied, who had lived in the house of Neeroorkur, at Warree; that there was no objection to my talking in their presence; that Rambhow, a nephew of Nana Wied, had got in readiness 200 men at Araba, in the Goa territory; that these men were to come to Assolie Pallee, and that all the band were to be assembled at that place; he then asked me what arrangements I was making.

13. In reply, I said that the forts were in the possession of the British, and how could he therefore obtain them; that I thought he must be merely joking with me; but that if it was

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

true, he would be hanged, and I then said that I would have nothing to do in the business, and that he might act as he deemed proper. Hurbhut then said that he would advance money to all the persons whom I engaged; I then said that if I collected men for such a purpose, I also should be hanged, and I therefore would not assist in the matter, and that I would return home.

14. Hurbhut Hulbia and Balkoba Tattia then requested me not to divulge what I had heard; to this I said, that it was no business of mine to repeat what I had heard, but that if they collected men for the above purpose it would soon become known.

15. Having said this, I returned to my abode in the temple at Warree, and did not mention to my father what I had heard.

16. On the following day (14 August) I told my father that Atma Chokeykur, a servant of the Chief, had great influence over the mind of the Chieftain, and that as he was at enmity with me he might perhaps get me in trouble, and that therefore I would return to my house at Pansee, which I accordingly did.

17. I never told my father the circumstances I have above stated, and I am not acquainted with any further particulars; I never gave any information on the subject to any person; I am not acquainted with Gopal Sudjee Redkur; I saw him at the house of Kasee Naik Petrie, as above stated, and in this manner I know his name. With the exception of Hurbhut Hulbia, I am not acquainted with any of the other persons above alluded to.

QUESTION by the Assistant Magistrate.

Question. Why did you not give any information to the Chieftain or to the British Vakeel at Warree regarding what Hulbia told you?—*Answer.* If I had given any information to the Warree government, I thought that I should have been compelled to prove my words, and if I was unsuccessful, I should involve myself in difficulties; and Atma Chokeykur, servant, was at enmity with me as above stated, and I therefore did not give any information.

(signed) *Bulwuntrow Rana.*

Witnesses:

Narain Dadajee.

Ramchunder Ragomath.

Stated and read in my presence, this 13th November 1837.

(signed) Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate.

(True translate.)

(signed) Richard Spooner,

Acting First Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

PRISONER, No. 15.

TRANSLATE of the Examination of Satoo Ramjee, caste a Bundaree, aged 35; by profession a Toddy-drawer, an Inhabitant of Sawunt Warree. Taken before Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate at Rutnagherry, on the 13th November 1837.

PREVIOUS to the last 10 years, I was in the service of Ramchunder Mhadee Munsubdar, but during the last 10 years I have not been in his service.

2. Previous to the last three years I lived at Assolie Pallee, and my house was there; but during the last three years I have resided at Sawunt Warree, and have been engaged as a toddy-drawer, and have occasionally been employed as a ballawalee by the Warree government.

3. Bud Duree Bin Nil Duree, an inhabitant of Assolie Pallee, owed the sum of rupees two and eight annas to Madshett Avunjura, an inhabitant of Warree, and on or about the 5th June last I stood security that the above sum should be paid within 15 days; but Bud Duree Bin Nil Duree failed to pay the money within the appointed time. On this account I intended to proceed to Assolie Pallee during the month of August, but on or about the 2d August I happened to meet Bhickroo Goulie and a Ghatwul (whose name I do not know) in the road near the Temple of Hunmunt, situated in Sawunt Warree.

4. Bhickroo Goulie asked me whether I was willing to engage my services; to which I inquired where my services were required? Bhickroo Goulie said that there was no necessity for my asking that question, but that if I engaged my services I should receive food. I then consented, and Bhickroo Goulie advanced to me nine and a half pice, and I then again asked where my services were required; to this he replied that the Gopal Sudjee Redkur having engaged some men, intended to take them to Pallee, and also that Hurbhut Hulbia intended to send some men to Gopal Sudjee, and that he, Bhickroo Goulie, also intended to join the party.

5. The Ghatwul was with Bhickroo Goulie at this time, and he told me to come to his house on the following morning, and that he would then introduce me to Hurbhut Hulbia. The Ghatwul then went away, and I also returned to my house.

6. On the following day (3d August 1837) I went to the Ghatwul's residence, which was at the house of Putche Dudkureen; I then discovered that the Ghatwul's name was Appa Ghatwul; I then went with the Ghatwul to Hurbhut Hulbia, who asked me whether I was willing to engage my services, and added that it was a very good service; I then consented, and Hurbhut Hulbia told me that Appa Ghatwul and other persons were going to Pallee, and

and that I must accompany them there; and that he also intended to proceed to Pallee in the evening, and that he would then tell me to what place I was to proceed.

7. In conformity with Hurbhut Hulbia's instructions, and also because I had previously intended to go to Pallee on account of the money which was due from Bud Deuree Bin Nil Deuree, I accordingly proceeded to Assolie Pallee, and was followed by Appa Ghatwul Luxomon Pabikur, and also another person, whose name I do not know; these persons arrived at Pallee before me, because I hurt my foot, and on that account walked very slowly.

8. On my arrival at Pallee, I could not find out the residence of Gopal Sudjee Redkur, but on my hearing that he was in a neighbouring field, I proceeded there, and found him, and also the other three persons above mentioned; I told Gopal Sudjee Redkur that I had been sent by Hurbhut Hulbia, and he then said that the men who were to have been sent by Hurbhut Hulbia had not arrived; and he then gave me some rice, and told me that I had better return to Warree, and he gave similar instructions to the other three men, who accordingly immediately returned to Warree.

9. I having received the rice from Gopal Sudjee Redkur, eat it; and after this I went to the house of Bud Deuree Bin Nil Deuree, which is situated at Assolie Pallee, and dunned him for the sum of two rupees and eight annas, above alluded to.

10. On the 6th August, Bud Deuree Bin Nil Deuree returned with me to Warree, and took with him a sword for sale; but being unsuccessful in disposing of it, on the following day, without my knowledge, he returned to his house at Pallee.

11. On my discovering, however, that he had gone, I also proceeded to Pallee, and met him there, and again dunned him for the money; he then gave me half a seer of rice, and told me that he had purchased it; but whether this was the case, or in what manner he procured the rice, I know not; I then eat the rice alone, and Bud Deuree proceeded to his own house, and on taking leave of me, he said that if I would remain at Pallee, he would go to his uncle, who lived at the village of Horoda, and procure the money from him, and pay me on the following morning, and I accordingly remained at Pallee.

12. On the following day, 7th August, as Bud Deuree did not come and pay me the money, I proceeded to his house, and dunned him for the money, and he then paid me two rupees, but from whence he procured them I know not; I then returned to Warree, and Bud Deuree remained at his own house.

13. On my arrival at Warree I did not see Hurbhut Hulbia, and did not make any further arrangements regarding engaging my services; Bhickroo Goulie never asked me to refund the money (viz. nine a half pice) which he had paid me; afterwards Bhickroo Goulie was imprisoned by the Warree government; I did not see Appa Ghatwell again.

14. Ragla Deuree is a brother of Bud Deuree; they both live in the same house, but separate from each other.

(signed) The mark of *Satoo Ramjee*.

Witnesses:

Narain Dadajee.

Ramchundr Ragonath.

Stated and read in my presence, this 13th day of November 1837.

(signed) Richard Spooner, Assistant Magistrate.

Rutnagherry.

(True translate.)

(signed) Richard Spooner,
Acting First Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

(No. 57 of 1838.)

To the Acting First Assistant Collector in Charge, Rutnagherry.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 29 March 1838.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, dated as per margin, relative to the prisoners who conspired to attack the British Factory at Vingorla, and to plunder the treasure belonging to the Company there in deposit, and to authorize you to commit for trial the prisoners (Nos. 6, 7 and 8), and also any other British subjects known or suspected of having joined in this combination, and similarly circumstanced with the above.

11 Nov. 1838.
15 Nov. 1838.

2. No. 5, although a British subject, was not apprehended in our territory, but was seized and made over to the British Government by the Chieftain of Sawunt Warree. In referring to Reg. XI. of 1827, section 4, you state it to be your opinion that this prisoner is not amenable to our courts; the Governor in Council cannot agree in this opinion. If the law now look for this person, it will find him within the Bombay territory, and this Government conceives to be sufficient.

3. The Governor in Council directs that the above persons be committed for trial before the Session Judge of Tanna on his approaching circuit, and that officer has been instructed accordingly, and requested to forward his proceedings to Government.

4. In the event of the prisoners being acquitted, you are requested not to enlarge them without previously obtaining substantial security for their future good conduct.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

5. The Governor in Council desires that the subjects of the Warree State charged with being concerned in the design to attack the Vingorla Factory, be detained at Rutnagherry until Government is informed of the result of the trial of its own subjects.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 58 of 1838.)

To the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut.

Gentlemen,

Bombay Castle, 29 March 1838.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will be pleased to issue the necessary instructions to the Sessions Judge of Tannah, on his approaching circuit, to try certain prisoners who will be brought before him by the Acting First Assistant Collector of Rutnagherry, charged with having conspired to attack the British Factory at Vingorla, and to plunder the treasure belonging to the Honourable Company there in deposit.

2. The Governor in Council further requests that you will be pleased to instruct the Sessions Judge to forward to Government, through your court, his proceedings of the trial of the prisoners in question, as soon as concluded.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

To Lieutenant-colonel C. Ovans, Acting Resident of Sattara.

Rutnagherry, Collectors' Office,
22 December 1837.

Sir,

IN reply to the 5th paragraph of your letter, in this department, dated 15th September last, I have the honour to forward copy of a report (in the Mahratta language), from our Vakeel at Warree, dated 13th instant, regarding the movements of Madhowrao Sirkey, now dead, but who went from Sattara about three years ago to Sawunt Warree.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Spooner,*
Acting First Assistant Collector in Charge.

(True copy.)
(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Report from Dhondo Vishnool, Aptey Vakeel of Government, at Sawunt Warree, to Richard Spooner, Esq., First Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Charge of Zillah Rutnagherry, dated 13 December 1837.

After compliments.

FURTHER, I beg to represent that I have had the honour to receive the order (No. 83) from the Hoozoor, inquiring as to from what time and on what account Madhowrao Sirkey, who first administered the affairs of the Tamsthan, was removed from the same; as to when he went to Sattara, and when he returned again from Sattara to Warree; as to how long, and in whose house he stopped; also whether he had brought any money, or any other articles with him; as to what profession he followed at Warree; whether he ever went into the Goa territory, and on his return from thence to Warree how long he stopped there, and when he returned to Sattara; and whether any Surdur, or any one else, sent any thing from Sattara to the Sirkey for his expenses; and whether he came from Sattara expressly for his own private affairs, or for some other purpose; and directing me to ascertain this, and, after obtaining as much information as possible, to report the same.

In reply, I beg to state, that the Sirkey aforesaid conducted the affairs of the Tamsthan before the year Sun Sullas Sullaseen (A. D. 1832-33); afterwards, in the same year, Yemosha Baee, alias Dadee Baee Sahib, created a disturbance; then Mr. Giborne, the principal (collector), having visited Warree, an arrangement was effected, and the administration of affairs was made over to Ajum Witteel Rao Madhew Subnees, and then the Sirkey was dismissed from the management of affairs. Afterwards, in the year Sun Chumees Sullaseen, in the month of Bhadrupad (August, September 1834), he went to Sattara for employment, from whence, by the end of the month of Magh (January, February), he returned to Warree, and remained there in his own house for nine months; he brought no money or any other articles with him; he only brought from Sattara the amount of his two months' pay. Afterwards the Sirkey's servants used to go to Sattara every month, and bring the amount of his pay. Regarding the administration of affairs, and a mamlett which he had formerly held of the Warree Surkar, as there were some points regarding the accounts connected with the same in dispute, he always used to go to the Warree Surkar and obtain explanations. Afterwards,

Afterwards, in the year Sil Mullaseen (Sukey 1757), in the month of Bhadrupad (August, September 1835), he went to Goa for the purpose of performing an ablution in the sacred stream, called Gomanchul, which is there; whence he returned in the course of eight or 10 days to Warree; then, after remaining at Warree for a further period of two or two months and a half, he went again to Sattara. Excepting the pay, no Surdar, or any other person, sent any thing to the Sirkey for his expenses. The Sirkey had come purposely for the business regarding his accounts above referred to. Fifteen or 20 days before the Sirkey's starting on his return to Sattara he wrote to Sattara, asking for five towards and two palanquins, and other equipage to convey himself and the members of his family; upon which that equipage came from Sattara from the Surkar to convey him; after which he, together with his family, went to Sattara. About 14 or 15 months afterwards the Sirkey died at Sattara. This is the information procured upon inquiry, which I beg to submit that it may be known in the service. Be it known. This is a representation.

(signed) *Dhondo Vishnoo, Aptey Vakeel.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans, Acting Resident.*

(True copies.)

J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

LIST (A.)

LIST OF DEPOSITIONS*.

- No. 1.—Translation of the Statement of Wassodew Shastree Agasee, of Mahagam, under dates the 20th July, 11th September and 19th October 1837.
- No. 2.—Translation of Zabanees, of Dajee, son of Balum Bhutga, under dates the 7th, 10th and 11th of August, and 9th of November 1837.
- No. 3.—Translation of the Zabanees of Bhugwun Teejeeram, under dates the 10th and 28th August, 3d September and 23d October and 9th November 1837.
- No. 4.—Translation of the Zabanees of Khundoo Venktesh Subness Nisbut Teejeeram, under date the 10th August 1837.
- No. 5.—Translation of the Zabanees of Visveshwer Bhut Chitney, under dates 10th and 14th August 1837.
- No. 6.—Translation of the Zabanees of Luximon Nagish Waeed (Sukhoba Waeed), under dates the 14th August and 21st October 1837.
- No. 7.—Translations of the Zabanees of Singeeram, a Tylung Brahmin, Nisbut Nago Deorao Waeed, under dates the 9th August and 21st October 1837.
- No. 8.—Translation of the Zabanees of Kissour Buherow Josee, under dates 19th August and 21st October 1837.
- No. 9.—Translation of the Interrogation of Rowlojee Naik Kaskur, under dates 21st, 29th and 31st August, and 2d September 1837.
- No. 10.—Translation of the Zabanees of Aojee bin Peerajee Ghatkey, under date the 21st August 1837.
- No. 11.—Translation of the Zabanees of Sukhojee bin Simbajee Si san der date 22d August 1837.
- No. 12.—Translation of the Zabanees of Venkappa bin Pillian Powar, under date the 2d August 1837.
- No. 13.—Translation of the Zabanees of Hybuttee bin Jottiajee Yadow, under dates 25th and 26th August, and 22d October 1837.
- No. 14.—Translation of the Zabanees of Gopal Jyram Kolutkur Padowareeker, under date 28th August 1837.
- No. 15.—Translation of the Interrogation of Teejeeram Sowcar of Sattara, under dates 28th August, 3d September, 21st and 23d and 24th October 1837.
- No. 16.—Translation of Zabanees of Patloo bin Sooltanjee Patell, under dates 29th August, 22d October and 2d November 1837.
- No. 17.—Translation of the Zabanees of Khundoojee bin Tookajee Powar, under dates 3d September and 22d and 28th October 1837.
- No. 18.—Translation of the Statement of Moro Krushna Putwurdhan, under date 21st September 1837.
- No. 19.—Translation of the Interrogation of Nilloo Abbajee Bhurkmuhur, under date 1st October 1837.
- No. 20.—Translation of the Zabanees of Abbajee Narrain Josee, dated 14th and 16th September 1837.
- No. 21.—Translation of the Zabanees of Hurry Balal Fatuck, under dates the 29th September, 5th, 14th, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th October, and 10th November 1837.
- No. 22.—Translation of the Zabanees of Essagee Ram Krushna, *alias* Raojee Kotnees, under dates 12th October and 1st November 1837.
- No. 23.—Translation of the Zabanees of Balla Ram Chupprasee, dated 6th and 28th October 1837.
- No. 24.—Translation of another Zabanees of Dajeeba, son of Bulum Bhut, under dates the 6th and 25th October 1837.
- No. 25.—Translation of the Zabanees of Balkrushna Raghanath (Balkoba Kelkur), dated 6th, 15th, 24th and 25th October and 1st November 1837.
- No. 26.—Translation of the Zabanees of Moropunt Josee Kodowleykur, dated 16th, 24th and 25th October 1837.
- No. 27.—Translation of the Zabanees of Narrain Bhut Chitney, dated 1st and 10th November 1837.
- No. 28.—Translation of an Extract from the Replies of Govind Rao Dewan to certain Questions put to him by the Acting Judge of Ahmednugger, dated 9th and 11th September 1837.
- No. 29.—Translation of an Extract from the Replies of Govind Rao Dewan to certain Questions put to him by the Acting Judge of Ahmednugger, in English, under date 11th October 1837.

* Originals imperfect.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

ACCOMPANIMENT (B.)

SUMMARY of the Depositions.

ZABANEE, No. 1, of Wassodew Shastree Agasee contains the first detailed accounts received by me regarding this affair. This witness states, that he copied with his own hand the yad of stipulations brought by Nago Deorao from Sattara to Sunkeshwer, about 10 or 12 years ago, which copy was kept by the Swamee of Sunkeshwer.

Zabane, No. 2, of Dajee, son of Balum Bhut Waeed, was submitted to Government, with my letter, under date the 12th of August 1837. It contains an account of the proceedings of Nago Deorao as connected with this affair; first, as related to him by the Waeed himself, and, latterly, from his own personal knowledge, having been his constant attendant for the three last years of his life, and having been present with him at his death. This statement was taken at an early stage of this inquiry, and it is remarkable that all the details in it have been fully borne out.

Zabane, No. 3, of Bhugwun, son of Teejeeram, mentions the names of the persons engaged on this Goa affair; the names of those having accounts in his father's shop; the visit of Nago Deorao to Sattara in 1835; that of Raojee Kotnees in 1836; also, that he was in the habit of bringing money from Rowlojee Naik's house with Narrain Bhut Chitney and Hurry Punt Fatuck, and that the names of Soopajee and Daralajee, under which this money was deposited, are feigned names for Rowlojee Naik, a jemidar of the Raja's.

Zabane, No. 4, of Khundo Venkutesh, karkoon of Teejeeram Soukar, was taken at an early stage of this proceeding to prove that Nago Deorao and Dajeeba Waeed staid at Teejeeram's house in November 1835, and that Dajeeba Waeed came to the shop at night; that Bhugwan was there, and that Rowlojee Naik was with Nago Deorao.

Zabane, No. 5, of Visveshwer Bhut Chitney, the uncle of Narrain Bhut Chitney, states the circumstances of his nephew, that he went to Goa, and that Nago Deorao staid in his house at Sattara about three years ago.

Zabane, No. 6, of Luximon Nagesh Waeed, son of Nago Deorao, states, that he was in the habit, for five or six years, of receiving money for the expenses of his family from Teejeeram's shop by order of Hurry Punt Phatuk and Narrain Bhut Chitney, also that the papers and seals left by Nago Deorao were with Balkoba on his arrival at Warree, a day after his father's death.

Zabane, No. 7, of Singeeram, a Brahmin, attendant in Nago Deorao's family for 45 years, gives an account of his early employments, of his first introduction to the Swamee of Sunkeshwer and to the Raja of Sattara, and of his different journies subsequently. This witness went with Nago Deorao to Goa, about 10 years ago, and he also saw the seals left by Nago Deorao in Balkoba's hands at Warree.

Zabane, No. 8, of Kessow Buheerao Josee (an unwilling witness) proves some of the latest journies, backwards and forwards, of Nago Deorao; the persons who went and came with him; and that cloths and homdees were taken by himself and Balkoba from Sattara to Araba and Warree in April 1836.

Zabane, No. 9, of Rowlojee Naik Kashur. This person is a jemidar of horse, in the Raja's service, and is clearly proved to have been employed in this affair; but it will be seen that he denies every thing. His statement, however, will speak for itself.

Zabane, No. 10, of Arjee bin Peerajee Ghatgey, who was in Nago Deorao's service about six years ago for two and a half years, describes the journies made at that time, the visits of Nago Deorao from Kodowly to Sattara by night, and states that he saw Irkool at Meeruch on his return from Sattara; also that he went with Nago Deorao to the Governor at Goa; and that he saw the horse which had been given as a present by Nago Deorao to the Governor.

Zabane, No. 11, of Sukhojee bin Limbajee Sirsat, servant of Nago Deorao, proves the visits of Nago Deorao to Kodowley and Sattara; his coming and staying at Teejeeram's house about a year and a half ago, as also his journey to Goa immediately after the robbery took place.

Zabane, No. 12, of Venkappa bin Pillajee Powa, servant of Nago Deorao, proves the needy circumstances to which Nago Deorao was reduced before this business began; the different journies of Nago Deorao, his coming to Sattara, his visit to the Viceroy with the Swamee, and the visit of Irkool to Sattara.

Zabane, No. 13, of Hybuttee bin Joteejee Yadow, servant of Nago Deorao, proves the journies and meetings of Nago Deorao with the Swamee of Sunkeshwer, his coming to Sattara, his visiting the Raja, his going to Goa, his visiting the Governor there. He also states that he brought the packet from Gopal Jayram to Nago Deorao as mentioned by that witness (see No. 14).

Zabane, No. 14, of Gopal Jairam Kolutkar, contains some general information about Nago Deorao, and states that about 12 years ago he left a packet, said to contain papers about the Goa plot, with his father at Pandewarree, which was given to Hybuttee, servant of Nago Deorao.

Zabane, No. 15, of Teejeeram Soukar states, that an extract from his books has been given in, that it is a true extract, and that the names of Doordojee and Soopajee are feigned names of the persons engaged in this affair; and states that he saw Irkool on his visit to Sattara, and he mentions the visits of Nago Deorao and Raojee Kotnees. The evidence regarding the Lola (Eardrop) was to bring this house to Rowlojee Naik. He states that the money came from Rowlojee Naik; that he has no means of his own, and that it

Sic orig.

it is his belief that it belongs to the Raja. The evidence of this witness is given with great caution, but it will be found very important.

Zabaneer, No. 16, of Patloo bin Sooltanga Patele Kidmutgar, of Nago Deorao, proves the visits of Nago Deorao to the Viceroy of Goa and to the Raja of Sattara, as also the visit of Irkool to Sattara.

Zabaneer, No. 17, of Khundojee bin Tookajee Powar, servant of Nago Deorao, proves the visits of his master to the Viceroy of Goa; that Dajeeba Waeed and others used sometimes to go with him; his coming to Sattara and staying in the house of Narram Bhut Chitney, and his going thence to Kodowley.

Zabaneer, No. 18, of Moro Krushna Putwurdhun proves the meeting of Nago Deorao with the Swamee; his going from Sunkeshwer to Sattara, and returning with the Swamee at the first formation of the plot, 12 years ago.

Zabaneer, No. 19, of Nillo Abbajee Burkunkar states, that information was given by him to Colonel Briggs and Colonel Robertson, through Abba Josee, about this Goa plot, and that a packet was intercepted and brought by him to Colonel Robertson, and which was returned by Abba Josee. This person was formerly employed in the secret intelligence department by the Residents here, and received an annual allowance for this duty.

Zabaneer, No. 20, of Abbajee Narrain Josee confirms the above statement, No. 19, and adds that he made known the intelligence to Colonel Robertson, and showed him the protest, which, however, was returned unopened.

Zabaneer, No. 21, of Hurry Punt Phatuk is very important. This person, after the death of his son, Nana Phatuk, in 1754 (A.D. 1802), had, together with Narrain Bhut Chitney and Rowlogee Naik, the chief management of the Goa intrigues at Sattara. It was through the hands of these three that a great part of the money was paid into Teejeeram's hands, and they were in direct communication with the Raja, and the medium of transmitting his Highness's orders to those concerned. Hurry Punt's evidence proves the visit of Irkool, and all the circumstances attending on it, he being present, as also many other of the most important facts of this case.

Zabaneer, No. 22, of Raogee Kotnees is also very important. This person was the native agent at Goa, employed in conjunction with Nago Deorao. His evidence gives a detail of all the events from the commencement of the intrigue there; he proved the visit of Irkool to Sattara, he himself having come with him, and accompanied him on his visit to the Raja, the particulars of which he states. He also describes his other visits both to the Raja and the Viceroy. This evidence will be found to prove all the other principal facts of this case.

Zabaneer, No. 23, of Ballaram Chuprassee. The person sent to Sawunt Warree to secure the papers and seals left with Balkoba Kelkur, and to bring him, as well as the other witnesses, from thence, will show in what manner these objects were attained.

Zabaneer No. 24 is a second statement of Dazee bin Balum Bhut Waeed, who went with Ballaram to Sawunt Warree, giving an account of their mission. The examination regarding the papers in this zabaneer is very important.

Zabaneer, No. 25 is the statement of Balkoba Kelkur, to whom the seals and papers were given over by Nago Deorao at the time of his death. He was his constant companion, and his evidence constantly bears upon all the remarkable facts. Balkoba himself did not go with Nago Deorao to the Raja or to the Viceroy, but he accompanied Moro Punt Josee to the Senaputtee's, and fully corroborates Moro Punt's evidence, as well as that of Narrain Bhut Chitney's, on that point.

Zabaneer, No. 26, of Moro Punt Josee states, that he and Balum Bhut were sent by Nago Deorao with a letter from the Viceroy of Goa to the Raja of Sattara, which they delivered to the Raja. He also states that he received 2,500 rupees from the Senaputtee at his own house on account of the Goa affair, which sum was paid into Teejeeram's shop, and that the Senaputtee also gave turbans on the occasion. This witness also proves the visits of Nago Deorao and of Madow Rao Sirkey to the Viceroy of Goa; he also was with Nago Deorao at his death, and wrote the letter dictated to him by the Raja.

Zabaneer No. 27 is the statement of Narrain Bhut Chitney. This is a very important witness, being one of the three agents, as above stated, who were employed at Sattara, through whom the money was paid to the banker, and who were in direct communication with the Raja, and who communicated his orders. Narrain Bhut Chitney was not present at the interview of Irkool and the Raja, but he confirms all the particulars regarding it, and the other facts which came within his own knowledge regarding his interview with the Raja on this affair; the persons present at those interviews; his testimony as to the money transactions, as also that regarding the letters and papers, are all highly important and conclusive.

Zabaneer Nos. 28 and 29, are extracts from replies to questions put by the Session Judge to Govind Rao Dewan at Ahmednuggur, and the information herein given will be found to corroborate several of the circumstances mentioned in the statements of Raogee Kotnees, Narrain Bhut Chitney and Gopal Jeyram Kolutkur.

(signed)

C. Ovans,
Acting Resident.

Sattara Residency, 11 November 1837.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

LIST (C.)

LIST of SUMMARIES of Accounts extracted from the Books of Teejeeram Jowherdass Sowkar of Sattara.

- No. 1.—Translation of the Summary of the Accounts of Naro Hurry Fatuk (son of Hurry Punt Fatuk), Narain Bhut Chitney Pandoba Waeed (son of Nago Deorao), Hurry Punt Fatuk Bahm Bhui, Morngeykur Balkoba Kelken and Moro Bulal Josee, from Sawunt 1885 (1828-29) to Sawunt 1892 (A. D. 1835-36).
 No. 2.—Translation of the Summary of the Accounts of Rowlojee Naik Kaskur, from Sawunt 1883 (A. D. 1826-27) to Sawunt 1892 (A. D. 1835-36).

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

Sattara, 11th November 1837.

LIST (D.)

LIST OF BOMBAY PAPERS.

Native names in original imperfect.

- No. 1.—Translation of a Letter from Herculano Nora de Soor Jao More to Essajee Ramkrushna Nadkurny (Raojee Kotnees), under date the 14th January 1837.
 No. 2.—Translation of a Letter from Herculano de Nora de Soor Jao More to Essajee Ramkrushna Nadkurny Raojee Kotnees, under date the 12th February 1837.
 No. 3.—Translation of a Letter from Herculano de Nora de Soor Jao More to Essajee Ramkrushna Nadkurny (Raojee Kotnees), under date the 16th February 1837.
 No. 4.—Translation of a Letter from Herculano de Nora de Soor Jao More to Essajee Ramkrushna Nadkurny Raojee Kotnees, under date the 26th February 1837.
 No. 5.—Translation of a Letter from Jugonath Sabaje Nadkurny to Sabajee Prubhoo Dessace, under date the 4th of November.

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

Sattara, 11 November 1837.

LIST (E.)

LIST OF WAREE PAPERS.—PORTUGUESE PAPERS.

- (A.)—Original Letter from Don Manoel, Viceroy of Goa, to the Raja of Sattara, in the Portuguese Language, together with a Translation of the same in English, under date the 22d January 1833.
 (B.)—Original Letter from Don Manoel, Viceroy of Goa, to the Raja of Sattara, in the Portuguese Language, together with a Translation of the same in English, under date the 16th of May 1834.
 (C.)—Letter, in the name of Don Manoel, Viceroy of Goa, to the Raja of Sattara, in the Portuguese Language, together with a Translation of the same in English, under date the 23d August 1833.
 (D.)—A Letter, in the Portuguese Language, not forwarded, as it does not relate to this affair.
 (E.)—A Paper, in the Portuguese Language, being apparently Articles of Agreement, together with a Translation of the same in English (without date).
 (F.)—Original Note from a certain Indian Portuguese, Joa Rocha, to Nana (Narra Deorao), together with a Translation of the same in English, under date the 24th May (no year).
 (G.)—Original Note from Herculano de Nora to Raojee Kotnees, in Portuguese, together with a Translation of the same in English, dated 15th April 1834.
 (H.)—A Paper, in Portuguese, apparently a Translation of a Letter, in the name of the Raja of Sattara, to the Viceroy of Goa.
 (I.)—A Note, in Portuguese, addressed to Nana (Nago Deorao), dated 25th July 1835.

MAHRATTA PAPERS.

- No. 1.—Translation of a Mahratta version of a Letter from the Governor of Goa to the Raja of Sattara, under date the 22d January 1833.
 No. 2.—An exact* Copy, in Mahratta, of No. 1, and not translated.
 No. 3.—Translation of a Letter, in the name of the Raja of Sattara, to Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro, Governor of Goa, under date the 20th February 1831.
 No. 4.—Translation of a Letter, in the name of the Raja of Sattara, to Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro, Governor of Goa, under date the 21st December 1830.
 No. 5.—Translation of a Letter to Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro, Viceroy and Capitao General of Goa, under date the 18th of June 1833.
 No. 6.—Translation of a Paper, being apparently an Agreement passed by the Raja of Sattara to the Governor of Goa, under date the 14th of December 1829.
 No. 7.—Translation of a Letter, in the name of the Raja of Sattara, to Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro, Governor Capitao General of Goa, under date the 14th December 1829.
 No. 8.—Translation of a Treaty, in the name of the Raja of Sattara and the King of Portugal, under date the 14th December 1829.
 No. 9.—Translation of a Letter, in the name of the Raja of Sattara, to Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro, Governor Capitao General of Goa, under date the 15th January 1835.
 No. 10.—Translation of a Letter from Nago Deorao, addressed to the Raja of Sattara, under date the 26th July 1836.
 No. 11.—Translation of a Letter from Nago Deorao to Hurry Punt Fatuk Raojee Kotnees and Narrain Bhutt Chitney, under date the 26th July 1836.
 No. 12.—Translation of a Letter, in the name of the Raja of Sattara, to Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro, Viceroy, &c. of Goa, under date the 15th of Mohwirun (no year).
 No. 13.—Translation of a Letter, in the name of the Raja of Sattara, to Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro, Viceroy, &c. of Goa, under date the 1st of Zilhand (no year).
 No. 14.—Translation of a Paper, apparently Requisitions, from the Governor of Goa to the Raja of Sattara (without date).

No. 15,

* Sic orig.

- No. 15.—Translation of a Paper, said to be verbal Instructions from the Governor to the Raja of Sattara (without date).
 No. 16.—Translation of a Paper, said to be verbal Communications from the Governor of Goa to the Raja of Sattara (without date).
 No. 17.—Translation of a Letter to Nago Deorao from Hurry Bulal Fatuk, under date the 5th of October 1834.
 No. 18.—Translation of a Letter, stated to be from Narrain Bhut Chitty to Nago Deorao Vaeed, under date the 5th October 1834.
 No. 19.—Translation of a Letter, stated to be from Narrain Bhut Chitty to Nago Deorao, under date the 3d December 1834.
 No. 20.—Translation of a Letter to Nago Deorao, stated to be from Hurry Punt Fatuk, under date the 2d December 1835.
 No. 21.—Translation of a Letter from Hurry Bulal Fatuk to Nago Deorao, under date the 4th March 1836.
 No. 22.—Translation of a Note, stated to be from Narrain Bhut Chitty to Nago Deorao (without date).
 No. 23.—Translation of a Letter from Tejkara Jowherdass (Tejeeram) to Nago Deorao, under date the 1st May vud (February); no year.
 No. 24.—Translation of a Letter from Tejkara Jowherdass (Tejeeram) to Nago Deorao, under date the 8th Falgoon vud (March); no year.
 No. 25.—An extract Copy, in Mahratta, of No. 4, and is not therefore translated.
 No. 26.—Translation of a Copy of a Letter from Don Manoel, Governor of Goa, addressed to Servajee Raja, Chutna-puttee of Sattara, under date the 20th of August 1832.
 No. 27.—Translation of a Copy of a Letter from Jewan Coorae Peekas Betao Coor, addressed to Bulvant Rao Rajay Senaputtee of Sattara, under date the 9th February 1833.
 No. 28.—An extract Copy, in Mahratta, of No. 5, and is therefore not translated.
 No. 29.—Translation of a Copy of a Letter, in the name of the Raja of Sattara, to Soor Jao Erculanode Nora, under date the 18th of June 1833.
 No. 30.—Translation of a Copy of a Letter, in the name of Bulwunt Rao Rajay Bhonsla Senaputtee, to Jewan Coornee Peekas Betao Coor, in English, under date the 12th February 1834.
 No. 31.—Translation of a rough Draft of a Letter, in the name of the Raja of Sattara, to the Governor of Goa (without date).
 No. 32.—Translation of a Copy of a Letter from Don Manoel, Governor of Goa, addressed to Swajee Raja Chutna-puttee Maharaj, under date the 16th February 1835.
 No. 33.—Translation of a Copy of a Letter, stated to be from Don Manoel, the Governor, to the Raja of Sattara, under date the 2d of June (no year).
 No. 34.—Translation of a rough Draft of a Letter, in the name of the Raja of Sattara, to Don Manoel, the Governor of Goa (without date).
 No. 35.—Translation of a Letter from Narrain Vasseden Chitney to Balkoba Kelkur, under date the 9th September 1836.
 No. 36.—Translation of a rough Draft of a Letter, in the name of Bulwunt Rao Rajay Bhonsley Senaputtee Jewan Cooru Peekas Betao (without date).
 No. 37.—Translation of a rough Draft of a Letter, in the name of the Raja of Sattara, to the Governor of Goa (without date).
 No. 38.—Translation of a Memorandum or Requisition, stated to be in the handwriting of Nago Deorao (without date).

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

Sattara, 11 November 1837.

- No. 39.—Impression of the Sicca and Mortub brought from Sawunt Warree with Balkoba Kelkur.
 No. 40.—Extract from the "Bombay Courier," of the 9th of November 1837, page 843.

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 1. of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Statement of Wassoodew Shastree Agasee, of Mahagam, Soorsun Suman Sullasseen Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1837).

I AM an inhabitant of Rutnagherry, in the Konkun; for nine or ten years I have been familiar with the under-mentioned affair, out of which part has been heard of by me, and part occurred within my own observation; so it is. Nago Deorao Waeed, an inhabitant of Wae, son of the paternal aunt of my kinsman, Hurry Punt Fatuk, under the rule of the British Government, having collected a body of 25 or 50 Suwars, in order to serve in the horse Risala, came from Baroda to Poonah, and was in the Sattara Risala; there, having been involved in debt, he was wearied out; and afterwards having forced those Suwars upon Gunput Rao Bhudey, he got rid of them; afterwards, from Sukey 1749 (A. D. 1827-28), he went into the Kurveer Prant (Kolapoor districts) to Shumkerachavia; from thence the Swanees Swaree came to Sattara. In company with him he (Nago Deorao) came to Sattara; then a meeting took place between the Swamee and the Maharaj; in that conference Nago Deorao was engaged; a negotiation having been arranged at Sattara, and Nago Deorao becoming a Mokhar, on the part of the Maharaj, with the Swamee, went towards Kurveer to Sunkeshwur; according to the wish of the Maharaj, Rajaram Bhut and Vishnor Punt, inhabitant of Sawunt Warree, had come to Sunkeshwur; taking them along with him, Nago Deorao went to Sawunt Warree, and thence went to a village near Goa, called Keyree, to the grandson of Jewba Dada Nisbut Sindia, who lives there. Having met the Governor of Goa, through his means he (Nago Deorao) informed him of the wishes of the Maharaj of Sattara. He (the Governor) said, a yad or agreement of the Maharaj is required; afterwards he (Nago) returned to Sunkeshwur; this matter I heard of. I was not present in person, I was at Rutnagherry. As I had a previous acquaintance, formed at Chinchnee, with Hummunt Rao, the Swamee's Karbaree, I came to Sunkeshwur for the purpose of oomedwaree (seeking employment). Then Nago Deorao, being a relation of my kinsman, Hurry Punt Fatuk, I took up my lodging with him (Nago); then the matter was known. I was at Sunkeshwur, and Nago Deorao proceeded to Sattara, about Sukey 1751 (1829-30), and had a yad drawn up by the Maharaj; on this the sicca and mortub of the Maharaj do not appear. Taking the yad, he (Nago) returned to Sunkeshwur.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

2,500,000.
2,500,000.
2,500,000.
2,25,00,000.

Copies of it having been made by my hand, were given to the Swamee. The import of that yad, in my recollection (to the best of my recollection), I state; viz.

1. We will pay in full three kotes (crores) of rupees, as per instalments.
Twenty-five lacs of rupees shall be paid beforehand for preparations for the Pultuns (battalions) to leave Portugal and come to Goa.
- Twenty-five lacs shall be paid when the Pultuns arrive at Goa.
- Twenty-five lacs shall be paid after D'Harwar is taken.
- The remaining two and a quarter kotes (crores) of rupees shall be paid after Poonah is taken.

According to this, three kotes (crores) shall be paid in full; in consideration of this, Pultuns of Feerungees (Portuguese) 25, and of Francais (French) 15; in all, 40 Pultuns should come.

2. Acting in this manner, the British Raja's dominions should be taken; during the war any of the Sahib Loks of the English who may be taken (prisoner), it will rest with us to show cruelty or favour towards them. The Sahib Loks should be made over to us.

3. Ordnance, cannon and other stores which may be taken, should be given up to us.

4. During the ministry of the late Nana Furnavese, whatever territory was under the Peishwa should be delivered over to us as ours; on account of this, and the service of the Pultans, these three kotes (crores) of rupees are given.

5. Besides this, whatever territory in the Seerungapatum and Cheenapatum Prants you and we may jointly recover out of that, a chowthae (or fourth) shall be given you.

6. For this purpose what may be required for the expenses of the Pultuns we shall give.

7. Without taking the expenses from us, a half share shall be mutually given of whatever you and we may jointly recover.

8. About 10 Pultuns of yours are constantly to be allowed to remain with us; we will pay their expenses.

9. The sicca and mortub to be attached to the yad shall be affixed reciprocally on an interview with the Governor. Such are the contents of the yad. Taking that original yad, leaving a copy with the Swamee, and proceeding to Sawunt Warree, Nago Deorao, Rajaram Bhut and Vishnor Punt, these went to Goa; there by means of Jewba, Dada's grandson, the Kurkunvey, they showed the yad to the Governor; he approved of it, and said, "Our Pultuns are ready on the waters; send the 25 lacs of rupees; if you have any doubt that the Pultuns will not come, I will give security for the rupees; if not, do you give us security for the 25 lacs, then we will cause the Pultuns to be brought;" to this effect a conversation passed. In order to communicate that matter to the Maharaj, coming to Sunkeshwur, and informing the Swamee of it, he (Nago Deorao) came to Sattara. I was at Sunkeshwur, and did not go any where. Afterwards I went into the Konkun to Ratnagherry, and continued there three years; afterwards I came to Sattara, that is now five years ago. On my arrival at Sattara, I heard the circumstances which had previously happened; viz.

In order to communicate the circumstance that the Governor had demanded the rupees, Nago Deorao came to Sattara. The Maharaj having considered the import of that message, "Some confidential person of the Governor should come to Sattara, and, meeting privately, should return; then assurances will be given;" thus the Maharaj said. Upon that, Nago Deorao going again to Goa, and taking Moosafit, originally a servant of Bappoo Gokla, on the part of the Governor, came to Sattara, and having given him a Mooglall dress, and having taken him unto the Warra (palace), he was introduced to the Maharaj in the Warra Dwaree (or 12 windowed apartment), over the gate; at that time the Maharaj presented Moosafit as a guest, with jewels and poshaks, worth about 4,000 or 5,000 rupees. Moosafit remained three days there in the Warree of the Kurnjacha Bagh; afterwards he went away. During the conference it was agreed by the Maharaj, "We will make Jewba Dada's grandson, the Kurkunvey, stand security;" so it was agreed.

On that occasion the Maharaj gave presents to the Mundullee party; viz.

To Nago Deorao a pearl necklace, of three strings, a Lakhee shawl, turban, and a pair of dhoturs, and salary, per annum, 900 rupees.

For Hurry Punt Fatuk, who applied himself to this transaction, and to his son, Nana, a salary, for both, of 300 rupees per annum was fixed, and to both of them gold necklaces, and shellas and turbans were given.

To Narrain Chitney, a shella and turban, and necklace of four tolas, were presented, and an annual salary of 150 rupees was fixed.

To Balkoba Kelkur, a brother of Nago Deorao's wife, a necklace and poshak were presented, and an annual salary of 150 rupees was given.

To Moro Punt Josee Kodowleekur, a brother of Nago Deorao's brother, Raojee Waed's wife, only an annual salary of 150 rupees was fixed, without any necklace or poshak.

In this manner poshaks, &c. were given to the Mundullee (party), and in order that they might assist in this transaction, allowances, as above set forth, were settled.

Afterwards Moosafit went, and Nago Deorao and Balkoba, these accompanied him. Afterwards a settlement having been made there, it was arranged that Jewba Dada's grandson should become security. It was rumoured that the Pultans had left Portugal; then at that time Balkoba Kelkur came to Sattara; then I inquired of Balkoba as to the matter; he informed me of the whole affair, as stated above; and "the Pultans have arrived at a distance of 200 coss from Goa." This also he communicated to me; thus it happened.

As

As to remitting to Nago Deorao and the other mundullee (party) the amount of salaries and of other petty charges connected with Goa, it was paid from the firm of Tejeeram, a sowkar of Sattara, to Nago Deorao, &c. Nago Deorao coming invariably to Sattara every year or every second year, used generally to reside at Kodowly, in Moro Punt Josee's house. After staying eight or four days, and meeting the Maharaj, he used to go away; for going and coming to the Maharaj, Rowlojee Naik Kaskur was the medium, through his means the going and coming and communicating took place.

From the beginning up to the end of Jest of last year (June 1836), about (36,000) thirty-six thousand rupees of the Maharaj were expended (on this affair), so it is understood. Nago Deorao died at Sawunt Warree in the month of Ashad (July), a year ago; his children and wife are at Waee; the eldest son, Lukhoba, is 20 years of age; the second son, Dhondeeba, is 16, and the third is 14; on the death of Nago Deorao, Lukhoba went to perform the funeral rites; the Swamee of Sunkeshwur gave 300 rupees for the funeral rites; at present Hurry Punt Fatuk is at Poonah, and Narrain Chitney is at Allundee; Balkoba Kelkur is at Sawunt Warree; Moro Punt Josee is at Tasgam, near Meeruj; Dajeeba Waeed, son of Nago Deorao's cousin, Balum Bhut Waeed Waeekur, is at Waee; he was for the last three years with Nago Deorao, wandering to Goa, Sattara, &c.; he possesses full information of the latter times; one of the brothers-in-law of Nago Deorao, Gopall Punt Koluthur, is at Pandul Warree; and the husband of the second sister, Kessowrao Josee, is at Kooroondwar; and the third sister has been married into the family of Dajeeba Josee Duftadar; Gunputrao Bhiday was a friend of Nago Deorao; he was his friend by reason of Hurry Punt Fatuk; subsequently, for the last five years, as to the affair of Goa, the desire only remained, because the Maharaj could not supply the funds, therefore the expectation was given up; whether Moosafit is at Goa at present, or is dead, is not known to me; the houses of Rajaram Bhut and Vishnoo Punt being at Warree, they must be there; last year Sudoba Putwurdhun Waeekur said to me that Chinto Punt Josee was eight years back sent to Bramhwurt (Bittoor), Baroda and Gwalior by the Swamee; thus:

1. Bajee Rao Sahib answered, that after full information shall have been given by you, a reply can be sent now from hence; no document nor any supply from me can be given.
2. I went to Gwalior; he (Sindia) said, between the Company's Government and ourselves there is friendship, therefore we have no wish to make any exertions.
3. At Baroda the Guikowar also answered in the same way as Sindia had done.

In this manner messages from the three places came; then what the Swamee sent to say, or what he wrote, is not known.

So Sudoba Putwurdhun spoke four or six months after Chinto Punt's return to the Deshno died.* Hurry Punt Fatuk's son, Nana, died five years ago; last year, Sukey 1758, in the month of Vyshak, Nago Deorao having come to Sattara, stayed some time at Kodowly; the Maharaj gave five thousand rupees to pay the salaries and for the Goa expenses; having taken this he went, and died two months afterwards.

* Sic orig.

The yad of stipulations which the Maharaj gave to the Governor of Goa did not come back to the Maharaj. There were some other papers which, while Nago Deorao was alive, were the year before last taken back by the Maharaj; but the yad of stipulations did not come back; the Maharaj asked for it; that yad is at Goa; having said thus, Nago Deorao went from hence. At present, whether that yad is at Warree, or Goa, or Waee, or where it is, is not known (to me); the copy of it made by me may be with Sunkeracharia at Sunkeshwur. This year, two months ago, in the month of Vyshak (April-May), Nago Deorao's son came to Sattara; the Maharaj gave him one thousand rupees, so I hear; but this is not known with certainty, for I am not now in Nago Deorao's mundullee (party); I remain at Mahagam, therefore I do not know this; the parties familiar with this transaction now alive are—

Hurry Punt Fatuk is at Poonah.

Balkoba Kelkur is at Sawunt Warree.

Narrain Chitney is at Allundee.

Moro Punt Josee is at Tasgam, of the Putwurdhun.

Rowlojee Naik Kaskur.

Tejeeram Sowcar at Sattara.

Dajeeba bin Balum Bhut Waeed is at Waee.

Rajaram Bhut and Vishnoo Punt, inhabitants of Sawunt Warree; I possess no information as to where they now are.

Sudoba Putwurdhun and Moro Punt Putwurdhun, inhabitants of Waee; these did not go or come on this business, but being friends of Nago Deorao, they possess some information; they are at Waee.

Sudoba is gone to Awood.

Moro Punt is at Waee; was sick and is now well.

These are the persons familiar with and acquainted with this affair. Dated 20th July 1837.

1. *Question.* You have stated above, the Swamee had a yad of which I made a copy; as to this, state if you made the copy with your own hand, or got it made by some one else?—*Answer.* I myself, having made the copy with my own hand, gave it to the Swamee; the papers which I so copied I gave to the Swamee; the original papers were taken by Nago Deorao in his own charge, and he went to Goa; what he did afterwards with them, or where he kept them, I do not know.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

2. The contents stated by you above of the nine paragraphs of the yad are now read to you; as to this, remember fully and state if they are correct, or if there be any difference?—With the contents of that yad of which I made a copy with my own hand, and which contained a series of articles, the above statement coincides; there is not the least difference.

3. In the ninth article of the yad mentioned by you above, on a meeting taking place with the Governor, the sikkas and mortubs to be attached to the yad will be mutually attached, so it is stated; what Governor is that?—In the yad, “on a meeting taking place between you and ourselves, the sikkas and mortubs on the yad will be mutually attached;” so much there was; Governor does not appear in the yad; my belief is that, as the affair was of Goa, it was the Governor of that place.

4. What was the year in the yad seen by you, and how many years is it since you saw the yad?—In the yad, Sukey 1749 (A. D. 1827–28) appeared, and since I made a copy of that yad, nine or ten years have elapsed; thus it is in my recollection.

5. In the statement contained in the first part of your deposition, “Part of the affair has passed within my own observation, and part has been heard of,” so it is written; as to this, which are the circumstances heard of, and which are those which passed within your own observation? State the particulars of this. As to the facts stated to have been heard of, who informed you of them; state his name also?—1. Nago Deorao, bringing sowcars with him, came to Sattara from Baroda; these I saw at Sattara, and also at Poonah. 2. I personally saw the yad, and myself having made a copy of it, gave it to the Swamee. 3. The rest of the matter regarding Goa, as well as that regarding poshaks and ornaments given to Moosafit, who had come, and to Nago Deorao and his mundullee (party), which is thus written, and was communicated to me by Balkoba Kelkur and Vishnoo Punt Dewustully, the maternal uncle of Govind Rao Dewan. 4. Moro Punt Josee’s brother, Chinto Punt Josee, went to Bajeerao Sahib, Baroda and Gwalior. This matter, which is stated, was communicated to me by Sudoba Putwurdhun and Moro Punt Putwurdhun Waeekur. 5. The rest of the papers were returned to the Maharaj by Nago Deorao; the yad of agreement was not returned, so Vishnoo Punt Dewustully told me; and as Nago Deorao has not returned the original yad, his pay has been continued; so Vishnoo Punt said.

(signed in my own handwriting) *Wassodew Shastree Agasey.*

Dated 11 September 1837.

6. *Question.* You have stated in the above deposition that Nago Deorao having visited Sattara, and having had the yad settled by the Maharaj, went away; that was in the year Sukey 1751 (A. D. 1829–30), so you have stated; and in the answer to the fourth question, “In the yad of which I made a copy, Sukey 1749 (A. D. 1827–28) appeared;” so you have stated; as to this, recollect and state which is the correct year?—*Answer.* In the reply to the fourth question, “In the yad of which I made a copy, Sukey 1749 (A. D. 1827–28) appeared;” that is true; the Sukey 1751 (A. D. 1829–30), mentioned in the deposition, was stated from not having perfectly recollected; but Sukey 1749 (A. D. 1827–28) is correct.

7. Who is that grandson of Jewba Dada Kurkur, alluded to in the above deposition, and what is his name?—There was a Karburee of Sindia, by name Jewba Dada Kurkee, he was of the Senory caste, so I have heard; what is his grandson’s name I do not know. These replies are truly returned to the questions.

Under date the 19th October 1837, in my own handwriting.

(signed in my own handwriting) *Wassoodeen Shastree Agasey.*

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 2 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Statement of Dajee, son of Balum Bhutjee Waeed, Inhabitant of Waeed, now at Sattara, Soor Sum Suman Sallaseen Myantyne Oulf (A. D. 1837).

I WENT to Tirthswaroop Rajeshree, Nagoba Nana Waeed, a cousin of my father, who was in the Goa Praut in Sukey 1756, in the month of Chytru (April 1834); then in Sukey 1758, in the month of Ashad (July 1836) he died; till then, and afterwards also, for four months I was at Sawunt Warree; I was with him at Goa, Sattara, Sunkeshwur and Ranavy, for a little less than three years; then in my sight, what occurrences took place, as also what Nana (Nagoba) told me, and what I previously and during my time heard, all that I know I state in writing in the following paragraphs.

1. After Nana had left the business of the Resala at Sattara, whilst he was making osmedwarree (seeking employment) in Sattara, under the Maharaj, he went on the Kittoor expedition, and from Kittoor he went to Goa, and having had an interview with Donmanoel, the Governor of Goa, by means of Irkool, a Christian doctor, he arranged a negotiation, and having informed the Swamee of Sunkeshwur (of it), and having come to Sattara through the medium of Rowlojee Naik, he communicated with the Maharaj, and having become vakeel between the Goakur and the Maharaj, agreements were concluded.

2. In order that the Maharaj might believe in (the affair), the Swamee of Sunkeshwur was brought and introduced to the Maharaj at Sattara; then the Swamee and the Maharaj

Maharaj having agreed together, the Swamee returned to Sunkeshwur. The Maharaj having made out a yad containing stipulations, gave it to Nago Rao.

3. The contents of the yad given (were thus): from Portugal 40 pultans (battalions) of Portuguese should be brought to Goa; afterwards the Maharaj is to give one kote (crore) of rupees to the Goakur. The pultans coming up the Ghaut are to give the British raj (or dominions) to the Maharaj.

4. The Maharaj said, "If some vakeel of the Goakur come here, the nature of the negotiation will be understood face to face." Upon that, Nago Deorao going to Goa showed the yad to Donmanoel, and bringing a letter from them for the Maharaj and Irkool Christian on the part of the Governor, as also Raojee Kotnees and Balum Bhut Moongeykur, he came to Sattara. Irkool lodged in the Kurunjacha Bagh, where the Maharaj coming privately at night and meeting (him) returned; on the night of the next day, Nana having brought Irkool to Hurry Punt Fatuk's house, gave him a Mahratta dress, and having taken him to the Maharaj into the warra (palace), effected an interview; at that time the Maharaj presented to Irkool and the mundullee poshaks and ornaments as guests. Irkool obtaining his leave returned to Goa. The persons present on the occasion of this meeting were as follows: Irkool, Nana (Nago Deorao), Rowlojee Naik, the Senaputtee, Dinkur Rao, Hurry Punt Fatuk, Narrain Chitney, Raojee Kotnees, Balum Bhut Moongeykur; these persons were present.

5. Irkool having conversed according to the yad of stipulations went to Goa; Nana remained behind; and on the persons who closely applied themselves to this business the Maharaj settled annual allowances, as follows:—

1,100	rupees,	Nana (Nago Deorao).
150	"	Narrain Bhut Chitney.
150	"	Balkoba Kelkur.
		For Irkool, what allowance was fixed is not known.
150	"	Hurry Punt Fatuk.
150	"	Nana Fatuk.
150	"	Chinto Punt Josee.
150	"	Balum Bhut Mongeykur.
300	"	Raojee Kotnees.

In this manner allowances were fixed; and for expenses, something was given at the same time, the amount of which is not known.

6. The agreement which the Maharaj had given Nana returned to the Maharaj; then the Maharaj thought that Nana was fully trustworthy; then the Maharaj gave in charge of Nana a sikka (seal) and mortub (small seal), and said, "The distance is great, and circumstances may not admit of any delay; therefore, on our behalf, if any paper be found necessary to be given to the Feerungee, &c., then, affixing these seals on them, give them, and carry on the business;" so he spoke. Afterwards he (Nago Deorao) again proceeded to Goa; there, in Sukey 1754, in the month of Margserah (November–December 1832), I went to Goa 15 days to meet Nana, and then returned.

7. In the month of Cheytru, of Sukey 1756 (April 1834), I went there; in the same year, in the month of Poush (January 1835), he (Nago Deorao) went on a visit to the Governor at Goa; I accompanied him; Nana frequently went to meet the Governor, in company with him, Raojee Kotnees and Gopall Rao Desae, an inhabitant of that place, and an interpreter; these went; we used to sit outside.

8. To conduct the duties of Donmanoel Pere, a Christian came from Portugal; he became Governor. Afterwards Donmanoel setting off, going to Aghat (Aquada), and staying for some time, went to Vingorla, in the British jurisdiction; having proceeded to Aghat and Vingorla, and having obtained a chuktee (or letter) from Donmanoel for the Maharaj, Nana came to Sattara in the month of Chytru, Sukey 1757 (April 1835); at that time I came with him, and there he resided in Narrain Chitney's house; from thence, after we were asleep, he went at night to see the Maharaj; Rowlojee Naik, Raojee Kotnees, Hurry Punt Fatuk, the Senaputtee and Dinkur Rao, these going with him, the chuktee (or letter) was delivered to the Maharaj; the Maharaj gave 2,000 rupees for expenses to discharge a debt; 1,700 for Goa expenses, and 600 to Raojee Kotnees, and gave a diamond ring to Raojee Kotnees; that amount was credited at Tejeeram's. Afterwards Nana, together with the mundullee (party), setting off went by way of Sunkeshwur to Goa; at the time of his departure he said that Madhow Rao Sirkey should be introduced to Donmanoel.

9. Madhow Rao Sirkey having come from Sattara remained at Sawunt Warree; then Donmanoel embarking in a ship was about to go to Portugal; but after eight or four days the shipowner and himself not agreeing, he returned back to Goa; at that time a letter of Donmanoel having been brought by Nana to Madhow Rao Sirkey, he was taken, introduced, and had a conference. The Sirkey presented Donmanoel with a pair of shawls; Madhow Rao returned to Warree.

10. When Gogra Sahib's nuptials were celebrated at that time in the month of Poush, Sukey 1756 (January 1835), Nana having made me write a letter in the name of the Maharaj to Donmanoel, and having affixed the sikka and mortub on it with my own hand, and having put it up in a bag, Nana took and delivered it to him; the contents of it were on the subject of the marriage, so it occurs to my recollection.

11. In the month of Kartik, Sukey 1757 (1835, October–November), Nana bringing to Sattara a chuktee (letter) from Donmanoel respecting Madhow Rao's having been introduced and lodging in the house of Tejeeram Bhaee, he (Nana) carried and delivered it to the Maharaj;

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Maharaj; he was accompanied by Rowlojee Naik and Hurry Punt Fatuk, and myself and Nana came together as far as the warra (palace); I sat down in the shop of Tejeeram; the three went into the warra (palace); there during the private conference the Senaputtee and Dinkur Rao were present; having sat four ghutkas, they returned after the gun was fired; Rowlojee called me out; then we four went together to Tejeeram's house; Rowlojee and Hurry Punt returned to their homes; at that time as a parting present to Donmanoel, as he was about to proceed to Portugal, and for other expenses, eight thousand rupees were ordered by the Maharaj; that sum of rupees was credited in the firm of Tejeeram, out of which Nana having taken hoondees for four thousand rupees from Bhugwan, son of Tejeeram, he took a separate hoondee of four hundred and seventy rupees on Bombay, and he gave some rupees in ready cash to the mundullee (party), and purchased some cloths, and having taken some ready cash with him for expenses, Nana went to Goa. The hoondees and part of the cloths were robbed on the road; therefore, Nana having sent Balkoba, procured duplicates of the hoondees to the amount of four thousand rupees, out of which a hoondee of one thousand was sold at Sattara in Mingulwar to a Lowcar, and the hoondee for the remaining three thousand was sold in the district of Goa, at Massey, in Venkoo Josee's house, by the hands of Raojee Kotness, brother of Nana Kotness. In the meantime Donmanoel set off and went to Portugal; Nana did not go to Donmanoel at the time of his departure; afterwards he (Nana) generally lived at Arba near Goa. Leaving that, he came to Sawunt Warree; Nana sent to Irkool one hundred rupees by Nana Chitney; the cause of his coming to Warree was this: Donmanoel went off, and Pere who had come absconded also; there remained no patron; Nana had contracted friendship with the judge of Goa, by name Silva; he is familiar with this affair; he is in Bombay at present, so I believe. Shortly after this, Nana fell sick, and departed this life on the 2d of Ashad Vud, Sukey 1758 (30 July 1836); at that time the full powers of transacting the business having been withdrawn from me were transferred to Balkoba; when Nana lived, the seals used to be with me; the inscription on the seals I never read; afterwards Lukhoba, son of Nana, coming to Warree, performed the obsequies; I and he came to Waeed in the month of Margsirsh, Sukey 1758 (November 1836). The papers and seals are with Balkoba at Sawunt Warree, in the house of Ladkoba Kaka Neyroorkur.

12. From the beginning before me (or before I was employed) chuktees (letters) from Donmanoel used to come to the Maharaj.

13. The persons engaged in that affair, as also in the Maharaj's private consultations and familiar with it, now surviving, are as follows:

1. Irkool is at Damaun.
2. Raojee Kotness is at Bombay living in Warree (or oart*) of Soonder Bawajee.
3. Hurry Punt Fatuk is at Poonah.
4. Tejeeram and his son are at Sattara.
5. Moro Punt Josee Kodowlykur is at Korgam, in the Goa district.
8. Narrain Bhut Chitney is at Poonah.
9. Rowlojee Naik is at Sattara.
10. The Senaputtee Bhonsla.
11. Dinkur Rao Mohitey.

* *Sic orig.*

14. Out of those familiar with this (affair) Nana (Nago Deorao), Madhow Rao Sirkey, Nana Fatuk, Chinto Punt Josee, and the Sunkeshwur Swamee, five persons, are dead.

15. Out of the servants who were with Nana, and the attendants who went and came, and who used to go about with him, some are at Warree, some at Renavee, some at Hutnoor, under Sunkeshwur, &c.

16. The chuktees (letters) which came to the Maharaj from Goa, from Donmanoel, used to be accompanied by a Mahratta translation, made by and copied in the handwriting of Sukharam Karnut Goakur; the Doobhasee Chitnavees put up with the Portuguese letter for the purpose of information.

17. The following were the articles brought as presents from thence (Goa) by Raojee Kotness, and delivered at Sattara.

Portuguese sword with a brass scabbard was given to Govind Rao Dewan.

Two small hand fans of peacock feathers were given to the Sirkar Maharaj.

One fan was given to the Senaputtee.

One or two other fans and some rich sets of gunjeifa (or cards) were given, to whom I do not recollect.

This is a true statement. Dated 7 August 1837. Signed by myself,

Dajee Bulal.

1. *Question.* The sword and fans now shown to you; of these, which do you recognize; examine, and then state. Dated 10 August 1837?—*Answer.* Among the swords brought and shown (to me) there is not any which I know; the fan only is known to me, that only I recognize. This fan is one of those which Nagoba Nana caused to be brought from Balum Bhutjee Moonjeekur from Warree. Dated as above. Written by Dajee Bulal Waeed.

Dajee Bulal Waeed.

2. *Question to Dajeeba Waeed.*—Out of the seventeen paragraphs of the deposition which you have given in, how many of them contain matters heard of, and how many those which passed within your own observation; state this?—*Answer.* The paragraphs containing matters

matters heard of, and those containing what occurred within my own observation, are as follows :

The facts heard are contained in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 13th and 16th paragraphs.

The facts stated from my own observations are contained in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th and 17th paragraphs, as those numbers are written; thus it is. Dated 11 August 1837. Signed by myself,

Dajee Bulal Waeed.

3. *Question.* You have mentioned eight paragraphs as containing facts heard of; by whose mouth did you hear these facts; state this?—*Answer.* In reply to this, at times when Nana conversed with me, then he used to mention to me fully the circumstances which occurred; from that I have stated them. Dated as above. Handwriting of

Dajee Bulal Waeed.

4. *Question.* You have stated in this account that letters used to go and come in bags; as to this, state the contents of any of them which may have come to your knowledge?—Dated as above.—*Answer.* The thalies (or letters in bags) which used to come from Donmanoel came after being sealed; I used to see them, but what were the contents of them I am ignorant of. In the 10th paragraph above, I have alluded to a letter as having gone to Donmanoel, that letter having been written by my own hands, and myself having put the seal on it, therefore I was acquainted with it, and therefore I have referred to it above. Dated 11 August 1837.

Dajee Bulal Waeed.

5. *Question.* In the 11th and 13th paragraphs, the names of the Senaputtee and Dinkur Rao have been mentioned; on what grounds did you mention them; state this? Dated 9 November 1837.—*Answer.* In Sukey 1757, in the month of Kartik (October and November 1835), Nana came to Sattara, and having had a meeting with the Maharaj, he returned home at night; then he said to me thus: "Both the Senaputtee and Dinkur Rao said to the Maharaj, in the month of Chytru last (April last), this person comes from thence; his honesty does not appear clear; a fraud appears." So they said, which I heard of. But now when I brought and delivered to the Maharaj the thely (letter in the bag) regarding the Sirkey's having been introduced to Donmanoel, the Senaputtee and Dinkur Rao were present with the Maharaj; on seeing the letter they were all pleased; I made a representation to the Maharaj thus: "What is to be told will be told by the Sirkey on his return;" then the Maharaj said, "There is no need of the Sirkey; hitherto you have been our Mookhtiar (accredited Agent)." I then communicated the whole of the circumstances connected with Goa; upon this I was dismissed immediately. Upon this the Senaputtee and Dinkur Rao were satisfied as to my fidelity. Thus Nana said to me; from that I knew that the Senaputtee and Dinkur Rao attended the private consultations. Dated 9 November 1837. In the handwriting of

Dajee Bulal Waeed.

Rowlojee Nana and Hurry Punt came out of the warra (palace) in order to call me out; Rowlojee coming near the shop and calling me out, took me away. At that time Rowlojee said to Nana, "Nana, let my name before Donmanoel be placed above all;" then Nana said to Rowlojee thus: "On my going to Goa I will at once desire Donmanoel to write that the first number may be yours." Thus I heard, being (close) behind. On that ground I have stated (this). Dated as above. Written by Dajee Bulal Waeed.

(signed) *Dajee Bulal Waeed.*

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

No. 3 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Bhugwan, Son of Tejeeram Sattarkur. Soorsun Suman Sulbaseen Myantyn Oulf (A.D. 1837).

1. THE Sahib having directed me to state truly the whole of the matter that I may know regarding Goa, therefore I make this statement: that there are in my house accounts of Narrain Bhut Chitney, Pandoba Waeed, Hurry Punt Fatuk, Achoot Bawa, Moro Punt Josee, and Balkoba Kelkur; thus there are accounts, out of which, with the exception of those of Moro Punt Josee and Balkoba, the sums added together of the accounts of all (the rest) have been given in writing; if their details are required, I will produce them; as regards the people who came and went on the Goa affair, those I know of I state as follows:

2. Nago Deorao, Dajeeba Waeed, and Moro Punt Dajee, were at our house one day and night, either in the month of Kartik or Margikirth, Sukey 1757 (October or November 1835); they came and remained; Nago Deorao was at our house for one day; he remained concealed in the middle part of the upper story; as regards Moro Punt I have no recollection.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

3. Raojee Kotness was at Narrain Bhut Chitney's house for about a month; he was (there) in the month of Sharavan, Sukey 1758 (July-August 1836); afterwards he went from thence.

4. Nago Deorao took the cloths to Sawunt Warree, and Raojee Kotness took sometimes a large quantity, and sometimes a small quantity; thus ten or five times cloths were taken, which appear on the credit and debit sides of our book.

5. Dajeeba Waeed took small sums from us for expenses, against which, by means of Dajeeba Waeed, appears this is in the account.

6. An account stands in the name of Randoba Waeed, the son of Nago Deorao.

7. Nana Fatuk, son of Hurry Punt, was also concerned in the affair of Nago Deorao; he died about four years ago; afterwards Hurry Punt Bhao Fatuk began to conduct his duties; when I asked, Hurry Punt used to say, "This business belongs to Simkeracharia Swamee."

8. I gave hoondees to Nago Deorao on Bombay, to the amount of four thousand rupees, in the year Sukey 1757 (A.D. 1835-36); they were lost; so Nago Deorao having sent to say other hoondees were issued, they were given in the month of Magh, Sukey 1757 (January-February 1836); into whose hands (they were given) appears in the book; they were delivered to Dajeeba Waeed.

9. The sums credited in the accounts of Waeed Hurry Punt Bhao and Achoot Bawa have been brought and paid in by Narrain Chitney, Hurry Punt Bhao and Nago Deorao; by whose hands these sums were received appears in the book.

10. Tejeeram Bhaee went from hence two years ago to Meeruj; thence he went to Sunkeshwur, and thence proceeded to Sawunt Warree for the sake of the money due by Raojee Kotness and Madhow Rao Sirkey; he went to the Swamee, for Narrain Bhut Chitney had said, "An acquaintance between the Swamee and yourself has already been effected; from him you will get ten or twelve thousand rupees as capital;" he therefore went to the Swamee; the Swamee was in the habit of commissioning some articles by us, and the money used to be received; that dealing used to take place by the hands of Najoba; there is no separate account of the Swamee in the book.

Sic orig.

11. Before Nago Deorao came to our house, he was at Narrain Bhut Chitney's; afterwards, when on the point of going away, coming and remaining at our house, he went away (from thence), which is stated above.

12. When Nago Rao asked for the hoondees, he said, "Do not insert my name as the depositor (of the cash);" but I said, "Without the name of the depositor, there can be no hoondree;" then having inserted the name of Pandoba Waeed as the depositor, the hoondees were given; on their having been lost, Dajeeba Waeed came to ask for other hoondees; then I said to him, "There is a balance of five or seven hundred due to us; deducting it, I will give hoondees for the remainder;" then Hurry Punt Fatuk said, "Let hoondees be given; the balance of rupees due will come hereafter;" upon that I gave them.

13. Originally there was an account of Hurry Punt only, in which the dealings of Nago Deorao were included; afterwards, by Nago Deorao's request, a separate account of Pandoba Waeed was opened; the whole of which is written in the extract from the account book.

14. The account in the name of Hurry Punt anterior to the account extracted and given remains to be copied; after copying it, I will give it in.

These paragraphs are written; besides this, I know nothing; should any thing appear, I may be considered an offender of the Sirkar. Dated 10 August 1837.

Sawunt 1893.

(signed in my own handwriting) *Bhugwandass Tejeeram.*

1. *Question.* So much was expended through your means, whence did the sums of money credited by you come to you; state this?—*Answer.* Whatever rupees were paid in are inserted in the extract given from our book; Soopjee and Doordjee, these names appear in the book; those rupees I brought from the house of Rowlojee Naik; those names have been inserted, at the request of the two, as tokens; and Moro Punt Josee and Balkoba Kelkur brought rupees from Rowlojee Naik without my knowledge, which have been credited to the account of Pandoba Waeed, though his (Rowlojee's) name does not appear there; yet this has been heard of (by me).

Dated 28 August 1837.

(signed) *Bhugwandass.*

2. *Question.* Did you ever go with Hurry Punt Fatuk and Narrain Bhut Chitney to Rowlojee Naik's house for the purpose of bringing rupees?—*Answer.* I went with Hurry Punt Fatuk and Narrain Chitney near the house of Rowlojee Naik; there I sat down outside; Fatuk and Chitney went into the house of Rowlojee Naik; they brought rupees, which I saw from outside where I had sat down, and they came to our shop; I also came to the shop; at that time they both gave the rupees at our shop; then the early part of the night had advanced about two ghutkas.

3. State who brought to your shop the sum of rupees 3,158. 3qu., which has been credited to the account of Pandoba Waeed in the year 1809 (A.D. 1832-33)?—Out of the above-mentioned sum of rupees, Moro Punt Dajee Josee Kodowlykur brought and paid into our shop 2,225 (two thousand two hundred and twenty-five rupees) in ready cash, which

which have been credited accordingly; by whose means the remainder (was received in) appears in the book, and has been copied in the extracts of the accounts.

4. Did Moro Punt bring the rupees from his own house?—Moro Punt has no money, he is even straitened for a livelihood; the money did not belong to his house; it was brought from some one else and given by him; this he did not mention to me, but that he brought the rupees from Rowlojee Naik; thus I have heard.

5. State who is Rowlojee Naik; what is his employment, and what is his service?—As to his employment, under the Maharaja, he is doing the duties of Jumedar in the Suwars.

6. Does Rowlojee Naik's account stand in your shop?—His account stands in our shop, which I will extract from the book and give; then all will be known.

7. Who is Pandoba Waeed?—Son of Nago Deorao.

8. Did you ever see him?—When Nago Deorao came to our house, his wife came from Wae; in company with her Pandoba Waeed came; then I saw him; his age was little above 10 years in Sukey 1757, about the month of Kartik (October–November 1835).

9. In the account of Pandoba Waeed for the year 1891 (A. D. 1834–35), an item of 196½ for a loluk (pendant of an ear ornament) appears; for whom was it taken; state fully and clearly whatever knowledge you may have of this?—The loluk, the value of which is inserted in the year aforesaid, was purchased of us by Nago Deorao; when Nago Deorao stayed at our house, then he purchased (it); Hurry Punt Fatuk and Narrain Chitney were near; Nago Deorao said to me, “This loluk was taken to give to Soopojee—thus make an entry;” from that an entry of that kind is made in the account book.

Dated 3 September 1837.

(signed) *Bhugwandass.*

10. *Question.* You have first stated that you have brought rupees from Rowlojee Naik's house; and you then state, a second time, that you went along with Hurry Punt Fatuk and Narrain Chitney, and they brought rupees from Rowlojee Naik's house, and gave them; and on referring to your account book for the year 1892 (A. D. 1835–36), it is entered thus: “Brought by Bhugwan from Doordoo and Soopojee;” out of this state what is correct?—

Answer. It is not so, that the rupees were brought only once; once or twice I myself brought them from Rowlojee's house, and I went several times with Hurry Punt Fatuk and Narrain Chitney; in consequence of this answers of two kinds have been given above; but the credits and debits in the account book are made accordingly.

Dated 3 September 1837.

(signed) *Bhugwandass.*

11. *Question.* It has been stated above in a reply thus: “The loluk is to be given to Soopojee, so Nago Deorao told me;” with respect to this, state who is Soopojee?—*Answer.* Soopojee is Rowlojee Naik Kaskur.

12. Did you see this loluk worn in the ear of Rowlojee Naik, and if so, was it the loluk only, or were there any pearls, and if so, to what quarter did the pearls belong; state what you may know of this?—In the ear of Rowlojee Naik I saw a blukbalee (ear-ring), to which the loluk above referred to was appended, and there were two pearls over it; those pearls were bought of us by Rowlojee Naik; the value of them is inserted in our book in the account of Rowlojee Naik; the amount of the value of the loluk, however, appears in the account of Pandoba Waeed, which is mentioned above.

Dated 3 September 1837.

(signed) *Bhugwandass.*

13. *Question.* In your deposition the name of Achoot Bawa occurs, and his account is not copied in the extract from the book; how is this; state this?—*Answer.* There is an account of Achoot Bawa, but as it does not regard the Goa affair, it is not copied into the extract.

14. To take the hoondees, Dajeeba Waeed came; into his charge they were given; so it is stated in the eighth paragraph of the (above) deposition, as also in the twelfth paragraph; as to this, state by whom were the hoondees sent?—Dajeeba Waeed came to take the hoondees, therefore his name is mentioned; but the hoondees were not given into his charge, they were sent.

15. In the answer to the first question, insert the names of Soopojee and Doordojee as tokens; thus, the two desired; what are the names of the two who so desired?—Hurry Punt Bhao Fatuk and Narrain Bhut Chitney, these two desired.

Dated the 23d October 1837.

(signed in my own handwriting) *Bhugwandass.*

16. *Question.* In whose handwriting is this extract from the books of Tejeeram, from Sawunt 1885 (A. D. 1828–29) to Sawunt 1892 (A. D. 1835–36) for eight years given by you; is it a faithful and true one from the books, and do you know of the dealings having taken place as set forth in those accounts; state this?—*Answer.* The extract from the books has been made in my presence, in the handwriting of Rajho Punt Deodhur, a karkoon belonging to our shop, and given in; and Tejeeram Bhaee has affixed his own signature to that extract; that is a faithful and true extract from the books; I myself carry on the concerns of the shop; according to the accounts copied in the extract the dealings have passed through my hands.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

17. In the names of the persons whose accounts are contained in this extract about 52,000 rupees have been credited; as to this, are those persons so rich, and does this money belong to themselves; state this?—Those persons are not so rich, nor does so much money belong to them; some petty sums which may be in the accounts may be theirs; the rest of the money may be of the Maharaj; the particulars of which appear in the extract.

18. Is the extract of the account of Rowlojee Naik Kaskur, standing in the shop of Tejeeram, made for 11 years, from Sawunt 1882 to Sawunt 1892 (from A. D. 1825–26 to A. D. 1835–36), and given by you, a faithful and true one from the books; state this?—The extract is faithfully taken from the books, and is true; and as I myself manage the concerns of the shop, I am acquainted with that account.

19. In the answer to the 10th question, &c., you have stated that you, Hurry Punt Fatuk, Narrain Bhut Chitney and Moro Punt Josee brought rupees from the house of Rowlojee Naik, and credited them in the shop of Tejeeram; as to this, is Rowlojee Naik so rich, and has he so much money belonging to himself; state this?—Whether Rowlojee Naik is rich is apparent from the extract of his account for 11 years given in; whence could so much money be in his house? This money the Maharaj caused to be paid, through the means of Rowlojee Naik, for the Goa affair, and he gave it; so it appears; and Hurry Punt Fatuk and Narrain Chitney used to signify to me in the same way.

Dated 9 November 1837. In my own handwriting.

(signed) *Bhugwandass Tejeeram.*

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 4 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Kundoo Yenktish Subness Nisbut Tejeeram. Soorsun Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1837).

I AM acquainted with Dajeeba Waeed; he was in the habit of resorting to the shop of a Marwarry, through the means of Tejeeram, which were conveyed to Sawunt Warree; this I know of; on the 11th of Kartick vudh, in the year Sukey 1757 (16 November 1835), Nago Deorao and Dajeeba Waeed stayed at Tejeeram's house; Dajeeba Waeed came to the shop in the early part of the night, at about (6) six ghutkas, and afterwards went home, after the gun was fired; at that time the persons who were together were as follows:—Shirk Bala, sepoy, who held a lantern, Bhugwandass, Dajeeba Waeed, and I myself. Thus, we four persons having left the shop, came near Govind Rao's bungalow; there, after Nago Deorao and Rowlojee Naik had given a parole sepoy, and they had gone home, I went to my own house from Tejeeram Bhaee's house.

This is a true statement. Dated 10 August 1837. Written in my own hand.

(signed) *Kundoo Venktish.*

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 5 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Vishveshwer Bhut Chitney, Inhabitant of Sattara. Soorsun Suman Sulhaseen Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1837).

* *Sic orig.*

THE Surkar having ordered,* viz., “Did you or did you not go to Poonah within a month; and, if so, did you or did you not meet Narrain Bhut Chitney and Hurry Punt Fatuk?” state this?—I make this statement: That I went to Poonah, and lived in the garden of Hurry Punt Josee; I did not meet Hurry Punt (Fatuk) and Narrain Bhut; should it be found that I met them, let any punishment that may appear right be inflicted (on me).

Dated 10 August 1837. This is a true statement, in my own handwriting.

(signed) *Vishveshwer Bhut.*

In the course of eight or ten days, Narrain Bhut Chitney will come and meet the Sahib. My own handwriting.

Question. Did you or did you not meet Tejeeram at Poonah?—Answer. I met Tejeeram; he said that Hurry Punt Bhao had gone four days since.

Whilst you all stayed at Hurry Punt Josee's house, how is it that you say that you did not see Hurry Punt Fatuk, and for what purpose did you go to Poonah?—I went to the house of Hurry Punt Josee, my Gooroo; Hurry Punt Fatuk had gone four days before me, so I was told; I inquired of Hurry Punt Josee; he said he had gone to Sattara.

What

What is Narrain Bhut Chitney to you; do you and he live jointly or separately, and how do you gain a livelihood, and how does Narrain Bhut gain a livelihood?—Narrain Bhut Chitney is my nephew; he and I live together; I am a bhikshook, one that subsists on alms and gifts, &c., and Narrain Bhut, by managing the communications of people, gains a livelihood; he used to act as a vakeel of Vessajee Punt Nana Seorey, the Rao Sahib Dewan, and the Mamlutdar Gopalrao Satainley.

How many years is it since you came to Sattara to your house; in what year did you come?—In the month of Falgoon, Sukey 1755 (A.D. 1833-34), my master, Sukharam Punt Gooroojee, who had held the office of Bukohee of the Nanapukur, died at Dharwar; on that I came to Sattara, to my house, in the said 1755, in the month of Falgoon (A.D. 1833-34).

How many times did Nago Deorao come and lodge at your house, and what companions had he with him?—Nago Deorao came to my house; he came once and remained two days; about three years may have elapsed (since then); there were one horse and two Brahmins; there were four servants.

What are the names of the two Brahmins and the four men mentioned by you?—I do not know the names of the Brahmins and servants.

Out of Sattara, who used to come to Nago Deorao?—Tejeeram, Bhugwan, Hurry Punt Fatuk and Moro Punt Josee Kodowlykur used to come; Narrain Bhut Chitney was sick at home.

How many times did Narrain Bhut Chitney go to Goa with Nago Deorao?—He went twice, when he said he was (going) to Sunkeshwur.

When Nago Deorao stayed at your house, did he remain openly or secretly; state this?—Having come on the 1st of Chytru Lood (March-April), Nago Deorao lodged at my house; I do not recollect the year; he went to Hurry Punt Fatuk's house for dinner during the daytime; then, whether he remained secreted or openly is not known.

Were any funds collected by Narrain Bhut Chitney, and had he any dealings with any Banian, &c.; you and he were in one place, therefore you must know all?—I did not pay any sum of money to Tejeeram; in order to build a house, I took from Tejeeram about 2,000 rupees, and for daily expenses also I brought cash from Tejeeram's; but of the funds credited by him, Narrain Bhut knows Govind Rao Dewan gave 300 rupees as a loan, and 100 rupees as a gift, to Narrain Bhut; of these sums having been credited at Tejeeram's, Narrain Bhut told (me); I am aware of the money dealings with Tejeeram latterly, from the Sukey 1755, but I do not know those of previous times. This is a true statement.

Dated 14 August 1837, in my own handwriting.

Vishveshwur Bhut Chitney, vin Kessow Bhut Chitney,
Inhabitant of Sattara.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 6 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Luxmun Nagesh Waeed, Inhabitant of Wae. Soor Sun Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (A.D. 1837).

STATE what occurred when you went to Sawunt Warree with Ramchunder Waeed, and what may be known to you regarding your father Nago Deorao?—As to this, my father did not come to Wae for eight years; coming frequently to Sattara, he used to go backwards and forwards to Renavee, Sunkeshwur, Warree and Goa; then my father, Nago Deorao Nana, came and resided at Kodowly, near Sattara, in Moro Punt Josee's house; then I twice came to him; I came in Sukey 1756 (A.D. 1834-35); at that time, for the family expenses at Wae, he gave me an order for 600 rupees on Hurry Punt Fatuk. Out of these rupees, I took away 300 from Hurry Punt on the same occasion, and afterwards the remainder in such portions as were required; and before and after that, also, if I required any cash for expenses coming to Sattara, I always asked of and took it from Hurry Punt Fatuk and Narrain Bhut Chitney; the whole of those rupees given from the beginning to the end were paid from the firm of Tejeeram Bhaee; before that, in Sukey 1754 (A.D. 1832-33), the whole of our family and Nana remained at Renavee for about seven or eight months, near the Deo; latterly, in the month of Jes, Sukey 1758 (May-June 1836), letters from Nana came from Sawunt Warree, stating that he was attacked by sickness; upon that, having taken medicines from Balum Bhut Waeed, I and Ramchunder Bhao proceeded to Sawunt Warree; then, one day before that, Nana had died on the 2d of Ashad Vud (30 July 1836); I performed his obsequies; the Karbaree with Nana at the time we went was my maternal uncle, Balkoba Kelkur; for the purpose of the funeral solemnities, a hoondie of 200 rupees was sent by Narrain Bhut Chitney on Nana Kotness, two months after Nana's death; that hoondie was not accepted by the Kotness; afterwards Balkoba, having spoken to him, brought money for the expenses; of the goods and chattels which are there, the mama (my maternal uncle) had made an inventory beforehand; were there till the month of Margshirsh (December 1836), in the hope that some employment might be procured from the Sawunt Bappoo Sahib of Warree; the mama detained me there; afterwards, seeing no likelihood of this, then myself and Dajeeba Waeed

Sic orig.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Waeekur, we two set out together on the 11th of Margshirsh Lood (18th December); the mama told us to go before, and that he would follow after eight days; Moro Punt Josee Kodowlykur and Ramchunder Waeed, these two remained with the mama when my cousin Ramchunder Waeed went to Warree from Wae; he and I went together; Ramchunder Waeed stopped to administer medicines to the people of Warree, myself and Dajeeba Waeed setting off and performing the masick (or obsequial sacrifice on the day of the new moon) and remaining one day at Sunkeshwur, I then alone stayed two or more months and a quarter at Renavee; the wife of the mama is there, as also Kessow Rao Josee Kooroondwarkur, together with his wife; there I remained; afterwards leaving that, I came to Sattara and met Hurry Punt; I requested him to give me something for expenses; he said, "Henceforward I will not give any thing, you must not ask;" thus he said on the 13th of Falzoon Sood (20 March 1837); afterwards spending the hohé, I went to Wae; then about the 5th of Jest Sood (8 June 1837), I again came to Sattara; I met Hurry Punt and Tejeeram; I said, "The wedding of my brother is to take place at home; to cover the expenses some means should be afforded;" then Tejeeram said, "How are the 2,500 rupees due to us by Nana to be discharged?" having said so, he detained me till noon; I said, "What do I know of that?" and Hurry Punt said, "I have already spoken to you; now again and again what shall I say?" Afterwards I returned to Wae, and performed the marriage of my brother on the 15th of Jest (18 June 1837); by disposing of my household property it was celebrated; before that, in the second half of the month of Falgoon, Sukey 1758 (March-April 1837), I went to Poonah; there I met Narrain Bhut Chitney in the house of Hurry Punt Josee, in Nana Furnavees' Bagh; I asked him also for cash for expenses; he said, "From me not a piece will be obtained;" then, after a stay of six days, I returned to Wae; thus it happened. Dated 14 August 1837.

(signed in my own handwriting) *Luxmun Nagesh Waeed.*

1. *Question.* You went to Warree; then where is the inventory of the goods and chattels with Balkoba Kelkur, and the papers and letters?—*Answer.* The mama did not show me any of the papers and letters, nor did I see any. The inventory of the goods and chattels which he gave I brought along with me, it is at Wae, in our house.

2. Among the goods and chattels which are at Warree, is there any sikka and mortub?—On my arrival at Warree, I asked the mama; he said, "The papers and letters, the marks and stamps, whatever they are, I will retain in my own keeping, you have nothing to do with them;" so he said; upon that I said nothing.

3. Did any one tell you about the sikka and mortub, or how?—Dajeeba Waeed told me at Warree that the sikka and mortub were with the mama; from that I knew afterwards; I asked the mama, "What has Nana written at the time of his death, and what is the nature of the sikka and mortub, and the papers and letters, tell me this?" then he said, "You have nothing to do with them;" so he gave the answer which is stated above.

4. Where are the attendants, cook and servants at present, who constantly remained with Nana; answer particulars?—1. Hybuttee Yadow, servant, is at Bimowdy, under Chundun Wundun; he came to Wae eight days ago. 2. Pattoo, servant, stops at Sondra Weekley; his surname is not known. 3. Sukkoo Sersat, servant, is at Revunsidh, at his own house, cultivating fields. 4. Sunjuvun, a Brahmin tylung, has been at ours from the time of my grandfathers; he is at Revunsidh; for five or six years he did not go about with Nana. 5. Venkappa, servant, is at Hatnoor. 6. Ranoo, servant, is at Sawunt Warree; his house is at Revunsidh; when I came he was at Warree. 7. Babajee Wittul Ashkken, a Brahmin shagird, is at Sawunt Warree, with the mama. 8. A man of Kodowly Khundos was employed by means of the Kodowlykur Deskpandry; he may be at Kodowly; at three years ago he obtained his discharge. 9. Nimbajee, servant, is at Warree. These were the servants, men and attendants. Dated 14 August 1837.

(signed in my own handwriting) *Luxmun Nagesh Waeed.*

5. *Question.* You have stated in the above deposition that the money received by you for expenses from the first to the last was received by means of Hurry Fatuk and Narrain Bhut Chitney, from the shop of Tejeeram Bhaee, so you have stated; as to this, for how many years were you in the habit of coming and going for the cash for the expenses, and what was the total amount received by you; state this?—*Answer.* I commenced from the year Sukey 1753 (A. D. 1831-32) to visit and take money from Sattara; thus, up to Sukey 1758, the month of Vyshak (April-May 1836), I came to Sattara from Wae and took the money; as to what the money will amount to from the first to the last, the annual expenses were about 400 rupees; therefore the total amount will be about 2,000 rupees; of the sum of about 600 rupees brought in the year Sukey 1757 (A. D. 1835-36), I had an account only, which I have now produced.

6. Are the list and papers produced by you your private papers, or how?—These papers are private; there is no public paper amongst them; besides these I have no other papers at home which is of a public nature. Dated 21 October 1837. These replies to the queries are truly returned.

(signed in my own handwriting) *Luxmun Nagesh Waeed.*

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 7 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Sunjervun, a Tylung Brahmin, Nisbut Nago Deorao Waeed. Soorsun Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1837).

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

THE Surkar having directed me to state what I may know regarding Nago Rao, &c. ; as to this, from the time Nago Punt Nana's father, Deorao Waeed Waeekur, was in the habit of practising as a royal physician at Poonah, I served in his house for 45 years in the capacity of a cook, attendant, &c. ; on the death of Deorao I went to Ahmedabad with Nago Rao. Nago Punt Nana served in that soobba with some 150 sowars ; on the introduction of the British rule, that service ceased ; afterwards the Sabib Loks enlisted a resilla of 500 sowars at Baroda, in which Nana also entered with 100 sowars ; that resilla came to Sattara, and Nana also came with it ; he had a meeting with the Maharaj. Nana gave a pair of pistols to the Maharaj as a nuzur. The Maharaj gave a shella and turban to Nana. Subsequently those sowars were discharged. Sukharam Bappoo, the partner of Nana, having taken that body with him, went to Baroda. Afterwards the horses of another Surdar of the resilla, which were sold, were purchased by Nana ; he borrowed money from Gunput Rao Bhirey, as he could not meet the expenses, and therefore Gunput Rao Bhirey took that body also into his own management. Nana began to make sornedwarree (seek employment) at Sattara. Afterwards Hurry Punt Fatuk's father, Ballajee Punt Fatuk, who was a friend of the Swamee of Sunkeshwur from the time of the Swamee, his predecessor, went to Sunkeshwur ; then, having taken Nana, he introduced him to the Swamee. Nana was a nephew (sister's son) of Ballajee Punt. Ballajee Punt and his disciple, Wasdue Shastree Agasey, were sent to Neepanee by the Swamee, to perform anooshtan (magical rites) on account of the Neepaneekur being sick ; Nana sent me with them. I was at Neepanee for four or six months ; then Nana was with the Swamee. On my return from Neepanee, having stayed four months at Jumkendy with Nana's brother Ludoba, I went to my native country, having obtained leave for six months ; then I returned to Sunkeshwur, when I understood that the Swamee and Nana had gone to Sattara ; then I also came to Sattara. An interview having taken place between the Maharaj and the Swamee, "Nana is in my confidence ;" thus the Swamee having spoken to the Maharaj in favour of Nana, the Swamee went to Sunkeshwur. Nana and myself were at Sattara at the time the meeting took place between the Maharaj and the Swamee, and the recommendation was made in favour of Nana. I did not go into the warra (palace), but I heard of it. Nana, having stayed two months, went also to Sunkeshwur, and thence to Goa, accompanied by myself, having stayed four days at Araba, at Raojee Kotness. He went to Rybunder, at Goa ; he remained there for four days. Nana went to the Governor of Goa ; I did not accompany him ; I remained at our lodgings ; this may be about ten years ago. Afterwards, having returned and stayed two months at Sunkeshwur, Nana and I again came to Sattara, and lived in the house of the Fatuk for one or two months ; afterwards Nana went to Sunkeshwur ; I also went ; my foot began to pain me, and I became sick ; then I came to Renavee, and Nana went towards Goa ; going there and back to Sunkeshwur, and thence over again to Sattara successively ; thus two or four trips were made ; I did not accompany him ; I stayed in Renavee at the moolusthun (temple), and then heard that from Goa, on the part of the Governor, Irkool Christian, Raojee Kotness and Nana had come to and returned from Sattara ; they came and went separately ; this I heard of. Only Raojee Kotness and Nana came to Revunsidh (Renavee) ; afterwards Nana came again to Revunsidh, together with his family, and stayed one year. Then and before that also Nana used to mention to the people the matter respecting Sattara, when I heard of it ; and I also learnt from different sources that by means of Rowlojee Naik Kaskur the business of vakeel of Goa with the Maharaj of Sattara was with Nana, and the money for expenses on the part of the Maharaj used to be paid from the shop of Tejeeram to Nana and other mundullee (party), on account of salaries, &c. ; so the people also spoke, and Nana also said so.

First, Nana Fatuk and Nana Chitney were always employed on the business of vakeels at Sattara ; there was Hurry Punt Fatuk also. On the death of Nana Fatuk, Hurry Punt Fatuk and Nana Chitney conducted whatever duties were required, and the business of bringing cash for expenses and remitting it, in company with Nana, Balkoba Kelkur, Raojee Kotness and Moro Punt Josee Kodowlykur, these always went about to Goa ; Narrain Bhut Chitney and Tejeeram Sowkar, these once went into the Goa Prant. This may be three or four years ago. Nana and Raojee Kotness once came to Renavee, when there was a European carved sword in a brass scabbard ; it had two brass rings to hang it ; I saw that sword as brought by them hanging on a peg two or four days at Revunsidh ; it was to be given as a nuzur to some one at Sattara ; thus they used to say ; that sword they took to Sattara. Once, Goa mangoes, being taken to Sattara as a nuzur, came by a man ; that man, after staying at Renavee, went to Sattara, taking the mangoes with him. Sikkas and mortubs were with Nana ; thus I used to hear. This I heard by the mouth of Nana ; afterwards Nana died at Warree a year ago ; so it has been heard of. His son Lukoba went from Waeed, and he, together with Dajeeba Waeed, returned from Warree to Revunsidh. Lukoba also said, "Letters and papers, suikkas and mortubs are in the possession of Balkoba ;" so Lukoba said. Dajeeba Waeed only for these last three years was sent for and kept by Nana for the purpose of administering medicines ; he also went about with Nana for two years afterwards. Four or five months ago, in the month of Chytru, Sukey 1759 (March 1837), the wife of Balkoba Kelkur, who is near Revunsidh, being distressed for want of means for expenses, sent me to Warree, in order to bring cash for expenses for the Kelkur ; then I went to Warree. Balkoba gave seven rupees for (her) expenses, and said

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

he would come after 15 days; Moro Punt Josee also is with him. At that time also Balkoba said to me, "Do you take away the sikkas and mortubs which are with me;" and for that reason he showed them to me; then there was a little darkness in the room; therefore he lifted them up, and showed them to me. I said, "I do not want these mischievous things with me; you may bring them yourself when you come." Having thus spoken I set off, and came to Renavee; Balkoba and Moro Punt are there; they said, "Here some rupees have been spent for maintenance, and are due to people;" so they said, and they now remain there idle, given up to voluptuousness. Balkoba further said to me, "Nana, a great man died at Warree; therefore, that some arrangements for the expenses of the son of Nana may be made by the Warreekur, influenced by such a hope, I have stayed here, and have been involved in a debt of 500 or 400 rupees." Thus Balkoba said; thus I observed and heard, which I have stated. Dated 19 August 1837. This is a true statement.

(signed) *Sunjervun Tylunga.*

1. *Question.* You have stated in the (above) deposition, that at the time an interview took place between the Maharaj and the Swamee, the Swamee made a recommendation to the Maharaj in favour of Nago Deorao, and that you were not then with him, but that you heard this; thus you have written; state from whose mouth did you hear this?—*Answer.* I heard it from the mouth of Nana; when Nana sat down to dine, he said to me, "The Swamee said a good thing to the Maharaj in my favour;" so Nana said to me.

2. State what passed when you went to Goa with Nana?—I remained at the lodgings at Rybunder; at that time Nana, having visited the warra (palace) of the Governor Sahib, returned in the evening, and said, "I have been on a visit to the warra of the Sahib;" so Nana said.

3. When you went to Goa from Sunkeshwur, in company with Nana, were any others with you?—With Nana from Sunkeshwur, Balkoba Kelkur, Balum Bhut and myself, these went; then we went to Araba. From Araba Raojee Kotness also accompanied us, and we all went to Rybunder together.

4. From the time you had a pain in your leg, "I stayed at Revunsidh," so you have stated; as to this, state who in your sight visited Revunsidh when passing between Goa and Sattara?—Nana Fatuk, Nana Chitney, Tejeeram Bhaee, Balum Bhut, Raojee Kotness, Nana Waeed, Balkoba Kelkur, Moro Punt Josee; this mundullee used to come and go.

These replies to the questions are truly returned, under date the 21st October 1837.

(signed) *Sunjervun Tylunga.*

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 8 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Kessow Buheerow Josee. Soorsun Suman, Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1837).

THE Surkar has ordered me to state whatever circumstances I may know regarding Nago Deorao. As to this, Nago Deorao called mein the month of Chytrees (April), Sunvit 1757 (or 1835), to meet him at Revunsidh; at that time a Senoy Arabeykurby, named Raojee Kotness, was with him, and cloths were tied up with him; afterwards for my business I went with the Waeed to Araba, where I continued from the month of Vyshak (May) up to the end of Asvin (October). During that, either in the month of Shrivun or Bhadrpad (August or September), the Waeed and myself together went to the Gomanchul Tirth, for the purpose of bathing, and thence I came to Rybunder with the Waeed; afterwards I became sick, and consequently I stayed at Araba. In the month of Asvin (October), afterwards, Tejeeram and Narrain Chitney came to Araba; after this I came up into the Desh and arrived at Sattara before the Waeed had come to Kodowly,* and had taken with him cloths to convey to Warree; I met him there (Kodowly), and afterwards went (with him) so far as Shree Revunsidh, and Nana went onwards into the Konkan. In the month of Magh (February), I performed the ceremony of investing my son with the Braminical thread; afterwards I gave some cloths which were with me to Dajeeba Waeed, for the purpose of being sold; at that time, Dajeeba had come to Revunsidh after purchasing cloth; afterwards Dajeeba Waeed went into the Konkan; then not having received any money, I went with Balkoba Kelkur to Sawunt Warree; I was there one or two months and a half; at that time, Narrain Bhut Chitney came to Warree. I obtained a loan from the Waeed in Sukey 1756, in the month of Margsirsh (December 1833); on which account Nana gave me a hoondie on Revunsidh, of four hundred and seventy Surat rupees; I sold that hoondie at Meeruj, by means of my paternal uncle, Janordun Punt Josee, and took the money; out of that sum part has been repaid to him (Nana), and the remainder I owe him. The hoondie was from Tejeeram's shop, and Pandorung Najesh was named as the depositor; on the first occasion, when I came to Sattara, and stayed at Kodowly, in the month of Margsirsh, Sukey 1756 (December 1833), I was accompanied by the mundullee (party), Moro Punt Josee and Dajeeba Waeed; and both Hurry Punt Fatuk and Bhugwan came on a visit; afterwards, in Sukey 1758 (1836), in the month of Chytrees (April), I came to Sattara in company with Balkoba Kelkur, and was at Narrain Bhut Chitney's house for about four or five days. Balkoba took hoondies from Tejeeram and purchased cloths; then he and myself together proceeded to Warree, when, after lodging at Araba, we went to Warree; I was there for a month and a half, which circumstance

* About one koss from Sattara.

circumstance has been stated above. I asked Nana, "What profession do you follow; how are your expenses met?" Then Nana said, "By getting up some pretext, the time is spent; from the Sattarkur Maharaj something is got for expenses, and by selling cloths, &c., I maintain myself;" so Nana said. This is a true statement. Dated 19 August 1837, in my own handwriting.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(signed) *Kessow Buheerow Josee.*

1. *Question.* By dealing in cloths, how could such an establishment be maintained? What quantities of cloth did he use to take; state this?—*Answer.* The cloths which he took he sold, and spent there the amount realized. To sell and return the amount, and to take for one's self any profit that may arise, if this be done it may be called traffic; such it was not. Then merely to quiet me, Nana spoke of the cloths; but that by money coming from the Maharaj the establishment was maintained is true; besides this, I know nothing. Should it appear that I have not stated what I know, I may be considered an offender of the Sirkar. Dated as above. My own handwriting.

(signed) *Kessowrao Josee.*

2. *Question.* State what persons were seen, within your own observation, or heard of by you as being engaged in the affair of Nago Deorao?—*Answer.* The following persons I saw (or were within my own observation): Moro Punt Dajee Josee; Dajeeba Waeed; Ram Bhao Waeed, now at Warree, a nephew of Nana; Tejeeram; Narrain Bhut Chitney; Raojee Kotness; Balkoba Kelkur, now at Warree; Hurry Punt Fatuk; Bhugwandass; Balum Bhut Moongeykur. This party came within my own observation; besides these, attendants and men used to go about with Nana. Dated as above. In my own handwriting.

3. On the occasion that the mundullee (party) came to Kodowly, in Sukey 1756, in the month Kartik (November), who were present among them?—Moro Punt Josee; Dajeeba Waeed; Bhugwandass visited Kodowly; Nago Deorao Waeed; Hurry Punt Fatuk used to visit Kodowly; I was there. These were the persons present, and who used to come.

4. "In Sukey 1758, in the month of Chyttee, when Balkoba Kelkur, having taken the hoondees and cloths, went to Warree along with him, I remained a month and a half;" thus you have stated in the above deposition; as to this, state who were the mundullee (party) at Warree?—Nago Deorao Waeed; Rambhao Waeed; I was there; Narrain Bhut Chitney had come; Balkrushna Ragonath Kelkur; Moro Punt Dajee Josee; Dajeeba Waeed; this was the mundullee present; afterwards I came to Revunsidh; I came then in the month of Jest, Sukey 1758 (May-June 1836); a month after my coming I heard of the death of Nana. These replies to the questions are truly made, under date the 21st October 1837, in my own handwriting.

(signed in my own handwriting) *Kessow Buheerow Josee.*

5. *Question.* For what purpose were you with Nago Deorao, and from what year you stopped should clearly appear; therefore state this, so that it may be clearly understood?—*Answer.* I am his brother-in-law, and was not his servant; no business was intrusted to me.

1st. From the month of Vyshak, Sukey 1756 (April-May 1834), up to the end of Asvin, I was with Nago Deorao; then we were at Araba and Rybunder; I was there for the purpose of obtaining some loan of cash from the Waeed. At Kodowly also, in the month of Margovish, Sukey 1756 (November-December 1834), I came for three days. In the month of Poush (January), Sukey 1756 (A.D. 1835), Nana gave me a hoondie for 470 rupees at Revunsidh, and he went into the Konkan.

2d. On a second occasion I went in the month of Chyttee (April), Sukey 1757 (A.D. 1835), to Warree for a month and a half, and returned in the month of Jest (June); for some small sum of money due by Dajeeba on account of cloths, I went.

Such is the case.

6. For what purpose was the hoondie of 470 rupees given you by him; state this?—In consequence of want of means for the support of my family, I incurred a considerable debt in several small sums; in order to discharge it, I asked the sum of him as a loan, which he gave. These answers are truly returned, under date aforesaid, in my own handwriting.

(signed in my own handwriting) *Kessow Buheerow Josee.*

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

No. 9 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of Rowlojee Naik Kaskur. Soorsun Sooman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (A.D. 1837).

1. *Question.* In each of the several depositions regarding Goa, your name occurs; therefore, state whatever circumstances may be known to you? Dated 21 August 1837.—*Answer.* I know nothing.

2. Are you or are you not acquainted with Nago Deorao Waeed?—I am acquainted with him; I saw him at Baroda.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

3. Did you see him at Sattara or not?—When I know nothing, what answer should I give?
4. Do you or do you not know Hurry Punt Fatuk?—He being an inhabitant of Sattara, there is an acquaintance between him and myself.
5. Do you or do you not know Narrain Bhut Chitney?—He being an inhabitant of Sattara, there is an acquaintance between him and myself.
6. Do you or do you not know Raojee Kotness?—I am not acquainted with him.
7. Did you ever go to Tejeeram's house taking money, or how?—No; I never took any.
8. Did you or did you not ever go to Tejeeram's house or shop at night?—To his shop only; I sometimes went at night; I never went to his house.
9. Did you and Tejeeram ever go together into the Surkar warra (Raja's palace), or how?—Tejeeram and myself never went together into the Surkar warra (Raja's palace).
10. Are you or are you not acquainted with Yeloojee Mohitey?—I do not understand any thing.

Dated 21 August 1837.

The prisoner will give no direct answers, and refuses to affix his signature to the replies; but whatever is written above was written in my presence.

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

11. *Question.* Before Govind Rao was seized, did you ever go out on any excursion?—*Answer.* I went nowhere out of Sattara.

12. Did you ever give any money to Tejeeram's son, Bhugwan, by taking it to his house, or at your own house?—I did not give him (any money), either at my house, or by taking it to his house.

13. When Nago Deorao Waeed stayed at Tejeeram's house, taking him (with you), did you go into the Maharaj's warra (palace), or how; and when on your way back, did you or did you not visit Tejeeram's shop?—I did not go into the warra, taking the Waeed; nor did I go to Tejeeram's shop; I never went into the warra with Tejeeram and Nago Deorao.

Dated 29 August 1837.

14. Are not the replies which you have returned to the queries above set forth correct?—I do not understand any thing about this query.

15. Do you or do you not know how to affix a signature to a paper?—

The prisoner will return no answer to this query; but the above replies have been written in my presence, under date the 29th August 1837.

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

16. *Question.* Of whom did you buy the pendant and pearls of the bhikabel (ear-ring), which has a green pendant, which you wear?—*Answer.* If any irrelevant thing is picked up and questioned about, what answer should be returned to that?

Dated 31 August 1837.

The Naik was asked if he would sign this, but he answered that he would not.

17. *Question.* Bring and produce the bhikbalees which may be in your house, and give your mark to bring them from home?—*Answer.* There is no other bhikbalee at my house, and I will not give any mark.

Dated 2 September 1837.

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 10 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Avjee bin Peerajee Ghatgey, Inhabitant of Mozee Tukley, now residing at Renavee Moolstan. Soorsun Suman Sullaseen Mayanteen Oulf (A. D. 1837).

SEVEN years ago I was seeking employment at Sattara; at that time I served at Nana Fatuk's for two months; after having given me a letter, Narrain Chitney sent me to Nago Deorao, to Araba; I did not meet him there, he had come towards Sattara; then having come back, I returned to Narrain Chitney the letter which had been given; at that time Nago Deorao had come and remained at Kodowly; afterwards I went home to Keerowly* Watar, where my wife was, and after a month came back; then I went along with Nana Fatuk and Narrain Chitney; Nago Deorao had gone previously; we all and he met at Sunkeshwur; from thence we all proceeded to Araba; having stayed there for four months, Narrain Chitney and Nana Fatuk returned to Sattara; I came in company with them; afterwards I went back to Araba, to Nana Waeed, and entered his employ; this was six years and a half ago; then I always went about with Nana and served Nana two years and a half; afterwards, while at Revunsidh, having obtained my discharge from Balkoba Kelkur, I remained at Renavee; this was four years ago; I have stayed there cultivating; at that time Nana was at Araba; I served with Nana Fatuk and Narrain Chitney; as to this, since I entered the service of Nana at Araba, Nana twice visited Sattara, and during the same time, Nana came to Renavee with his family, and remained one year; and on the first occasion when Nana came to Sattara, Raojee Kotness came with

*About six koss from Sattara.

with him and remained; they stopped for about 15 days at Kodowly; afterwards, Raojee Nana Waeed, Nana Fatuk and Narrain Chitney, these left Sattara and proceeded to Gokak, where the marriage of the Cheerchneekur Govind Rao Putwurdhun took place; Raojee Kotness went from thence to Araba; Nana Waeed having come to Renavee, remained one year; Nana Fatuk and the Chitney returned to Sattara; Balkoba Kelkur was always in the habit of going about with Nana Waeed, and Moro Punt Dajee Josee Kodowlykur, he also went about with him; afterwards, Nana Waeed set out from thence and went to Araba; from thence he used always to go and remain at Rybunder for a month or fifteen days; after staying six months in the Goa Prant, he came again to Sattara, and remained at Kodowly for ten or twelve days, and afterwards went to Revunsidh; having stayed for fifteen days, he went by Sunkeshwur to Araba.

Dated 21 August 1837.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c, in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

1. *Question.* When the Sunkeracharia Swamee came to Sattara, where were you?—*Answer.* I had not entered the service.

2. One named Irkool came to Sattara; when did he come; state this?—He did not come in company with Nana; on the first occasion when Nana came to Sattara, he came, but he was not with us; however, he came to Sattara, so I heard; when Nana Waeed, Nana Fatuk, Narrain Chitney, Raojee Kotness and Balkoba Kelkur, these having left Sattara together, arrived at Meeruj, he (Irkool) met them at that time; Nana was in the Dhurmsalla in the town of Meeruj, which is near the walls; there he came, and meeting Nana went away; he had not lodged in that Dhurmsalla; afterwards, Nana having visited Gokak came to Renavee; subsequently Nana again went to Rybunder a second time; then I saw him (Irkool) four or five times at Rybunder; Nana went to his house when I was in company with him; then I saw him (Irkool); on the first occasion when Nana went to Rybunder, he took a horse from Sattara, which was given to Donmanoel; then I saw that horse; previously also a large horse was taken from Sattara and given to Donmanoel, so I heard; that (circumstance) being prior to me (my employment); therefore, I did not see him (the horse); Nana always used to go to Donmanoel, and I accompanied him; I was generally employed to tend Nana's horse; as to Nana's going into the Maharaj's wara (palace) at Sattara, he went on horseback in the evening, when the night advanced two ghutkas, and sent back the horse from the Zuket Chowkee; then I came back with the horse; thus he went ten or five times; when Nana returned he returned on foot to Kodowly; he used to return either the next day at dawn, or after staying one or two days.

3. Did you ever accompany Nana into the town of Sattara in company with Nana?—*Sic orig.* I only went to the Chowkee outside; for other business, such as purchasing grain, &c., I used to go into the town in daytime; to the house of the Fatuk and the house of the Chitney I used to go; Narrain Chitney, Nana Fatuk and Bhugwandass, these were in the habit of coming to Nana at Kodowly.

4. Did you ever see any large sum of money ever brought to Sattara from Sunkeshwur?—I never saw any large sum of money; five or twenty-five, or one hundred or fifty, such small sums only were sent for from the house of Tejeeram.

5. What was the age and complexion of Irkool?—Particulars: His age was 40 years; his complexion was not too fair nor too dark; he was somewhat tall; he has no moustachios nor whiskers; his dress was a topee (cap or hat), pantaloons, and he sometimes wore a black jacket, and sometimes a white one; when he came to the Dhurmsalla at Meeruj, there was a meccana (palanquin) in the shape of a dolee; he came riding in it.

6. To what village does Pattoo Sawang belong, who was a servant with Nana?—His native village is Chikley, near Mussoor; he belonged to it; but when he was in Nana's service, his family was at Sendry; he was also discharged four years ago.

7. When you returned with the horse from Powy, which servant used to go with Nana?—Pattoo aforesaid was a kidmutgar; on his having been dismissed, Khundoo Powar, of Kodowly, was a kidmutgar.

Dated as above. This is a true statement.

(Mark of Avjee Ghatgey.)

(True translation.)
(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 11 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Sukhojee bim Limbajee Sirsat, Inhabitant of Oorim, near Islampoor, now residing at Mozé Renavee. Soursun Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (A.D. 1837).

I HAVE been a cultivator at Renavee for 30 years; four years ago, when Nana Waeed came to live at Renavee, I entered his service and served him for three years; afterwards, a year ago, I came to Renavee, bringing his horse, and in the meanwhile heard the news at Renavee of Nana's death; four or six months after this, Lukoba, the son of Nana, came to Renavee from Warree; he sold the horse to a customer of Kurveer (Kolapoor) for 300 rupees, and Lukoba gave me my discharge eight months ago; I am now at Renavee cultivating; Nana, after having stayed one year at Renavee, went to Araba; I accompanied him as far as Meeruj; this may have been about three years ago; afterwards he was at Araba for seven or eight months; afterwards he came to Sattara; I was with him; I

* A village in the neighbourhood of Sattara.

remained two or three days at Kodowly*; then it was the hot season; during this, once at night, he went to Sattara; at that time the kidmutgar, Khundoo Powar, of Kodowly, went in company with him; and another (by name), Pattoo, who had then been newly employed for 15 days, went with the horse; he returned with the horse; Nana returned the same night to Kodowly from Sattara at dawn; having stayed two or three days at Kodowly, he went again to Araba, when Nana came to Sattara; Moro Punt Dajee Josee and Dajeeba Waeed, these were (with him), and there was Raojee Kotness; together with this mundullee (party), he (Nana) came to Sattara; when on his return he went with the same mundullee (party) to Araba; he kept me at Meeruj for six months with a horse made over to a Chabook Swar for the purpose of being trained; afterwards Nana came to Sunkeshwur about the Dipwallee; this was one and three quarters of a year ago; the Dewallee was of Sukey 1757 (A.D. 1835-36); then he called me to Sunkeshwur from Meeruj with the horse; I went there; Nana leaving Sunkeshwur came to Sattara, and immediately went to Tejeeram's, in the early part of the night; he went together with the horse; I also accompanied him; then the same night at dawn he set off; the horse had been tied at Narrain Chitleass; at dawn, taking the horse, I went to Tejeeram's; having ridden the horse, Nana came to Kodowly; I also came with him; on the night Nana remained at Tejeeram's; at that time Ranoo Babur, an inhabitant of Renavee, was in the capacity of a kidmutgar; Dajee Waeed and Moro Punt Dajee were with Nana at Tejeeram's house; afterwards Nana Waeed stopped one day at Kodowly, and after halting one day at Chinchnair†, went to Araba; I accompanied him with the horse; on that occasion the cloths of Nana were robbed in the Ghaut; the Ghaut is called Tulkatte; afterwards he went to Araba; afterwards having stopped two months at Araba myself, together with the horse, Balkoba Tatea Kelkur, Dajee Waeed, Moro Punt Dajee, these together came to Sawunt Warree, after staying there for four months; having given the horse with me, Nana sent me to Renavee; at that time Nana was very ill; afterwards the news of Nana's death arrived, which has been alluded to above.

Dated 22 August 1837.

Question. Where is Ranoo Babur now?—*Answer.* He is at Warree with Balkoba Kelkur; his wife and children are at Renavee.

When you went to Araba, did Nana go to the Raja (Governor) of Goa?—He went once; I did not accompany him; the horse was at Araba; Nana, sitting in a boat, went from Araba to Goa.

Did you ever see Goa or not?—Myself and another servant were sent to Goa to fetch red dust for the Ram Nowmee, the 9th of Chytru Sood, Sukey 1758 (April 1836); then I went; then I saw it.

Did you ever see Irkool?—I did not see him; but I heard that there was some Irkool.

When you accompanied Nana with the horse from Sunkeshwur to Sattara, was any large sum of two or four thousand rupees brought with Nana?—I did not see any, nor heard of any.

Were there any servants with Nana or his party, by name Soopajee, or Doondojee, or Doordy, or Doorgajee, or Sudoo?—Servants so named neither did I see nor hear of; and there were no servants with Nana or the party of these names, nor with Hurry Punt Fatuk, nor with Narrain Chitney; Nullia was with Hurry Punt Fatuk; and there was none so named with Narrain Chitney; nor was there any so named at the house of Moro Punt Josee.

Dated 22 August 1837.

(Mark of Sukhojee Sersat.)

Question. What is the name of the servant who was with Raojee Kotness?—*Answer.* His name is Gopalba.

Dated 22 August 1837.

(Mark of Sukhojee Sersat.)

(True translation.)
(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

No. 12 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Venkappa bin Pillajee Powar, Inhabitant of Hunt-noor. Soorsun Suman Sallaseen Myantyn Oulf (A.D. 1837).

BEING ordered to state fully the circumstances as to my being in the service of Nago Deorao, it is thus:—At the time the sowars of Nago Deorao, having enlisted themselves in the Sattara resalla, came from Baroda; Sukharam Bappoo was karbaree on the part of Nana; I entered his service as a horsekeeper; at that time Nana had not come to Sattara. It is now four years since Nana dismissed me from that employ; as I was afflicted with night blindness, I was dismissed. On the sowars coming from Baroda, after I had been employed, Nana came to Sattara. Taking those horses, Sukharam Bappoo went to Baroda. Afterwards Nana purchased other sowars; that body also was taken charge of by Gunputrao Bhirey. Afterwards Nana remained idle at Sattara, and I was in Nana's service; I did the duties of a horsekeeper, kidmutgar and every thing else, under Nana; wheresoever Nana went, there I went with him; but when Nana was at Sattara, seated at Enteshwer,

Enteshwer,* then I obtained my discharge from Nana for one year, and maintained myself by labour at Sattara; afterwards, when Nana was at Sattara, he again employed me. Having stayed for some time, and having proceeded to Renavee and Sunkeshwur, Nana came to Sattara, in company with the Swamee; but whether he first went to Araba, and then came to Sattara with the Swamee, or how, I do not perfectly recollect.

The swamee was brought to Sattara; the Swamee returned to Sunkeshwur; whether he went in company with him, or followed him, I do not perfectly recollect. Having gone to Sunkeshwur, Nana went to Araba, and thence proceeded to Goa Purjeint† and Rybunder†; I accompanied him; he met the Raja (Viceroy) of Goa; sometimes he went to the Raja of Goa. After staying eight or four days at Rybunder, he used to return to Araba, and also to Koregoam. Irkool was a mediator on the part of the Raja of Goa; he was at Rybunder; Nana frequently went with him; Nana brought Irkool to Sattara, but Irkool and Nana did not come together; they came at intervals, and they met at Sattara; where he (Irkool) dwelt is not known (to me), but Nana took up his residence at Hurry Punt's house; then Irkool came to Hurry Punt's house at night; at first he remained one night at Hurry Punt's house, and then, at dawn, getting up, he went to some other place, and stayed there; whether or not the two, Nana and Irkool, went any where that night I did not see; at that time, the man who used to go about at night with Nana in the town was Pattoo Sawunt, and whether or not there was Kindoo Powar I do not remember; Irkool went before, so it was understood. Nana, having stayed some time in Hurry Punt's house, went to Meeruj. At that time, Narrain Chitney, Hurry Punt Fatuk, Nana Fatuk and Raojee Kotness, also were near Nana. Out of the two, Chinto Punt Josee and Moro Punt Josee, there was one I do not exactly recollect. There was also Balkoba Kelkur. When Nana left Sattara, to proceed to Araba, he halted at Meeruj, in a Dhurmsalla. At that time, Irkool came riding in a dooley to the Dhurmsalla, and remained one night in the Dhurmsalla; in the morning Irkool set out for Goa; Nana and the party went to Gokak to attend a wedding; I was in company with him.

Afterwards Nana returned to Renavee, in Sukey 1754, about the Moog (June 1832), and was at Renavee for a year; in the month of Jest, Sukey 1755 (May, June 1833), he went off, and visiting Sunkeshwur, went to Araba, and embarking in a boat, he proceeded to Rybunder; I accompanied him. Then he used always to resort to the Raja (Viceroy) and Irkool. From thence he again came to Sattara for some time; I was in his company. Then he came and dwelt in Hurry Punt's house. Once when the day advanced four ghutkas in the morning, he went into the warra (palace) of the Maharaj; I accompanied him. Then there were no companions with Nana; he went singly and alone. Afterwards he went again to Araba, and after staying for some time, he came and stayed at Kodowly; I was with him; he was in the habit of visiting Sattara at night; in consequence of my being subject to night-blindness, I did not then go with him; at that time he was accompanied by Pattoo Sawunt, as a kidmutgar, and Hybuttee Yadow also served as a kidmutgar some time previously. Afterwards Nana went to Araba, and there dismissed me; Ranoo Powar, of Revunsidh, was also entertained by Nana as a kidmutgar, while as yet I was in employ.

Afterwards, on my being dismissed at Araba, I set off from thence, and came to Hutnoor, since which time it may be four or four years and a half.

The names of the men employed as kidmutgars are—

1. Hybuttee Yadow, inhabitant of Banowry, was discharged before me.
2. Ranoo Bobur is still at Sawunt Warree; his family is at Renavee.
3. Khundoo Powar, an inhabitant of Kolowry, was employed while as yet I continued in employment; when I got my discharge, he continued to hold his employment; afterwards, when he was dismissed, is not known (to me).
4. Pattoo Sawunt was turned away about this time; I obtained my discharge; he lives at Chikhly, near Mussoor; his mother-in-law lives at Sendrog.
5. } Both Aojee and myself were employed to tend the horse.
6. }

These were the servants. Thus I know the matter which I have stated.

Dated 22 August 1837.

(Mark of *Venkappa Powar*.)

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

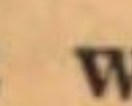
No. 13 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Hybuttee bin Jotiajee Yadow, Inhabitant of Bunowry. Soorsun Sumar Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1837).

THE Surkar having directed me to state the circumstances of the time I was in the service of Nago Deorao, which I may know, and which I may have heard of and seen: as to this, in the scarce year my cattle died; therefore I laboured one year in Sattara; afterwards, Nago Deorao, who had lodged in the house of Hurry Punt Fatuk, employed me; fifteen days after this the Maharaj's Swaree set out to proceed to Nasick on account of the Sinhusht, and halted at Dewoor. Nana also was in company, and he had with him his old servant Venkappa Hatnoorkur. He, myself, Balkoba Kelkur, together with Nana, having gone to Dewoor, lodged in the camp on the right side in a small rowtee belonging to some one. I remained at the lodgings with Nana's mare, Nana, Balkoba and Venkappa; these

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

went to the Maharaj at noon; and Venkappa returned with the shoes to dinner; he having dined, went with the shoes. About the afternoon the march took place, and Nana returned to the lodgings; he returned back a pruhur after he went. The owner of the lodgings also decamped and went with the Swaree (Raja); Nana, others and myself came to Mahooly for lodgings. Two days afterwards, having left Sattara, Nana went to Wtेश्वर. I returned from the foot of the Ghaut with the mare. Nana and Balkoba went up; on returning from Dewoor, Venkappa was sent on to Bhore, or somewhere else. Next day, in order to convey provisions for the sumaradhua (entertainment given to Brahmins), I went to Nana, at Wtेश्वर for one day. After four days, Nana having returned to Sattara, and having stayed eight days at Revunsidh, went to Kurveer (Kolapoor); Venkappa obtained leave to go to Hatnoor from Renavee. Nana took with him Sunjeevun Brahmin from Renavee; he took up his lodgings at Kurveer in the Swamee's mut, and remained two months. At that time the Swamee came and stayed in the mut at Kurveer, having come from Sunkeshwur. From thence he (Nana) went to Kooroondwar; there having stopped four days in the house of Kessow Rao Jossee, he went to Jum Rhundy; Nana's elder brother, named Raojee, had died there; and he went there to inquire after his wife and children; having stayed there for two months, he again remained for five months at Kooroondwar, in the house of the Josee; while at Jum Rhundy, having given the mare to his nephew, he brought with him a large horse, belonging to Raojee Waeed. Afterwards the Chinchneckur Govind Rao Nana Putwurdhun came to Noorsobachee Warree, near Kooroondwar, in company with him. Nana went to Chinchnee, and was there for two months; afterwards coming to Renavee, and remaining fifteen days, he stayed at Sattara, in Hurry Punt Fatuk's house. Then the Maharaj's Swamee had come from Nasick long time previously. Nana stopped at Sattara for fifteen days. Nana always went to the Maharaj either at the time of the worship or dinner; at that time I was the only servant; I went only twice with him during the daytime to take care of his shoes. Sometimes alone and sometimes taking Balkoba with him, he went into the Maharaj's warra (palace). Of Venkappa's having obtained leave it is stated above. In his stead another servant, by name Koondee, was employed at Kunveer, whom he (Nana) discharged after nine months, when he returned to Renavee; having left Sattara, he (Nana) went to his own house at Wae, and stayed one month; from thence he went direct to Padly, without visiting Sattara, to Revunsidh, and stayed there for fifteen days; having thence set off, he remained one month, at Chinchnee; and thence he stayed at Sunkeshwur for five or six months; Venkappa, servant, having returned to Wae had met him, and he had taken him with him; from Sunkeshwur, he came again to Sattara. I was attacked by sickness; therefore, Nana left me at Nepanee from Sunkeshwur. Nana's maternal uncle, Ballajee Punt Fatuk had arrived at Sunkeshwur before Nana reached there. Ballajee Punt was sent to Nepanee by the Swamee to perform anoostan (magical rites); he was accompanied by Wasdew Shastree, of Rutnageery, in the concern; and Sunjeevun was also sent by Nana; he employed and took another new servant and one attendant; Martunda (officiating Brahmin) was also newly employed and taken; thus I also remained six months at Nepanee. Nana having visited Sattara from Sunkeshwur went to Wae. Afterwards Ballajee Punt sent me to Nana; I met him at Wae; afterwards Nana, Balkoba, myself and Venkappa, together with Jeoba, servant, inhabitant of Hatnoor, who had been employed in my stead by Nana, and brought to Wae, going by Padley without visiting Sattara to Renavee, proceeded to Sunkeshwur. From Sunkeshwur they went to Sawunt Warree; and remaining four days went to Koregam, and from Koregam proceeded to Araba; including both the places they remained three weeks. From thence they came to Sunkeshwur. From thence they came with the Swamee to Narsobachee Warree. The Swamee and Nana, after staying for four days, went to Sunkeshwur. Having stayed there for a month, he (Nana) came by Kooroondwar and Chinchnee to Revunsidh; after staying fifteen days he came to Sattara, and dwelt in the house of the Fatuk, and remained eight days. I used to go for hay; whether or not he (Nana) was in the habit of going into the Maharaj's warra, is not known to me. From thence he went *viâ* Revunsidh to Sunkeshwur. Eight or fifteen days after having set out he went to Koregam; having stayed eight days he went to Araba, where he continued for fifteen days. From thence he proceeded to Goa, and lodged at Rybunder, in the house of a Senvy, and stayed two months. Then having met Raojee Kotness, Araba Kur, he introduced (Nana) to Irkool; afterwards Irkool having gone before to the Raja (Viceroy) of Goa, Nana, Raojee Kotness and Balum Bhut Moongeykur, these followed, and going to the Raja (Viceroy) met him. Afterwards he (Nana) went twice or thrice to Irkool, and the Raja (Viceroy) having stayed two months, he, together with the party, came to Araba. The topee of Irkool was in this shape , but it was black. His jacket was black, and his pantaloons were white; his complexion was darkish; he had no mustachios. Irkool remained at Rybunder. The party with Nana consisted of Raojee Balum Bhut and Balkoba. Out of the party, Raojee and Balum Bhut staying, the rest, together with Nana, came to Sunkeshwur. After staying at Sunkeshwur for a month or fifteen days, and also at Renavee for a month, he (Nana) came to Sattara, and dwelt in the house of the Fatuk; he remained one month; he was accompanied by his servants, myself, Venkappa and Jeoba; he went once or twice into the Maharaj's warra (palace), at six ghutkas at night; Jeoba went with him; during the daytime also he went twice or four times; I was not with him; from thence having stayed for eight days at Revunsidh, he went to Sunkeshwur; after staying fifteen days he proceeded to Araba; he was accompanied by Nana Fatuk, Balkoba, a shisha (a Brahmin attendant), who had been previously employed at Chinchnee, by name Babajee, and as servants, myself, Venkappa and Jeoba; he stopped for about three weeks at Araba; from thence he went to Rybunder;

der; myself and Venkappa remained at Araba; from whence Raojee, Balum Bhut Balkoba, Nana and Jeoba, having visited Rybunder, and having met Irkool and the Raja (Viceroy), returned back to Araba; from thence Irkool, having ridden in a dolee, came by a different route to Sattara; Raojee and Balum Bhut were in company with him; and Nana (Nagoba), Nana Fatuk and Balkoba came to Sattara; they came by way of Sunkeshwur. He stopped at Kodowly, together with Raojee and Balum Bhut; afterwards Nana went to the house of Hurry Punt Fatuk in the early part of the night, when it advanced about six ghutkas, riding on a horse as far as the Zukat Chowkee, and thence sending it back. Nana had previously employed Pattoo as a kidmutgar; accompanied by him he remained that night in the house of the Fatuk, remaining next day; having sent next morning for the pooja (idols and other articles of worship) from our lodgings, he stopped one day; Irkool met Nana in the town; where Irkool resided is not known (to me). On the third day Nana came to Kodowly in the morning; setting out from thence and remaining at Renavee for four days he went to Meeruj, and lodged there in a Dhurmsalla; Irkool also, leaving Sattara, came in a doolee to the Dhurmsalla at Meeruj; remaining one night and conversing with Nana, in the morning he proceeded to Goa. From Sunkeshwur, Nana, having given me a letter, sent me to Waeed. Having delivered that letter, I remained at home for three months; afterwards Lukhoba Waeed hired and sent me to Nana, whom I met at Araba; then Nana came to Sunkeshwur; from thence having given me a tattoo, he sent me to bring Balkoba; he sent me to Araba; taking Balkoba, I came to the Ram Ghaut; at that time the bullock, laden with cloths, &c., went by the Tulkuttee Ghaut; Nana sent me to inquire after it; I met it at the Zukat Chowkee, where I lodged during the night, when the kuntal (double sack) was robbed. Taking the kuntal empty, I went to Araba. Nana made a search, but could find no trace; afterwards Nana and myself fell sick at Warree; I remained four months afterwards; being recovered, I returned home to Bunowree. Thus whatever circumstances took place I have stated, keeping truth in view. This is a true statement. Dated 25 August 1837.

(Mark of *Hybuttee*.)

1. *Question*. When the Swamee of Sunkeshwur came to Sattara, in whose employ were you?—*Answer*. Some Karbharee of his (the Swamee's), by name Hummunt Rao, formerly resided at Sattara; at that time I entered Nana's service, Nana Waeed and Hummunt Rao going together from Sattara as far as Renavee; Nana stopped at Revunsidh, and Hummunt Rao went to Hatnoor.

Dated 25 August 1837.

(Mark of *Hybuttee Yadow*.)

2. *Question*. When you were serving Nago Deoroo, what servants had been employed before and after you?—*Answer*. Venkappa Hatnoorkur was employed before me. Three were employed afterwards, viz. Ranoo Babur, who is at present with Balkoba at Sawunt Warree. Jewba Kakrey; his native place is Lunbry, in the Fulton Desh. Pattoo, servant, was employed at Sattara, when in Hurry Punt Fatuk's house. Besides these, he (Nana) employed other servants if required on the road, and soon after turned them away; of whom I possess no knowledge.

Dated 25 August 1837.

(Mark of *Hybuttee Yadow*.)

3. *Question*. Did Gopalrao Kolutkur deliver to you a lakhota (a packet) at Pandowarree, and, if so, to whom did you give it; state this?—*Answer*. Nana Waeed was at Sunkeshwur; from thence Nana gave me a chit, which I delivered to the Kolutkur at Pandowarree; he gave a lakhota (packet); taking it I gave it in charge of Nana at Nursobachee Warree, where Nana had come with the Swamee of Sunkeshwur; afterwards Nana went with the Swamee of Sunkeshwur; I remained there; next day I went to Nana; the lakhota (packet) was a span long, and four or five fingers broad.

Dated 28 August 1837.

(Mark of *Hybuttee Yadow*.)

4. *Question*. You have stated in the (above) deposition, "Nana and other mundullee stopped for two months at Rybunder, in the house of a Leuvy, during which he went twice or thrice to the Raja (Viceroy) of Goa," thus you have stated; as to this, did you accompany him on those occasions?—*Answer*. During the two months Nana was at Rybunder, I was only there for 15 days; during that time, when Nana with the mundullee first went to the Raja of Goa, I went with them, and sat down-stairs in the doorway; Nana, together with the mundullee, went up-stairs to the Raja; from Rybunder Nana sent me to Araba to be with his horse; after a month and a half, Nana, together with the mundullee, came to Araba; then I learnt that Nana had gone two other times to the Raja.

5. You have alluded in the (above) deposition to Ercul having visited Sattara; what is the nature of that circumstance as known to you, and had you ever seen Ercul before?—I first saw Ercul at Rybunder; after that I did not see him; that he came to Sattara, and that he lodged in the Dhurmsalla at Meeruj, all this news I heard of from my fellow-servants and other persons whom I have mentioned in the deposition. This is a true statement, under date the 22d October 1837.

(Mark of *Hybuttee bin Jotiajee Yadow*.)

(True translation.)

(signed)

C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

No. 14. of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Gopal Jeyram Kolutkur Pandowarreekur. Soor Sun Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1837).

IN about the year Sukey 1746 (A. D. 1824-25) Nago Deorao Waeed came to my house at Pandowarree; my father was at home; having asked of him, and taken the horse apparatus, he remained two days at my house; afterwards he left a packet with my father, being a span long and six fingers broad, having two seals on it; having thus left it, he said, "When I send my own domestic Hybuttee, then send the packet." In the interim Chinto Punt Kodowlykur bringing a letter from the Waeed, came to me and my father to ask for the packet; the letter was not taken, nor was it (the packet) given; he was put off by me; afterwards Hybuttee, the domestic of the Waeed, came, into whose charge I gave the packet, by direction of my father. In Sukey 1749 (A. D. 1827-28), Narrain Bhut Chitney lived, together with his family, in my house at Sattara; he took away our hidden treasure, and contracted a friendship with the Waeed at Sunkeshwur; from that time hostile feelings arose between me and the Waeed; I did not visit him. Afterwards, in about the year Sukey 1752 (A. D. 1830-31), the Waeed celebrated the nuptials of his son at Wae; then he had come to Wae; at that time, during the wedding ceremony, I went once to his house for dinner; that was the only visit. After that, in Sukey 1757 (A. D. 1835-36), the Waeed having come to Sattara remained in Tejeeram's house, in the Ramaoocha Gote; on the same day that I knew of this the Waeed's brother, Seedhoba Waeed, came to my house and stayed; he said, "Come to Nago Deorao;" (I answered,) "Inform him of this; if it be agreed that I should come, I will come;" afterwards, on the next day, Seedhoba took and introduced me to Nagoba; Balum Bhut Waeed and Dajeeba Waeed and Bhugwandass were near him; we mutually talked on domestic matters; I asked the Waeed for an old toorkee tattoo which he had; perceiving it gave some inconvenience, I exchanged it for one of mine; after that there was no meeting between the Waeed and myself, nor did I go about or live with him; the Waeed went to Goa; he is engaged in some treasonable project, and gets (cash) from Sunkeshwur and Tejeeram for expenses. This report was heard of by me; neither the Waeed nor any one of his party, having met me, had any conversation with me; nor did I obtain any money or any thing else from the Waeed; nor did the Waeed communicate the matter to me; out of the party in company with the Waeed, those persons whom I know of are, Chinto Punt Kodowlykur, (dead), Sunjeewun Appa, Venkappa (servant), Moro Punt Dajee Kodowlykur, Dajeeba Waeed, Ram Bhawoo Waeed, Balkoba Kelkur, Babajee Shagirt, and Hybuttee (servant); in all, nine persons: besides them, there were servants and other men with whom I am not acquainted: the above-mentioned persons used to be always near him (Nago Deorao) so I heard. Before Sukey 1747 (A. D. 1825-26) he was forming a treasonable plot at Goa, on the part of Sunkeshwur; in the year forty-seven (Sukey 1747), he got funds from Tejeeram for expenses; then on the part of Sattara there was a concurrence and interest in the treasonable project; so I heard. Dated 28 August 1837, Sukey 1759, Shraveen Vud, 13th Monday. In my own handwriting. Hurry Punt Fatuk and Narrain Bhut Chitney were concerned in the Goa affair, so I heard. Dated as above.

(Signed by mine own hand) *Gopal Jeyram Kolutkur.*

Question. State with what affair were the papers contained in the packet left at your house at Pandowarree by Nago Deorao connected?—*Answer.* In reply to this, at the time the Waeed left the packet with my father, he said, "This contains papers relating to a treasonable project with Goa; give this packet to my man Hybuttee, who will come, and do not give it to any one else." With this intimation of the Waeed, my father made me acquainted. Dated as above, in my own handwriting.

To whom did you give that packet, and how long did it remain with you?—The packet was with us for about six months; it was given in charge of Hybuttee; it was delivered to him either in the year Sukey 1746 or 1747 (1825 or 1826, A. D.) Dated as above, in my own handwriting.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 15 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of Tejeeram Jowherdass Sowkar (Banker), of Sattara.

Question. For the treasonable project with Goa, money went from and came to your shop; whence did it come; to whom was it paid, and who were concerned in this transaction, and what is the case; state it, as it may be true? Dated 28 August 1837.—*Answer.* 1. As to the money transaction which took place, an extract made (from the account book) has been given in, and the names, such as Doordajee and Soopajee appearing in that book, were inserted at the direction of Hurry Punt Fatuk and Narrain Bhut Chitney, but that is the
(feigned)

(feigned) name of Rowlojee Naik ; my son Bhugwan brought the money from Rowlojee from his house.

2. The persons concerned in this transaction are as follows :—Nago Deorao Waeed, Hurry Punt Fatuk, Rowjee Kotnees, Narrain Bhut Chitney, Balum Bhut Moongeykur, Balkoba Kelkur, Moro Punt Josee Kodowlykur and Dajeeba Waeed ; there are servants and men besides whom I do not know.

Nago Deorao, Hurry Punt Fatuk and Narrain Bhut Chitney mentioned to me the following mundullee (party) of the Surkar (Raja) as engaged in this affair :—the Senaputtee, Dinkur Rao Nana Mohitey and Rowlojee Naik, these persons are acquainted with and concerned in this affair.

3. Ercul Feerungee was dark ; he came from Goa with Nago Deorao and others of the party to Kodowly ; then I knew of this ; as to this, Nago Deorao came by Etey, and Ercul and Raojee Kotnees coming to Pallee came to Kodowly ; Nago Deorao and his party stayed in the house of Moro Punt Josee ; Ercul was in a Dhurmsalla ; he had a dolee with him ; the bearers of the dolee were Christians of Goa ; I went to Kodowly on a visit to Nago Deorao ; I went in to Hurry Punt Fatuk ; then I saw Ercul ; since Ercul came, it may be about six or seven years.

4. Narrain Chitney told me that he would make the Swamee of Sunkeshwur give me 10,000 rupees as a loan, at the interest of four annas ; therefore the Chitney and myself went to Sunkeshwur, where we remained two days, (since then) it will be about three years in the month of Kartik (November) ; from thence we went to the Devee of Mhardak and saw Goa ; then Nago Deorao was not there, he had come towards Sattara ; we did not meet him ; I was accompanied by Narrain Bhut Chitney and Bhikajee Punt Bam ; I went to Araba, and remained there three days ; I also went to Sawunt Warree, and lived in the house of the Pitrey, who is a sowkar there, and afterwards came to Sattara ; this (trip) took me a month and a half ; Nago Deorao was not there, therefore I returned soon ; from thence Narrain Bhut Chitney alone went twice to Madhowrao Sirkey ; he went to Madhowrao Sirkey's house, which is at Warree.

5. Nago Deorao Waeed and Raojee Kotnees brought fans from Sawunt Warree ; to whom they were given is not known (to me).

6. Nago Deorao, Hurry Punt Fatuk and Narrain Bhut Chitney, these used to go to the Maharaj.

7. Raojee Kotnees put up in the house of Narrain Bhut Chitney ; he came twice to Sattara.

8. Nago Deorao Waeed stayed in the house of Hurry Punt Fatuk ; once when I had gone to Meeruj he stayed in my house for one night and one day. This is a true statement, under date the 28th August 1837. Signed by Tejeeram, in his own handwriting.

Tejeeram.

1. *Question.* State the amount which from the first up to the present time may have been spent in the Goa affair ?—*Answer.* The money transactions which took place by means of my house appear in the extracts given from account book ; I do not verbally recollect ; it is not so that all money payments were made through me, they were also made by other means.

2. Whence did Rowlojee Naik get the money which you brought from his house ; state this as you may know of it ?—How could so much cash be at the house of Rowlojee Naik, and why would he pay it from his own house (means) ? it may belong to the Surkar (Raja) ; such is my persuasion ; and Hurry Punt Fatuk, Narrain Chitney and Nago Deorao said to me that the Maharaj gave the cash.

3. Are Nago Deorao, Hurry Punt Fatuk, Narrain Chitney and Rowlojee Naik rich themselves ; do they possess money, or how ?—There were at Hurry Punt Fatuk's house ornaments, &c., worth five or four thousand rupees ; the rest of these persons were poor, and were not possessed of any money.

4. Did the mundullee (party) with Nago Deorao get any salaries from the Maharaj Sirkar, or how ; state this as you may know of it ?—To Balum Bhut Mongeykur 150 ; to Balkobar Kelkur 150, and to Moro Punt Josee 150 ; as to the pay of these three persons there is an entry in my book ; Nago Deorao, Hurry Punt Fatuk and Narrain Chitney, these received cash for the expenses, but the precise amount I do not know.

5. In Sukey 1757 (A. D. 1835–36) when Nago Deorao and others, and Raojee Kotnees came from Goa, where did they reside, and what was given at that time ; and do you know of a ring having been given to the Kotnees ?—In the year fifty-seven (Sukey 1757), when Nago Deorao and others came, I was not here at Sattara ; Nago Deorao stayed in my house ; this is written above ; a diamond ring worth 100 or 150 rupees was given by the Maharaj to Raojee Kotnees, which Raojee Kotnees and Narrain Chitney showed me on my return ; that it was worth 300 rupees the Kotnees said ; but I saw it ; it was worth as far as 150. Dated 28 August 1837.

This is a true statement, signed in my own handwriting.

Tejeeram Jowherdass.

6. *Question.* In your statement (above) you mentioned Rowlojee Naik simply ; as to this, who is Rowlojee Naik ; whose servant is he, and what is his employment ; state what you may know of him ?—*Answer.* Rowlojee Naik is a servant of the Maharaj Sirkar ; he holds the post of Jumadar of the Surwars of the Resala.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

7. Does Rowlojee Naik's account stand in your shop, and is he a rich man, or how; state that?—The account of the Rowlojee Naik which stands in my shop has been extracted and given, from which this will be known; he is not rich; he borrows money from our shop when required; a balance of 400 or 500 (rupees) is now due to us by him.

8. Who is Pandoba Waeed, whose name appears in your account book, and did you ever see him?—Pandoba Waeed is a son of Nago Deorao; at the desire of Nago Deorao the account was opened in his name; I saw him at Revunsidh, about three years ago; then the age of Pandoba was six or seven years.

9. In the account of Pandoba Waeed for the year 1891 (A. D. 1834–35), an item of a loluk (pendant of an ear ornament) appears; for whom was this; state fully and clearly whatever you may know regarding this?—Nago Deorao having inspected the loluk which was with us, and having settled its price, kept it in order to give it to Rowlojee Naik; Hurry Punt Fatuk and Narrain Chitney took that loluk from us, and gave it to Rowlojee Naik; thus the Fatuk and the Chitney told me; and I saw that loluk in a bhikbalee (ear-ring) in the ear of Rowlojee Naik; for the bhikbalee he has purchased of us two large pearls.

Dated 3 September 1837. Signed in my own handwriting.

Tejkurndass.

10. *Question.* Are the extracts now given by you from Sawunt 1885 (A. D. 1828–29) to 1892 (A. D. 1835–36) true and faithful extracts from your book?—*Answer.* They have been copied from the book; in them there is no difference.

11. In the extracts above mentioned given by you, the amount on the side of disbursements is larger than that of the receipts; how does this matter stand?—The balances due by the several persons not having been received, the amount of disbursements is larger.

12. In the extracts from the account now given by you, the amount of the credit side is rated at 53,939 rs. 1 qr. 2½ ann.; does this sum belong to the private funds of those to whom it is credited; state this fully?—These people have no such sums in their houses; for the most part of the money disposed of was the money of the Sircar (Raja), so it appears to me, and those whose accounts are inserted in the extracts have signified to me in the same manner.

13. Did Moro Punt Josee ever bring and pay any ready money into your shop; who then accompanied him; if he paid any, on what date did he pay it; state this, together with the year, and state to whose account did you credit it?—In Sawunt 1889, in the month of Margvish (November, December 1832), Moro Punt brought rupees, which have been credited to the account of Pandoba Waeed; he was accompanied by Balkoba Kelkur, so it strikes me, but he does not appear in the book; the dates are as follows:

2,225 Sood 7 (29 November 1832), cash through Moro Punt Josee.

225 Vudh 6 (13 December 1832), cash through Soopajee Naik,

i. e. Rowlojee Naik.

2,450

As set forth above, they have been credited in the book.

14. Are the rupees which these people used to receive from the Maharaj Sircar for their salaries included in this extract given by you; state this?—Whatever money came has been inserted in the extract, and stands credited to the accounts of each of them respectively; besides this, no other money, after being received, remained to be credited.

15. In your deposition it is mentioned, that Erculon Christian came to Sattara; are the gopes (gold chains) and other articles which were given to him and the party in the warra (palace) of the Maharaj credited to those persons at your house; if so, in whose account, in what year, and under what dates do they stand credited in your book; state this?—Out of the ornaments given by the Maharaj in Sawunt 1887, in the month of Jest (June 1831), those credited in my book are as follows:—

In the account of Naro Hurry Fatuk, his and these of Hurry Punt Bhao Fatuk are credited under date the 10th Jest Sood (19 June 1831).

In the account of Narrain Bhut Chitney, his ornaments are credited under date the 10th Jest Sood (19 June 1831).

In the account of Pandoba Waeed, the ornaments of Nago Deorao are credited under date the 11th Jest Sood (20 June 1831).

The ornaments which the Maharaj gave to Erculon, Raojee Kotnees and Balum Bhut, they took away with them respectively; so Hurry Punt Bhao Fatuk said (to me).

Dated 21 October 1837. In my own handwriting.

Tejkurn Jowherdass.

16. *Question.* State where did you see Erculon, who visited Sattara?—*Answer.* Erculon and Raojee Kotnees came to Pallee; there I saw him; that I saw him at Kodowly, as above alluded to, has been stated out of forgetfulness; the circumstance being of a remote period, I did not recollect it (then); that I saw him at Pallee is certain.

Dated 23 October 1837. In my own handwriting.

Tejkurn Jowherdass.

17. *Question.*

17. *Question.* The papers, Nos. 23 and 24, are now shown to you; look at them, and state by whom and to whom are they written, and whose handwriting are they in?—*Answer.* I have seen the two papers; I addressed them to Nago Deorao Waeed; they are in my own handwriting.

18. State clearly what are the contents and meaning of the letter, No. 23?—The meaning of this paper is thus: to take hoondees, Nago Deorao sent Dajeeba Waeed; upon this I wrote him an answer thus: “The affair below the Ghaut, *i. e.*, of Goa, cannot at present be effected; so to the head, meaning the Maharaj, it is known; in consequence of which, the Maharaj gave directions to Rajushri Bhao, meaning Hurry Punt Bhao, which he has written to you; therefore the hoondees are not sent. Both you and Raojee should come away soon; if the business, meaning the affair connected with Goa, can be done, and if you are so convinced, let an intimation come to Bhao; then, taking the money, Bhao will come to you; to Dajeeba Waeed Chandwur, rupees 50, and Meeruj, rupees 50; in all 100 rupees are given.” Such are the contents.

Dated 24 October 1837. Signed in my own handwriting.

Tejkurn Jowherdass.

19. *Question.* Now, six papers, from No. 17 to No. 22, are shown to you; in whose handwriting are these; state this, as you may be acquainted with them?—*Answer.* I have seen the papers, Nos. 17, 18 and 19; these three papers are in the handwriting of Bhikajee Abajee Bam. Nos. 20 and 21, both of these papers are in the handwriting of Hurry Punt Bhao Fatuk. No. 22, this paper is in the handwriting of Narrain Bhut Chitney, and the two lines at the bottom are in my handwriting. Thus I have described the writings as I have recognized them.

20. Who is Bhikajee Abbajee Bam; where does he live, and whose servant is he?—He lives at Sattara; he is a friend of Narrain Bhut Chitney and Hurry Punt Bhao Fatuk; Narrain Bhut Chitney, the Bam and myself went to Goa. As the handwriting of Chitney is not good, he may have made the Bam write the letters; the Bam is a servant of the Maharaj Sircar, employed in the Kurad Petta on the duties of Shekdar.

Dated above, the 24th of October 1837. Signed in my own handwriting.

Tejkurn Jowherdass.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 16 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Pattoo bin Soultanjee Patell, Inhabitant of Chickly, near Mussoor. Soor Sun Saman Gallaseen Myntyne Oulf (A. D. 1837).

I WAS in the service of Nago Deorao Waeed, as khidmutgar, &c. for four or five years; it is now about five years since I left his service; I first entered the employ of the Waeed at Sattara; he was then in the house of Hurry Punt Fatuk; then he remained six months at Sattara, and used to go out; generally Hurry Punt Fatuk, Nana Chitney and he used to go out together during the day and night; I used to remain at the lodgings; where they used to go I do not know; after six months he went to Sunkeshwur and remained there three days; afterwards he went to Koregaon; there he stayed one month in the house of Jamebekur Bawa; from thence he proceeded to Araba, and there remained two days at Raojee Kotness; from thence he went to Rybunder; there he stopped in the house of one Seuvy; from thence he used frequently to go to and return from Punjee; he used to go into the warra of the Raja (Viceroy) at Punjee; then I went with him and stayed outside the door; the house of Irkool is at Punjee; he met the Waeed (Nago Deorao); he used always to come to him (Nago Deorao); he used to go to him (Irkool); from thence after about six months he returned to Sunkeshwur; having stayed there for fifteen days he came to Sattara a second time to the house of the Fatuk, and remained for about a month; he, together with Hurry Punt Fatuk and Narrain Chitney, used to go out, and was in the habit of visiting the shop of Tejeeram; again he went by way of Sunkeshwur to Rybunder a second time; he remained there for a month; he was in the habit of going into the warra of the Raja (Viceroy) at Punjee; afterwards he came back; then after staying one month at Sunkeshwur he came to Revunsidh, where he remained for two months; afterwards he came to Sattara a third time, and stopped in the house of the Fatuk, there he was one month; then the Fatuk and Chitney used to go out along with him; afterwards the Waeed (Nago Deorao) stopped for four months at Revunsidh; afterwards he went *via* Sunkeshwur to Rybunder a third time; from thence he used to go to Punjee to the warra of the Raja (Viceroy), he was there for a month; afterwards he came by Sunkeshwur to Sattara a fourth time; he remained in the house of Hurry Punt Fatuk for about a month; he used to go out together with Hurry Punt Fatuk and Narrain Chitney; afterwards Irkool having come from Punjee to Sattara, lodged at night in Hurry Punt Fatuk's house in a lopa (verandah), he continued there during the next day; at night Irkool, Nago Deorao, Hurry Punt Fatuk and Narrain Chitney went out on foot; where they went I know not; they were out during the whole of the night; at dawn they returned to the house of the Fatuk; no sooner had the gun been fired than Irkool left Sattara; he had a dolee to ride in; the dolee was in the shape of a meeana (palanquin); the bearers were of Punjee, twelve in number; I saw Irkool, he is dark; at that very time Raojee Kotnees Arabakur having come, stayed in the house of the

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Josee at Kodowly; he also came on the same night to the house of the Fatuk, and went out together with Irkool, the Waeed, the Fatuk and the Chitney; Raojee Kotness also on that occasion returned by way of Revunsidh; after fifteen days Nago Deorao left Sattara and went to Meeruj, where he met Irkool and Raojee Kotness; from thence Irkool and Raojee Kotness went forward to their native villages; Nana Waeed went to Sunkeshwur; from thence after two months he went to Punjee; from thence he used often to visit Araba Rybunder and the warra of the Raja (Viceroy); the Waeed gave horses with Moro Punt Dajee Josee, and sent me with him from Koregaon, then I came in company with him to Kodowly, where I obtained my discharge, and the Josee caused the arrears of my wages, being five rupees, to be paid by Tejeeram; afterwards I remained at home, and did not go to him; when Nago Deorao used to be at Sattara, he was in the habit of frequently bringing from the shop of Tejeeram ten or five rupees, as were required for expenses; this I know of; I am not aware of his having brought rupees from any other quarter, or as to any thing else; when Nago Deorao once went from Koregaum to Sawunt Warree, he remained at a relation's of Raojee Kotness for about four days, he then returned to Koregaum; the people and karkoons with Nana were Hybuttee Yadaw, there was myself, Khundoo Powar, Venkappa Powar, Balkoba Karkoon, Moro Punt Josee Kodowlykur and Avjee Ghatga; there were so many. This is a true statement. Dated 29 August 1837.

(Mark of *Pattoo bin Soultanjee Patell.*)

1. *Question.* Did Nana take any presents to Goa for the Governor?—*Answer.* A horse having been bought at Pimpree, was taken as far as Araba, that I saw; from thence it was given to the Raja (Viceroy) of Goa; whether its value was taken, or it was given gratis, is not known to me.

2. When Nana used to go to the Raja (Viceroy) at Punjem, did you accompany him?—When Nana was always going to the Raja (Viceroy) of Goa, I used to accompany him; but when Nana went up-stairs, I used to set outside in the gate.

3. When Nana went to the Raja (Viceroy) of Goa, what persons went with him?—Sometimes when Nana went to the Raja, he generally went alone; Irkool and Raojee Kotness used to go before Nana, or sometimes after Nana had gone and were seated at the Raja's, thus they used to go.

4. When Nana went and stayed in Sattara, in the house of Hurry Punt Fatuk, twice or thrice, he was in the habit of going out somewhere; so you have stated in the deposition; as to this where was he in the habit of going; did you go with him, or what other servant went?—Into the Maharaja's warra Nana Waeed and Hurry Punt Fatuk went twice in the morning, in my sight; on those occasions I was with him; but I sat outside in the gate; and when he went to Tejeeram's I used to be with him; besides this, if he may have gone anywhere else, I do not exactly remember.

5. You have alluded in the deposition to Irkool's having come to Sattara to the house of the Fatuk, did you see him there?—At that time I was at the house of the Fatuk; in my sight Irkool came; I saw him with my own eyes, in the house of Hurry Punt Fatuk.

6. You have mentioned in the deposition, that Erculon and the other mundullee (party) went out at night; as to this, did you accompany them on that occasion?—I did not go with them, and if any other servant went or not in my sight, I do not remember. This is a true statement, under date 22 October 1837.

(Mark of *Pattoo.*)

7. *Question.* When Irkool came to Sattara, then with whom did you come; state this?—*Answer.* I came in company with Raojee Kotness to Sattara.

8. Did Nago Deorao come in company on that occasion, or how?—He came three or four days afterwards, as far as I remember. Dated 2 November 1837.

(Mark of *Pattoo.*)

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 17 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Khundojee bin Tookajee Powar, Inhabitant of Kodowly, near Sattara. Soor Sun Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1837).

ABOUT four years ago, in the month of Kartick (November), Balkoba Kelkur came to Kodowly, to the house of Moro Punt Josee; then he entertained me as a servant for Nago Deorao. Eight or ten days after my employment Balkoba Kelkur and Moro Punt went together to Revunsidh; I accompanied them; from thence they proceeded to Meeruj; from thence they went to Sunkeshwur; from thence, descending the Ramljhant, they proceeded by way of Pedney to Koregaon, and stayed in Balum Bhut's house. Nago Deorao, who had already been there, came next day to Koregaon and met them; there they remained together for many days; afterwards from thence they all went to Punjim. Nago Deorao alone used to visit the Raja (Viceroy); either myself or another servant used to accompany him; we remained outside; the Waeed used to go into the warra (palace); what he did I do not know; he used to remain inside for about four ghutkas. The Kelkur and the Josee having set off from Punjim, proceeded towards Sattara; the Waeed continued at Punjim; I remained there with him; afterwards, at the end of Falgoon (March), Nana came by way of Sunkeshwur and

and Meeruj to Revunsidh, where he met Balkoba Kelkur and Moro Punt Josee; they remained there for six days; afterwards, on the first of Chytrusood, these three came to Sattara, and stayed in the house of Narrain Bhut Chitney; there they continued for two days. Afterwards the Waeed, the Kelkur and the Josee came from thence to Kodowly, and lodged in the house of Moro Punt Josee; on the day these three went to Sattara, that day only I was with him at Sattara; next day I went home to Kodowly; consequently to whom the Waeed went in Sattara, or who came to him, I do not know. On Nana's coming to Kodowly I asked for my discharge, and remained at home; Nana was at Kodowly for two days. Afterwards, Nana Balkoba and Moro Punt saying that they were going to Sunkeshwur, left Kodowly; of any thing afterwards I am not aware. The people with Nana were Sukhojee bin Nimbajee, Aojee Ghatga, Pattoo Savunt, Ranoo Babur, Venkappa Powar, one Bramin called Babjee, and one Bhekum Bhut; their surnames and villages are not known (to me).

This is a true statement, under date the 3d September 1837.

1. *Question.* "When Nana used to go to the Raja (Viceroy) of Goa, I or some other servant accompanied him;" so you have stated in the deposition; as to this, what is the name of the other servant who used to go?—*Answer.* Sometimes I went with him, sometimes Ranoo Babur of Revunsidh went, and sometimes Pattoo Savunt went.

2. How many years did you serve Nana Waeed, and how many years is it since you left his service; state this?—I served Nana Waeed a year and a half, and since I left his service it is two years and a half.

3. During the one year and a half you served Nana Waeed, how many times did you come to Sattara with him; in whose house did Nana lodge at Sattara, and what passed at Sattara within your observation; state this?—I came once with Nana to Sattara; then Nana stopped in the house of Narrain Chitney; on the night of the day he went I was there; at that time, where he resorted I do not know; next day, having obtained leave, I came to Kodowly; after this, having stayed one day more, Nana came to Kodowly from Sattara; during my absence, if he resorted any where, I do not know.

This is a true statement, under date the 22d October 1837.

(Mark of *Khundojee Powar.*)

4. *Question.* You have stated in the foregoing deposition that Nana Waeed, Balkoba Kelkur and Moro Punt Josee, having visited Sattara, stayed in the house of Narrain Chitney; as to this, state if any others besides these came to Sattara with Nana Waeed?—*Answer.* When Nana Waeed came from Punjum he was accompanied by these two, Raojee Kotnees and Dajeeba Waeed; they stopped with Nana in the house of Narrain Bhut at Sattara; I saw them; from Sattara having come to Kodowly with Nana Waeed, the Kotnees and Dajeeba Waeed remained in the house of Moro Punt Josee; they accompanied Nana from Kodowly, when he went towards Sunkeshwur; this I am aware of. This is a true statement, under date the 22d October 1837.

(Mark of *Khundojee Powar.*)

5. *Question.* You have mentioned in the deposition your having accompanied Nana when he used to go to the Raja (Viceroy) of Goa; as to this, recollect fully and state what other persons went with Nana in your sight?—*Answer.* Once or twice Raojee Kotnees was in company with Nana; once there was Dajeeba, and once there was Moro Punt Josee; these went with Nana into the warra of the Raja of Goa; this I recollect. Dated 28 October 1837.

(Mark of *Khundojee Powar.*)

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 18 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Statement of Moro Punt Putwurdhun Waeekur. Soor Sun Suman Sullaseen (A. D. 1837).

WHEN I went to Kurveer (Kolapoor), on a visit to the Shri, Nago Deorao Waeed met the Swamee; afterwards he said to me, "Come along with me to Sunkeshwur;" upon which I accompanied him; on our arrival here, he mentioned the affair regarding Goa thus: "By bringing five or twenty-five pultans (battalions) of the Gornunt Kurwalla (the Goa Government), the British rule should be shaken off;" so he said; upon which I spoke to him, "This undertaking requires funds, which being arranged, then it may be done;" upon this Nago Deorao set out and proceeded to Sattara; he told me to stop there (Sunkeshwur); after a month he returned. After this the Swamee of the Swamee prepared for Sattara; I asked to accompany him, when he told me to come; upon this I came to Sattara. After this, what conversations passed here he did not inform me of. I then said to the Swamee and the Waeed that I was going to Waeed; then, having given me five rupees for expenses, they gave me leave; from that day I have not met him (Nago Deorao) for 10 or 12 years. I have hitherto been at Waeed.

Dated 8th Bhadrupud vud, Sukey 1759 (21 September 1837). Kemnembeenam Suvunt Surey. My own handwriting.

QUESTIONS to Moro Punt Putwurdhun, under date the 21st September.

Question. When you were at Sunkeshwur, who were Karbharees with the Swamee; was there any person out of the Sattara people among them?—*Answer.* At that time Seoram Bhut was a Karbharee; there was no one belonging to Sattara.

Was there an acquaintance between Nago Deorao and yourself; if so, state where it was contracted?—At Waee he and I lived in the neighbourhood of each other; then I always used to go to his, and he used to come to my house.

Nago Deorao came to Sattara from Sunkeshwur, and again went to Sunkeshwur, and in company with the Swamee came to Sattara; at that time by what party was Nago Deorao accompanied?—When the Swamee of the Swamee went to Sattara he was accompanied by Hummunt Rao and Bikshooks (or Brahmins), who subsist on alms, &c., 50 persons in number. There was no party with Nago Deorao; he came and went alone; he was accompanied by followers and servants, and I came with the Swamee (Swamee) to Sattara.

How many years was this ago?—In Sukey 1747 or 1748 (A. D. 1825 or 1826–27; I came; this I do not perfectly remember. Dated 21 September 1837.

(Signed in my own handwriting) *Moro Krushna Putwurdhun.*

(True translation.)
(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 19 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of Nillo Abbajee Bhurkumkur.

Question. WHAT was the nature of the communications made by you to Huzrut Briggs Sahib Bahadoor and Huzrut Robertson Sahib Bahadoor regarding Goa; state fully what was the nature of them?—In reply to this:—

1. Nana Fatuk mentioned to me the circumstances regarding Goa thus: “Nago Deorao Waee, coming here to the Maharaj from the Sunkuracharia, is in the habit of making a treasonable project; by reason of that I have an acquaintance with the Maharaj; do not mention this matter any where;” upon this, on Huzrut Briggs Sahib’s having given me a reward, I spoke to Briggs Sahib through the medium of Abba Josee; it was little; I spoke only once.

2. Narrain Chitney also mentioned (to me) the affair about Goa thus: “A horse brought for the purpose of being given there was despatched, and Raojee Kotnees and Orrucal (Erculan) having come here, met the Maharaj at night.” That matter I spoke through the medium of Abba Josee to Robertson Sahib.

3. Nago Deorao frequently came and went; this matter I used to mention to Abba; he used to inform the Sahib; thus, as the circumstances occurred they are stated; and visiting Robertson Sahib, I used to inform him.

In all three paragraphs are written, under date the 1st October 1837, in my own handwriting. A lukhota (sealed letter) from Sattara, which came to me for the purpose of being given to Nago Deorao, I showed to Abba; I gave it (to him) to give to Robertson Sahib, which Abba showed to the Sahib; he, however, brought it and gave it back to me. Thus the case stands. Dated 1 October 1837, in the handwriting of

Nillo Abbajee Bhurkumkur.

(True translation.)
(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 20 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Abbajee Narrain Josee. Soor Sun Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1837).

THE Huzrut Sahib Bahadoor ordered thus: “Kassee Punt Bundrey, in his reply to a query under date the 10th August 1837, states, that the two affairs regarding Goa and the Guikwar were forgiven by Robertson Sahib, who was Resident; so it was understood; as to this, as you were employed under Robertson Sahib, state whatever circumstances may be known to you regarding Goa;” in reply to this, what I know about this is, that Nillo Punt Bhurkumkur used to say to me, “In the affair of Goa, Nago Deorao, Narrain Chitney and Hurry Punt Fatuk’s son are concerned; there being friendship between the Chitney and myself, he tells me that he is in the habit of resorting to Goa, and of meeting the Maharaj; and that he gets cash for expenses;” I used to give this information to Robertson Sahib, and he (Nillo Punt) also, when he sometimes came to the Sahib, used to speak about it; the Sahib heard of this affair several times; then, in consequence of Goa being in the vicinity of the districts of Dharwar, and it being on the route to go down the Ghaut, in order to institute inquiries on the subject at Goa, Robertson Sahib wrote to Nisbet Sahib at Dharwar; he having made inquiries there, sent a paper in Mahratta here to the Sahib, which Robertson Sahib made me read to him, and kept it with himself; what Nisbet Sahib wrote in English I do not know, but in the Mahratta paper, of a hoondie of 3,000 rupees having gone to Goa, and of Nago Deorao’s and the Chitney’s having come and gone, a mention was made; at that time, Ragushri Ballajee Punt Dada Natoo was here at Sattara; Robertson Sahib told

told him to make some communication to the Maharaj on the subject; the nature of the communication directed to be made is not known to me. When the Swaree of the Shreenum Maharaj went out for the Jumabund, Robertson Sahib also went to see Beejapoor; then the Sahib came to Beersol, a village belonging to the Dufley, where the Swaree of the Maharaj had gone; there Nillo Punt Bhurkumkur gave a lakhota (sealed letter); of its having been given by Nillo Punt, I informed Robertson Sahib at night, and told him that he (Nillo Punt) had said that the contents of it were about a horse which Nago Deorao was about to take to Goa; then the Sahib said, "Why should the lukhota be opened? return it to him who gave it;" then the lukhota (sealed letter) was returned to him; so much of the circumstances is known to me. This is a true statement, in my own handwriting, under date the 14th September 1837.

Abbajee Narrain Josee.

Question. As you have been for a long time a confidential person in the office of the Resident, do you know if there are, or if there are not, any papers connected with the above affair in the duftur here?—*Answer.* There are no papers regarding the above affair in the duftur; the Bhurkumkur spoke merely by word of mouth; a paper from Nisbet Sahib only came, which is above alluded to; where that paper has been kept by Huzrut Robertson Sahib is not known (to me); but the contents of the paper I do not recollect; whatever was known has been stated above; before Robertson Sahib went to England, he took out in his large bungalow the papers with him, amongst which, having then gone in there, I saw that paper; I saw the paper in Mahratta regarding the Goa affair, which had come from Nisbet Sahib; since then, I have not seen that paper till this day. Dated 26 September 1837, in my own handwriting.

Abbajee Narrain Josee.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 21 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Statement of Hurry Bulal Fatuk. Soor Sun Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (A.D. 1837).

1. NAGO DEORAO was my paternal aunt's son; about two or three years after the introduction of the Company's rule, he came to Sattara; from that time he was in the habit of going to the Chutraputtee (Raja); afterwards, having gone to the Sunkaracharia Swamee, he brought the Swamee to Sattara; the Surkar performed the worship of the Swamee; the Swamee set out and went to Sunkeshwur; this circumstance took place about twelve years ago; from that time the Waeed frequently used to stay at Sattara one or two months, and then go away; so it continued.

2. Afterwards, in the year Sukey 1750 (A.D. 1828-29), he came to my house, bringing 3,000 rupees, and requested me to purchase jewels and pairs of shawls; then I asked him "Who wants the jewels and pairs of shawls?" he then said, "The Swamee wants them;" upon that, my son Nana Fatuk purchased them through the means of Tejeeram Bhaee; and he (Nago Deorao) said to me, "Send Nana with me;" upon that I sent Nana with him; afterwards the Waeed went by Sunkeshwur to Goa into the Konkan; on his arrival there, he gave to Don Manoel, the Governor, a pair of shawls, a roomal, a diamond ring, and a shirpench; and gave a pearl necklace to his lady, and a diamond ring to Mugdom; a month afterwards my son returned to Sattara; he communicated this circumstance (to me), and said, that as the Governor Sahib wanted a horse, a horse was purchased for 400 sicca rupees, and given to the Governor.

3. About two months afterwards the Waeed came to Sattara, in Sukey 1752 (A.D. 1830-31), to have the terms of the Tuhnameh (agreement) to be forwarded to Portugal settled; at that time he mentioned (to me) the whole of the circumstances relating to the treasonable plot laid down by him with Goa, and said, "I will introduce you to the Maharaj;" having so said to me, he spoke to the Surkar about it, when it was ordered; "there is an acquaintance between him and myself; whenever I find it necessary, I will send for him;" afterwards the Waeed started and went off; my son and Narrain Bhut Chitney accompanied him; on their arrival there, Raojee Kotnees and Ercul demanded, "On what ground should we be recognized as belonging to the Maharaj? therefore, unless we have ascertained this, the Tuhnamehs cannot be transmitted;" so it passed; then my son came to Sattara and communicated this matter to me; I mentioned it to Rowlojee Naik; Rowlojee Naik intimated it to the Surkar (Raja), and took me to the Surkar; that was my first meeting; it was agreed upon during the conference that they should come to Sattara by some contrived way, and that then an introduction would take place.

4. Afterwards, both my son and Narrain Bhut Chitney having gone, brought Ercul and Raojee Kotnees to Sattara after a year. Raojee lodged in my house; Erculan put up at Kurnjey.* The same night, after a pruhur, Balum Bhut brought Ercul to my house; afterwards, Rowlojee Naik took Raojee, Erculan and myself into the warra (Raja's palace), into the budamee or (almond-shaped) room; afterwards, the Surkar (Raja), the Senaputtee and Dinkur Rao Nana Mohitey being present. Ercul delivered to the Maharaj a chuktee (letter) of the Governor Sahib; its contents were, "Ercul, whom you have invited, is sent;" thus much only were the contents. Afterwards, Raojee Kotnees asked the Surkar. "Is

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. IV. inclusive.

* A small village close to Sattara.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Nago Deorao of the Surkar?" The Surkar then said, "He is ours; whatever he may have spoken to you was spoken by ourselves, and whatever money he may have promised was promised by us; in what time will our business be done?" Ercul then said, "It will be done within three years." Afterwards a gope (chain) of gold, weighing 20 or 30 tolas, was tied to the neck of Ercul, and a similar one was given to Raojee Kotnees. A chain of 15 tolas was also given to me, and two ornaments of about 20 or 25 tolas weight were given in my charge for Nago Deorao; and two kuras (rings worn round the wrist) were given, one to Narrain Bhut, and one to my son, of 15 tolas weight each, and a chain of 20 tolas was given to Balum Bhut; and (the Raja) said, "If Nago Deorao comes to you hereafter, he is not ours; when we may send him, then only he is ours." Having said so, about 400 rupees for the expenses of the two (persons) may have been given; I do not perfectly recollect. One hundred rupees were presented to Rowlojee Naik, and the two (persons) were dismissed. Dinkur Rao Nana conducted Ercul away from Kurunja at that time, and Raojee, also, in the course of two or three days having set out, went into the Konkan.

5. Afterwards Nago Deorao came to Sattara, and got annual allowances settled for the mundullee (party); viz.

1,100 for Nago Deorao, 1,000 for himself, and 100 for the Dev.
 350 for Raojee Kotnees.
 500 for Mugdoom.*
 350 for Ercul.
 900 for six persons under Nago.

3,200 Deorao, at 150 per each.

As herein set forth, the rupees were received by means of Rowlojee Naik, and they were accordingly credited in the shop of Tejeeram, under the name of Soopajee; they were disposed of as the Waeed used to direct. My son died in Sukey 1754, in the month of Shrivun (August 1832), at Revunsidh; then I said, "I have nothing to do with this business." Afterwards, Nago Deorao and Raojee Kotnees came to Sattara from Sunkeshwur, and stayed in the house of the Chitney. Nago Deorao had no meeting with the Surkar Raja). Raojee only had a meeting, at which time 1,800 rupees were given for celebrating the nuptials of his daughter, with which, having bought clothes, he went into the Konkan.

6. Afterwards I was directed by the Raja to introduce Madhowrao Sirkey to the Governor of Goa, upon which (I said) I would send him in company with Narrain Bhut Chitney. Narrain Bhut becoming sick, the Sirkey set off and went to Warree, when the Chitney sent word to the Waeed and the Kotnees, they having sent Moro Punt Josee, and having had the Sirkey taken to Rybunder. Nago Deorao, the Kotnees and Erculan, these introduced him (to the Viceroy). The Sirkey asked, "In what time will the business of our Surkar be done?" Then he (Don Manoel) said, "It will be done in the course of three years." Afterwards, the Sirkey setting off came to Sattara; the Waeed accompanied him. The Chitney having recovered had gone away; he did not meet the Waeed; they missed each other on the way. The Waeed came to Sattara before the Sirkey, and had a meeting with the Surkar through the medium of Rowlojee Naik; he stated thus: "The Governor Sahib has been exchanged; he is going in the course of 16 days; it is his desire that a person from you should be sent with him, and that then your business will be soon effected." Then an account of sending a person with him, 8,000 rupees for expenses, &c., were given, by which having bought some clothes, &c., and having taken hoondes of 4,000 rupees, the Waeed went away.

7. The Chitney and Raojee Kotnees came to Meeruj; the Waeed, having visited Sunkeshwur, and having called the Kotnees from Meeruj to Sunkeshwur, went to Goa; the Chitney came to Sattara; then he was commanded, "Go into the Konkan, and, making an arrangement for sending a person with him (the Governor), giving one, and settling the affair there, return soon." Upon that the Chitney proceeded into the Konkan; the Governor had left and gone away; no person had gone with him. In consequence of the Waeed having been indisposed, he came and remained at Warree; the Chitney and the Kotnees came to Sattara; and afterwards the Waeed died, in the month of Ashad Sun 1758 (July 1836); the Chitney and the Kotnees set off and went to Bombay. These facts which I have heard of, and which have come under my own observation, as I recollected them, so they are written. Under date the 30th of Bhodrupud vud, (29 September 1837).

8. The Waeed related to me the circumstances connected with the treasonable plot with Portugal thus: "The King of Portugal had two sons, of whom the youngest was Don Miguel. There existed the bitterest misunderstanding between him and his father; he was in consequence turned away; he went and stopped with his maternal uncle, named Espajul, who is a Topeewalla (European). The eldest son remained in the Isle of Abruk by his father's permission; subsequently, at the time of their father's death, he made a will, bequeathing the sovereignty of the Isle of Abruk to his eldest son, and the Crown of Portugal to the eldest son's daughter, Donna Maria, and disallowing any claim of the youngest son to the Crown, &c.; he then died. Afterwards, the youngest son, having advanced upon and having come to Portugal, assumed the administration of the empire. As there existed hostile feelings between the British Government and himself from times past, he killed the British Ambassador, and issued orders to Goa and Damaun to the effect,— 'Should any of the great inland princes and chiefs make any negotiation, it should be entertained, and a reference made here; it is of importance to us to establish an authority over the interior.' In consequence of this, having gone on the part of the Swamee, I had an

† Portuguese Kharbaree.

an interview with the Governor (of Goa), and communicated the matter by means of Mugdoo and Ercul. Thereupon he (the Governor) said, 'Go and bring a yad of your terms fully prepared; then we will transmit it to the King, and his answer which may come we will communicate to you.' Upon that the Waeed, having come to Sattara, having communicated the circumstances (to the Raja), and having mentioned them to the Swamee at Sunkeshwur, went into the Konkan, and having arranged that the yad should be given by means of Raojee Kotnees, and having prepared it, it was given. What the articles written in that yad are, are fully known to Raojee Kotnees; if he be questioned he will mention them according to his knowledge. One of the articles of the yad mentioned by the Waeed which slightly occurs to my recollection is, "Under the reign of Shiwajee Maharaj we possessed territories worth about 50 kotees (crores); after that, under the rule of Shahoo Maharaj, territories worth 12 kotees (crores) were held. After that, our dependent, the Peishwa, became powerful; having kept us in confinement for three generations, he kept the administration to himself. The Company's rule then succeeded; then what was continued under the administration of Bajeerao should be continued to us; though such was the argument, yet without fulfilling that, a country of 25 lacs tunkha has been assigned, which yields proceeds only equal to a half, being 12 or 13 lacs; therefore, having come into the interior, when you have established your authority, if the territories which were anciently held under the rule of Shivajee Maharaj be continued to us, we will allot to you a territory worth one kote (crore) out of our dominions, and keep one kampoo* of yours in our service, and moreover give their pay. On your authority being established on land, and when the territories as mentioned above are put into our possession, we will give you on account of expenses one kote (crore) of rupees." Thus the Waeed said, which as I recollect I have stated; but what the Kotnees may tell, he will tell from his (personal) knowledge; it will be correct; the other articles which may be in that yad he will mention. Whether or not the Waeed made any sikka (seal), I do not know.

* Twelve battalions.

9. At the time Raojee Kotnees first came to Sattara, he went to the Senaputtee's house to take leave; the Senaputtee gave him a shella and turban worth about fifty rupees; Dinkur Rao Nana and Rowlojee Naik were present, as also Narrain Bhut and myself. When he came a second time, then also he called on the Senaputtee; the persons as mentioned above were present. He did not go on the third occasion; he only met the Surkar (Raja); the Senaputtee, Dinkur Rao Nana, Rowlojee Naik were present, and also Narrain Bhut and myself. The conversation was, "In what time will the business be done? Has an answer to the yads which have gone come or not?" Upon this the Kotnees said, "An answer to the yads has not yet come; when an answer comes, the business will be done immediately." Conferences of this nature took place, which I do not fully remember. Last year, in the month of Ashad (July), when the Kotnees came to Sattara, he alone had a meeting in the warra (house) of Dinkur Rao Nana; neither myself nor the Chitney was present; what conversation passed may be known to him; there was Rowlojee Naik.

10. Nago Deorao came in Sukey 1757 (A.D. 1835-36), in the month of Chytru (April), accompanied by Raojee Kotnees. The Waeed and the Kotnees had a meeting with the Surkar; myself, the Chitney, Rowlojee Naik, the Senaputtee and Dinkur Rao Nana were present at that time. The subject of the conversation of the Waeed and the Kotnees was, "On the duties of Governor, a Christian (an Indian Portuguese), by name Pere, has come; the Portuguese people of Goa will not admit him, and will not permit the Governor to go; therefore the Governor is to go away by some contrivance; his request is, that a good man of yours should be given with him. Your yads have reached the King; the Governor should be treated honourably." Upon this, in order to bestow honour upon him, and for the expenses of Ercul to be given with him, two thousand rupees were given, and a diamond ring was given in charge of the Kotnees, and the Waeed having set off went to Revunsidh; the Kotnees remained behind; he said, "By this diamond ring it is not so that an honour will be bestowed on him; keep the ring." Upon this, it was commanded thus: "Take the ring yourself." Thus it occurs to my understanding; I cannot perfectly recollect this. On account of the wedding of the Kotnees' daughter, eighteen hundred rupees were given.

11. In the month of Jest (June), Sukey 1758 (A. D. 1836), the Chitney and Kotnees came to Sattara; they alone had a meeting with the Surkar (Raja), at the house of the Mohitey. At that time I went to Poonah; then in the month of Bhadrupud (September), while myself and Tejeeram Bhaee were coming to Sattara, we fell in with them in the vicinity of the Kamthureecha wara (rivulet); then they said to us, "Six hundred rupees have been given us." I came to Sattara; the Kotnees and the Chitney, having visited Poonah, went to Bombay. The Chitney came to Poonah in the month of Murgsvish (December), and remained in Poonah. In the month of Ashad (July), he went to Nuggur. Dated 5 October 1837. This is a true statement, in my own handwriting.

Hurry Bulal Fatuk.

1. *Question.* In the second paragraph you state that a horse was given to the Governor; who purchased that horse; where was it purchased, and who were present at the time of giving the horse; state this?—*Answer.* Nago Deorao desired Nana Fatuk to buy the horse; the Fatuk purchased the horse at the village of Pimpri Prant Soopey for four hundred sicca rupees; hous (pagodas) were brought from the Swamee Sunkuracharia, so the Fatuk said; the cash was derived from them (the hous). The hous were disposed of at the shop of Tejeeram; an entry may be forthcoming at his shop; whether Nago Deorao, after taking the hous from the Swamee, gave them to Nana Fatuk, or the Swamee gave them to Nana Fatuk, and the number of hous was such and such, Nana Fatuk did not mention; Nana

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delivered the horse in charge of Balkoba Kelkur. The particulars, as to where it was made over, is not in my recollection. That horse was taken to Sunkeshwur; from thence the Kelkur proceeded to Goa to give it to the Governor. The horse was given to the Governor, so I have heard; at the time of giving the horse, who were present is not known to me.

2. In the third paragraph you have stated that that was your first meeting with the Maharaj; as to this, what others were present at that time; state this?—At the time the first meeting between the Maharaj and myself took place, Rowlojee Naik was present, and Dinkur Rao Nana Mohitey may be present, so it strikes me; I do not positively remember this.

3. In the third paragraph, "Erculan and Raojee Kotnees should come to Sattara," so you have stated; as to this, to send Erculan and the Kotnees, did any letter go from the Maharaj?—That Erculan and Raojee Kotnees should come to Sattara, to this effect no letter from the Maharaj went; if Nago Deorao wrote to them, I have no knowledge about that.

4. In the fourth paragraph, "Erculan brought with him a chuktee (letter) from the Governor to the Maharaj," so you have written; as to this, was the chuktee enclosed in a bag, or how was it; in what language was it, and did the Maharaj read it at the time that it was given; state this?—The chuktee in charge of Erculan for the Maharaj was in a bag; one leaf was written in the Portuguese character, and the other in the Hindoo; at the time that the bag was given, the Maharaj read it (the letter).

5. In the fourth paragraph, Nago Deorao was acknowledged; at the same time, "He is not ours," so you have stated; as to this, state in detail what is its meaning?—"If Nago Deorao comes again he is not ours," so the Maharaj said; this expression may have conveyed with it some private intimation; I did not understand its meaning; afterwards Nago Deorao came on a visit to the Maharaj; at that time what conversation passed with the Maharaj regarding this private intimation, I have no knowledge of.

6. In the fifth paragraph, "Upon six persons of Nago Deorao an allowance of nine hundred rupees was settled," so you state; as to this, who are those persons, and what are their names; state this?—The names of the six persons whom Nago Deorao had the allowance settled by the Maharaj are—

150 Balum Bhut Moongeykur.
150 Balkoba Kelkur.
150 Narrain Bhut Chitney.
150 Moro Punt Josee.
150 Nana Fatuk.
150 Hurry Bulal Fatuk.

900

In all, rupees nine hundred, Nago Deorao mentioned to me.

7. In the fifth paragraph, "Nago Deorao had no meeting," so you have stated; whether that was actually the case, or how, remember and state it?—Nago Deorao had no meeting, so I stated from forgetfulness; but I remember now that a meeting between Nago Deorao and the Maharaj took place.

8. In the sixth paragraph, "Effect an interview between Madhowrao Sirkey and the Governor, so the Maharaj said," so you have stated; as to this, who were present at that time, and did the Maharaj send a letter with the Sirkey on that occasion; state this?—At the time the Maharaj said that the Sirkey should be introduced to the Governor, the Senaputtee, Dinkur Rao Nana Mohitey, Rowlojee Naik, Madhowrao Sirkey, Narrain Bhut Chitney and myself were present; no letter was given in charge of the Sirkey.

9. In the sixth paragraph, "Nago Deorao met the Maharaj," so you have stated; as to this, who were present at that time; state this?—At that time, when Nago Deorao met the Maharaj, the Senaputtee, Dinkur Rao Nana Mohitey, Rowlojee Naik, Narrain Bhut Chitney and myself were present, so it occurs to my recollection.

10. In the seventh paragraph, "The Chitney was commanded," so you state; were you then present, and what other persons were present; state this?—The Maharaj commanded Narrain Bhut Chitney himself; I was not present; Rowlojee Naik took the Chitney to the Maharaj; so the Chitney informed me.

11. In the eighth paragraph, "The Waeed having visited Sattara, spoke to the Maharaj regarding the Tuhnameh," thus you have stated; as to this, when the conference was held with Nago Deorao, who were present; state this?—Nago Deorao went alone to explain the matter of the Tuhnameh to the Maharaj; I did not go on that occasion; therefore, as to who were near the Maharaj, I have no knowledge.

12. When Nago Deorao used to go to Goa, and when Nago Deorao, Raojee Kotnees and others, used to come from Goa to the Maharaj, at Sattara, did chuktees (letters) used to go and come with him, or how; how many times did these chuktees (letters) come and go within your own observation; state also what you may have heard of?—When Nago Deorao came from Goa to Sattara, he used to bring a chuktee from thence; at the time Erculan and Raojee Kotnees first came to Sattara to the Maharaj, a chuktee from the Governor of Goa was brought for the Maharaj; no chuktee from the Maharaj went; three chuktees with Nago Deorao, and one chuktee with Erculan and Raojee Kotnees; in all, four chuktees may have come, so it occurs to my recollection.

13. On account of the Goa affair, what sums of money, ornaments, &c., were given by the Maharaj, and to whom; state this separately, with the names, as this may be known to

to you?—The particulars of the ornaments and presents, and cash for expenses, given by the Maharaj on account of the Goa affair, which occurred to my memory, have been specified in the (above) statement of eight paragraphs, and an entry may be forthcoming on the account book of Tejeeram, from which the minute detail will be known; I cannot orally recollect.

14. You have stated, "Information respecting the cash may appear on the account book of Tejeeram;" and you have stated above, "By means of Soopajee, rupees used to be paid to Tejeeram;" as to this, to whom did the rupees belong; who used to bring them, and who used to credit them at the shop of Tejeeram; state this fully?—As regards the question, to whom did the rupees belong, the rupees belonged to the Maharaj; in the account of Tejeeram, "through the means of Soopajee and Doordojee" appears, that is the name of Rowlojee Naik Kaskur; from the house of Rowlojee Naik, sometimes, Bhugwandass used to bring the rupees; sometimes Rowlojee used to bring them and pay them into Tejeeram's shop, and sometimes from the house of Rowlojee; Narrain Bhut and Nana Fatuk used to bring them; thus it is in my recollection. Dated 14 October 1837. This is a true statement, in my own handwriting.

Hurry Bulal Fatuk.

15. *Question.* You have stated in the (above) deposition, "Whatever total sum of money was given by the Maharaj for the Goa affair, I do not orally recollect, the particulars are in the account book of Tejeeram;" thus you have stated; as to this, an extract from the account book of Tejeeram, from Suvunt 1885 (A.D. 1828–29), ending with Suvunt 1892 (A.D. 1835–36), is now shown to you; look over it, and state whether the amounts credited through your hands to the several accounts are correct; and to whom did that money belong?—*Answer.* I have looked over the extract from the book now shown to me; this is true; the total amount during the eight years of rupees 53,939. 1. 2½. appearing in it is credited in the account book of Tejeeram; deduct from this,

9,707	-	3	Being the amount of the private funds credited to the accounts of the several persons respectively.
8,576	3	3½	Twice brought to account, being the transfers given mutually, and thus credited and debited.
18,284	-	2½	

Leaving a balance of rupees 35,655. 1.; these rupees came from the Maharaj Surkar, and these, as they are credited to the accounts of the several persons respectively, are correct; the total amounts for the eight years, with their names, are, rupees—

20,220	1	-	Pandoba Waced, youngest son of Nago Deorao, in whose name Nago Deorao caused this account to be opened.
10,506	3	-	Nana Hurry Fatuk, my son, the account in his name and in mine, inclusive.
2,514	-	-	Narrain Bhut Chitney.
2,116	-	-	Raojee Kotnees.
298	-	-	Balum Bhut Moongeykur.
35,655	1	-	

In this manner the credits are to each of the persons, which in all, for each of the years, are as follows:—

2,969	-	-	Suvunt 1885 (A.D. 1828–29).
847	3	-	Suvunt 1886 (A.D. 1829–30).
3,704	-	2	Suvunt 1887 (A.D. 1830–31).
3,274	-	-	Suvunt 1888 (A.D. 1831–32).
3,082	-	-	Suvunt 1889 (A.D. 1832–33).
1,724	2	2	Suvunt 1890 (A.D. 1833–34).
8,427	2	-	Suvunt 1891 (A.D. 1834–35).
11,626	1	-	Suvunt 1892 (A.D. 1835–36).
35,655	1	-	

Thus they have been credited. These items for the most part, referring to the account, I have stated from my recollection. Besides this account, the Maharaj, in my presence, gave ornaments and cash to Erculan, Raojee Kotnees, Balum Bhut, Rowlojee Naik, and others of the mundullee (party), which I have already mentioned in the above deposition; those items they took and carried away direct; those items are not included in this account.

16. Look at this account, and state the particulars as to whom the ornaments, shawls and necklaces, and other large items which are debited in it, were sent; for what purpose, and to whom were they delivered, and by whose means were they sent?—As to the shawls, necklaces and other valuable articles taken, Nago Deorao said to me that they were required to be given to Don Manoel and other persons at Goa, and for the most part, he took the articles with himself; some, which he sent for afterwards, were forwarded by the hands of Balkoba Kelkur, Dajee Waced, &c., as they appear in the accounts; in the Goa Prant, to whom, what articles were given, or what was done with them, I have no knowledge of; but what my son, Nana Fatuk, who had gone to Goa with Nago Deorao,

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told me, I have stated in the second paragraph of the (above) deposition; those given at Sattara in my presence, I have mentioned in the reply to the second question. Dated 23 October 1837, in my own handwriting.

Hurry Bulal Fatuk.

17. *Question.* Six papers, viz. from No. 17 to No. 22, are now shown to you; as to this, see in whose handwriting are those papers, and write and state this; and also in whose handwriting is that of No. 35?—*Answer.* I have looked at the papers, and recognized the handwriting as follows:—

Nos. 17, 18 & 19. These three papers are in the handwriting of Bhikajee Abbajee Bam.

Nos. 20 & 21. Both these letters are in my handwriting.

Nos. 22 & 35. Both these letters are in the handwriting of Narrain Bhut Chitney.

These seven letters I have looked at, and the handwriting which I have recognized I have stated.

18. Who is Bhikajee Abbajee Bam, where does he live, and whose servant is he; state this?—The Bam aforesaid is a servant of the Maharaj; he is employed on the duties of Shekdar, in the Kurrar Petta; he is an inhabitant of Sattara; he is a friend of mine and of Narrain Bhut Chitney. Dated 24 October 1837.

(Signed in my own handwriting.) *Hurry Bulal Fatuk.*

19. *Question.* “Nos. 20 and 21, both letters are in my handwriting;” thus you have stated; as to this, state what is the meaning of them?—*Answer.* Particulars of the letters:—1. As regards the contents of the letter, No. 20, Madhowrao Sirkey was introduced to Don Manoel on account of the plot with Goa by Nago Deorao; afterwards that the Waeed and Sirkey should come together to Sattara, so it was agreed upon; but the Waeed having come before, and having met the Maharaj, went away; the Sirkey followed; I and he having met, a conversation passed; these are the contents; and with Sopajee, that is, Rowlojee Naik, a conversation took place regarding the eight thousand rupees which the Maharaj had ordered to be given to Nago Deorao, to send a man with Don Manoel; these are the contents. 2. As regards the contents of the letter, No. 21, as the hoondees were stolen, Dajeeba Waeed was sent to Sattara by Nana Waeed; but, as the money had not been received at Tejeeram’s, “When from Rowlojee Naik the money comes, I will give it,” so Tejeeram said; afterwards the Waeed sent Balkoba Kelkur, and sent to say that the affair would be successful; upon which Tejeeram gave hoondels for 3,500; these were sent; such are the contents; that amount also came from Rowlojee Naik, and stands credited in the account book of Tejeeram.

Thus it is. Dated 25 October 1837, in my own handwriting.

(Signed in my own handwriting) *Hurry Bulal Fatuk.*

20. *Question.* Did you ever see this sikka and mortub which are now shown to you, and do you know any thing as regards them?—*Answer.* I never saw this sikka and mortub before; I see them to-day for the first time, and I do not know the case as regards them.

21. Did you ever see these papers in the Portuguese character, nine in number, which are now shown to you?—I never saw these papers before.

22. Of the papers in Mahratta, from No. 1 to No. 38, now shown to you, you have mentioned above the contents of two papers, viz. No. 20 and No. 21; but the remaining other thirty-six papers are now shown to you; look at them, and state in whose handwriting are they respectively?—I have looked at all the papers in the Mahratta characters; the handwritings of them are as follows:

1st. In the handwriting of my son, Nana Fatuk, there are nine papers, numbered 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14 and 25: nine papers.

2d. In the handwriting of Moro Punt Josee, there are twelve papers, numbered 2, 5, 10, 11, 26, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 36 and 37: twelve papers.

3d. In the handwriting of Bhikajee Abbajee Bam, there are three papers, numbered 17, 18 and 19.

4th. In the handwriting of Narrain Bhut Chitney, there are two papers, No. 22 and No. 35.

5th. In the handwriting of Tejeeram, two papers, No. 23 and No. 24.

6th. In the handwriting of Nago Deorao, one yad, No. 38.

7th. In my own handwriting, two papers, Nos. 20 and 21.

8th. I am not acquainted with the handwriting of the seven papers, numbered 1, 9, 15, 16, 27, 30 and 32: seven papers.

Thirty-eight papers. Thus the handwritings of the papers which I am acquainted with I have mentioned.

23. After looking at the papers, you have now stated respectively in whose handwriting they are; but state the matter of any of the papers which you may be aware of?—The papers respecting the matters which I heard of, &c. are—

1st. The paper, No. 8, is a Tuhnameh to the King of Portugal from the Maharaj; the matter regarding it I knew thus: Nana Waeed, in order to draw out the Tuhnameh, came to Sattara; at that time Nana Waeed said to me, “How is the Tuhnameh to be settled and given? to ascertain this from the Maharaj I have come;” thus he said: this circumstance is mentioned in the above deposition; but I did not see the Tuhnameh at that time.

2d. The letters, Nos. 10 and 11, near Shri, and at the end, have been completed by the hand of

of Nana Waeed ; I did not see either of these letters before I see them this day ; they have been completed in the handwriting of Nago Deorao.

3d. As regards the yad, No. 15, formerly Raojee Kotnees, who came to Sattara, said to me, "Don Manoel, by way of instruction, has made and given a yad for the Maharaj," so he said ; "but I did not see that yad at that time ; I see it now ; it is of the same nature as Raojee Kotnees mentioned, and the Kotnees explained in my presence to the Maharaj."

4th. At the end of the letter, No. 22, there are two lines in the handwriting of Tejeeram.

5th. The letter, No. 25, is in the handwriting of Nana Fatuk ; but the handwriting of the last concluding two lines and a half is not that of Nana Fatuk.

Thus the matter regarding the papers, which I am aware of, I have stated.

24. The letter, No. 18, is written by Narrain Bhut Chitney to Nana Waeed, in which, "For the Maharaj ; writing a letter, give it there to the Mookh ; here the matter has been intimated ;" so it is written ; whose instruction did Nago Deorao take that to be ; state this, as it may be in your recollection ?—It was the instruction of the Maharaj ; so Nago Deorao understood it ; and so it appears to me.

25. To Nago Deorao, if any order of the Maharaj was to be sent, to whom did the Maharaj use to communicate it, and who used to write to Nago Deorao ?—Generally the Maharaj used to communicate it to Rowlojee Naik, and Rowlojee Naik used to mention it to any one of us three, Nana Fatuk, the Chitney, and myself, whomsoever he met ; and sometimes, in presence of Rowlojee Naik, the Maharaj personally intimated it to any one of us three who might then be present, and that order either of the two, Nana Fatuk or Narrain Bhut Chitney, used to write and send to Nana Waeed, and going into the Konkan they used to communicate the order to Nana Waeed.

Dated 26 October 1837, in my own handwriting.

(Signed in my own handwriting) *Hurry Bulal Fatuk.*

26. *Question.* Look at your deposition, and remember and state how many times you had meetings with the Maharaj for the affair of Goa, and who were present on those occasions ?—*Answer.* First, as stated in the third paragraph, when it was resolved upon to bring Erculan and Raojee Kotnees, I had a meeting with the Maharaj ; on that occasion Rowlojee Naik, my son, Nana Fatuk, and Dinkur Rao Nana Mohitey were present. 2. (As adverted to) in the fourth paragraph, when Erculan and Raojee Kotnees came, I had an interview with the Maharaj ; on that occasion the Senaputtee, Dinkur Rao Mohitey, Rowlojee Naik, Erculan, Raojee Kotnees and myself were present. 3. (As referred to) in the fifth paragraph and seventh question, at the time Raojee Kotnees and Nago Deorao had the interview with the Maharaj, I was present ; and the Senaputtee, Dinkur Rao Mohitey, Raojee Kotnees, Nago Deorao, Narrain Bhut Chitney, Rowlojee Naik and myself, these were present. 4. (As mentioned) in the sixth paragraph, when the Maharaj told me to tell Nago Deorao to introduce Madhowrao Sirkey to Don Manoel—that was my fourth visit ; on that occasion the Senaputtee, Dinkur Rao Nana Mohitey, Rowlojee Naik, Madhowrao Sirkey, Narrain Bhut Chitney and myself were present. 5. (As stated) in the tenth paragraph, when Nago Deorao had the meeting with the Maharaj in the month of Kartick, Sukey 1757 (October, November 1835), I was in company with him ; this was my fifth visit ; on that occasion the Senaputtee, Dinkur Rao, Rowlojee Naik, Nago Deorao and myself were present. 6. I had four or five other interviews with the Maharaj for the affair of Goa, so I recollect ; but for what particular purpose, I do not remember. Having looked at the deposition, and having remembered, whatever has occurred to my recollection I have stated.

27. State how often and how many letters of the Governor Sahib did any one deliver to the Maharaj in your presence ?—The particulars regarding the letters of Don Manoel (Governor), delivered to the Maharaj in my presence, are :—1. In charge of Erculan and Raojee Kotnees there was a letter of the Governor put up in a bag, which they delivered to the Maharaj in my presence ; that I saw. 2. When Nago Deorao and Raojee Kotnees came in 1757 (A.D. 1835–36), there was a letter put up in a bag, which in my presence Nago Devrao delivered to the Maharaj ; that I saw. 3. When Nago Deorao came to ask the Maharaj how the articles of the Tuhnameh were to be written, then he may have delivered a letter of the Governor to the Maharaj ; I did not accompany him ; Nago Deorao told me this, and so it occurs to my memory.

The above is a true statement, under date the 26th October 1837.

(Signed in my own handwriting) *Hurry Bulal Fatuk.*

28. *Question.* You have stated, in the reply to the fourteenth question, "that from the house of Rowlojee sometimes Bhugwandass used to bring rupees ; sometimes Rowlojee Naik used to bring them himself and pay them ; and sometimes Narrain Bhut and Nana Fatuk used to bring them ;" so it is stated ; as to this, state distinctly, did you or did you not, yourself, ever bring any rupees from the house of Rowlojee Naik ?—*Answer.* In company with the persons named above, who used to bring these rupees, I went sometimes to the house of Rowlojee Naik to bring rupees also.

Dated 10 November 1837.

(Signed in my own handwriting) *Hurry Bulal Fatuk.*

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Essajee Ramkrashney* alias *Raojee Kotnees*, Inhabitant of Araba, Talooka Pedney, Prant Goa, now at Sattara; Soor Sun Suman Sallaseen Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1837).

1. NAGO DEORAO first came into the Konkan, in what year I do not remember, about the month of Chytru (March-April). He was accompanied by one, by name Atmaram Bhut. These both came to Chiklee in the Bardesh prant; I had been there; then I met them there. He (Nago Deorao) said, "I am about to visit Goa; introduce me to some one of the Surkaree people." I said, "On your coming there, some one will be found." So I spoke. Afterwards I went to Rybunder for two days. From thence I went, for my own business, to Mhardaoe, where the Mimsoob of my prant had gone. After that, Nago Deorao did not go to Goa from the Bardesh prant; from what village he returned I did not know. Atmaram Bhut having gone to Rybunder, met, by means of some one, a doctor who was there, by name Erculan. I was, however, at Mhardowl. From thence, after two months, I came to Rybunder; then I went to the house of Erculan, with whom I was on terms of friendship. Then he said, "One person named Atmaram Bhut came here." He said, "I have come from Shri Swamee, and I intend to meet the Mookh (Viceroy); therefore introduce me to some person enjoying the favour of the Mookh." I answered, "There is a Hindoo doobhasee (interpreter); meet him." "It is good." Having said so, he went away. As soon as he (Erculan) said so, I said, "This is one of the two who met me at Chiklee." After this conversation had passed, I came away.

2. About three or four years afterwards, Nago Deorao again came; who accompanied him, I do not remember. I was then at home; it was the rainy season. The year I do not recollect. He came to my house, and said to me, "Do you come to Goa; I intend to meet the Mookh (Viceroy)." I asked him, "For what purpose?" Then (he answered) "In order that the Swamee's influence may obtain in the Goa districts he came here; then the Vishnow Brahmins treated him irreverently, therefore I want a person who can procure me access to the Mookh." I then replied, "When you first came, Atmaram Bhut met Erculan; meet him." He said, "Introduce me to him; but you should positively come." I said, "I am obliged to go about for my own business, therefore I have no leisure to come." Then he said, "If our affair commences here, I intend to remain in this prant; then, for our purposes, we require some one trustworthy like yourself. For our business, you will not have to go about; you should give information somewhere, and give me introduction if I require it. I will give 500 or 600 rupees per annum." I said, "Whether your purpose may or may not be effected, as I may be required to expend upwards of 600 rupees at Goa per annum for the family, if you give me 600 rupees I will come." He said, "I will pay 600 rupees." After this, from thence he proceeded to Rybunder. I went to Rybunder and effected a meeting between Ercul and him; Ercul said to him, "Of the Governor Sahib, who has now come, there is Moogdum, with whom I am acquainted. I will introduce you to him; but the people of your country cannot be relied upon. For nothing they mention some one's name, and they speak one thing first; and when an acquaintance has taken place, they speak profusely. This is not, however, a Hindoo Durbar. Here it is necessary to speak moderately what is true; if otherwise, you will be called a fool." Nago Deorao then said, "I am not a Bhut of that sort; I am a respectable person; I have been a physician to the Shreemunt (Peishwa) from my ancestors. I was a sirdar of 500 horse at Ahmedabad; I am a relative of the Shreemunt. My father commanded great influence with the Shreemunt. After the Shreemunt went away, I was a sirdar of the same body of horse, under the English Bahadoor. Afterwards I gave it (the service) up. When I am assured that you will introduce me to the Viceroy, I will have the Swamee satisfy you, and I will meet him honourably." Thus he spoke to a great length. Erculan then said, "I will introduce you; you must let me be satisfied by the Swamee." A conversation having thus passed, Nago Deorao returned by way of Warree into the Desh.

3. After about five or six months, he (Nago Deorao) came again. He was accompanied by Nana Fatuk, who was sent back from Araba, and brought a Brahmin, said to be from the Swamee. He said, verbally, "Nago Deorao is a confidential person on our part." He, accordingly, going to Rybunder, met Erculan, and said to me, "Establish confidence in him." I said to Erculan, "Introduce him to Moogdum*. What is there with you and with him, as regards the business. He promises to requite your obligations. What is your intention?" Afterwards, communications having taken place between him (Ercul) and Nago Deorao, he (Ercul) introduced him (Nago Deorao) to Moogdum†, named Joowan Coorae, to whom a pair of red shawls and a surpolee (a kind of chain for necks, &c.) worth 250 rupees, purchased of Erculan, were given by him (Nago Deorao), and he wished to meet the Mookh (Viceroy). Then he (Moogdum) said, "In the course of 8 or 15 days I will effect a meeting; stop." Then he (Nago Deorao) stayed at Rybunder. After this, he (Moogdum) introduced him to the Governor Sahib. Then, on the occasion of the interview, he took with him a pair of white shawls, one square shawl, one pearl necklace, worth about 600 rupees,

* For Moogdum, read Moogdum-more.

† Moogdum is the name of the situation. The person's name was Joowan Coorae.

600 rupees, one kulgee, worth about 200 or 250, being, in all, worth about 1,100 rupees. I was in the room of Moogdum. From thence he went up-stairs and gave the presents. He was accompanied by Erculan, as interpreter. There he delivered a thely (a letter in a bag), and said, by word of mouth, "I have to communicate the affair of the Swamee, as also that of the Raja of Sattara. These affairs are to be mentioned; therefore an interview for four Ghutkas should be allowed; whenever it may be directed, I will call." He (the Viceroy) then answered, "Whatever may be the matter must come in writing; no verbal communication can be allowed." Thus much the conference passed; so Erculan said.

4. Eight or ten days afterwards, Moogdum gave an answer to the thely; taking it, he (Nago Deorao) proceeded to Pedney. I continued at Rybunder for my own business. Afterwards a horse was taken and presented to the Viceroy. On that occasion, whether or not there was Nana Fatuk, I do not recollect; but during the time Nago Deorao lodged at Rybunder, he (Nana Fatuk) was with him. Then Erculan and myself asked him as to the nature of the affair, on the part of the Raja of Sattara. Then he (Nago Deorao) asked the name of the King of Portugal. "When papers, after being prepared, come from thence, I will show them;" so he said. I then asked, without Erculan being present, "What is the business?" Then, "A body of 25,000 Europeans is required; give them. After the whole country will have come under our rule, we will give the pay, and afterwards we will employ the pultans (battalions) in our service. Letters about this are to come; when they come, I will have a meeting." Then I said, "In this sounstan (state) this thing will not be countenanced, and a dislike will be taken; it however depends on your pleasure. Whatever has occurred to me, I have communicated to you." After this, I returned home.

5. Nago Deorao continued at Rybunder: afterwards, as the letters came, one in Hindoo character, and one in Portuguese, which were shown to Erculan, he got very angry, and said, "This was the very thing I first mentioned to you. Such treasonable designs no Hindoo people are permitted to communicate to this Durbar." He (Nago Deorao) said to him, "The Mookh has given directions to show whatever the matter is, by means of letters, therefore, whatever our case, I will show." Then he (Erculan) said, "Ask only for a body of troops, if it can be given. As to the other paragraph regarding service, and that territory will be given, and that their country will be rescued, from this your ruin will be the consequence." Till that time, as that Erculan believed that his (Nago Deorao's) letters had come from the Desh, he said, "Procure other letters, without writing any particulars;" so it was settled. After keeping those letters for two days, he (Nago Deorao) took out another letter, and, after preparing the letter, and putting it in a bag, he wished to have a meeting. When he so informed Erculan, he entertained a doubt; I was at home. He gave the letters to Moogdum, and said to him, "Should not this matter be approved of, I have some other matter; but I desire his friendship, so make a supplication to the Mookh;" and he gave a ring to Moogdum, worth about 70 rupees. I came from home. Then Erculan said to me, "A doubt appears to me as regards his letters, for, as the first letter contained a long series of articles, I got angry; then he laid them aside, and, as I told him to make one proposal, a letter, together with a seal on it, was prepared in the course of two days; from this, nothing can be understood: he should be but little relied upon." Upon that a doubt occurred to me. I once asked Nago Deorao. "The first papers, which were very lengthy, were set apart, and afterwards, other papers were drawn out and given;" so Erculan said. "How has this happened?" He answered, "Erculan got angry on their account; then they were kept back, and others were given." Upon this I asked, "How were the seals attached?" Then, with seals attached to them, more papers had been brought from Sattara; so he replied, and said, "If any doubt has occurred on this account to Erculan, you should remove it; I will not speak anything untruly about this."

6. After this I went to Mhardowl, where Nago Deorao came, after 15 days, to see the fair of the Deo there. He met me there, and then said, "Moogdum brought, and gave (me) a reply; no further interview took place. The reply which has been returned is not favourable. The business cannot be done. Thus it has been returned." I asked him, "Who told you this?" Then, "Having opened the thely (letter in a bag), which I have left at the lodgings, I saw it. Putting it to rights, I intend to send it; do not you mention this thing to any one." I said, "Why should I do so?" Afterwards, having visited Rybunder, he came to Pedney. From thence Nana Fatuk proceeded into the Desh. On my coming to Rybunder, from Mhardole, Erculan informed me thus: "The business cannot be done; thus an answer was returned, and the yad was thrown back. Where Moogdum threw it is not known; Moogdum gave the reply himself;" so he told me. Afterwards Nago Deorao remained at Pedney, and came to Rybunder after some time; then he was accompanied by Nana Fatuk and Narrain Bhut Chitney, who were at his lodgings at Rybunder; afterwards they returned to the Desh. After that, Nago Deorao also returned to the Desh. I commissioned him for some clothes for myself, and also Nana Fatuk and Narrain Bhut Chitney, when they had come; then clothes to the value of 500 or 600 rupees were sent. Some months after, Nago Deorao came into the Konkan, as also Narrain Bhut and Nana Fatuk. At that time these two recovered the value of the clothes sent by them, and some balance which remained, having been transferred to Nago Deorao, the whole was recovered; they both returned to the Desh.

7. Nago Deorao remained there. Sometimes he stayed for one or two months in Goa, at Rybunder, and was in the habit of meeting Moogdum; and having given one or two letters, he met the Governor Sahib. I asked him as to the nature of his purpose. "Then, I intend to try to contract for the zukat, of which procure me a contract: for this purpose, unless an order be given from the head (Portugal), this cannot be done." So the Governor says.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

"Then, in order to get an answer from thence, and to give or take such letters; so I have arranged." So he spoke. Not only Erculan used to go as an interpreter, but also some Hindoos of that place used to go. Nago Deorao had no chair there. After that, he said to Erculan, "As you have a suspicion about myself, I will show you my honesty; come to the Desh." He said, "Without leave, how can I come?" Therefore, "Send Erculan; medicines are required." Thus he gave a letter; the answer from thence was, "At present he is gone to Damaun, on duty. On his return from thence leave will be granted." Thus it was given. He therefore stayed two months, after which Erculan returned. He made an application, and obtained two months' leave, and Nago Deorao, as well as Erculan, asked me to come.

Original defective.

8. Accordingly, Erculan proceeded to Meeruj; I followed him, and Nago Deorao came after me. He met me at Neepanee. He said, "Go on, I will come there; Nana Fatuk will meet you." From thence I came to Meeruj, where I met Erculan: he and myself came to Pallee, and stopped there one day. Afterwards Nana Fatuk, Narain Bhut Chitney, and Tejeeram, paid us a visit there; and having told us to come to Sattara, they came away. From thence we came to a village, in the evening, and Erculan, while on the way, went away, saying that he was going to Waee. Then, in the evening, Nana Fatuk and Narain Bhut Chitney came, where I had taken up my lodgings, and said, "Why have you sent Erculan away?" So they very mournfully said, and the Fatuk took me to his house in Sattara. As Erculan had gone on a visit to Waee, people were sent to bring him. He came next day. He was kept outside the town, and Nana Fatuk brought him home at night. Then Rowlogie Naik was met there. Hurry Punt Fatuk and Rowlogie Naik, having taken Erculan and myself with them, went into the Raja's warra (palace), and seated us there in a room. Afterwards a light was brought. After that the Raja, the Senaputtee, and Dinkur Rao came. Those three persons, together with Rowlajee Naik, Hurry Punt Fatuk, Erculan, and myself, there were seven persons. Then the Raja asked as to the nature of the principles of the Goa Government, and whether Nago Deorao was there. So he asked. Then, "He is there," and Erculan explained the state of the whole of the affairs there, and said, "Nago Deorao has witnessed it; Nago Deorao asserts that he is on this part (the Raja's), therefore I have afforded him such assistance as I could." On such conference having passed, the Raja observed, "You have done right; he will compensate your obligation; he is ours. Assist him as you may be able. I have nothing further to request: return to-morrow." Having said so, he got up, and went in and gave by the hand of Hurry Punt, a gold chain to Erculan, of about 35 tolas weight, and one to myself, weighing about 27 tolas. I then said, "I have not come to take any gold chains; Erculan is a Government servant. I have come in company with him." Nago Deorao spoke to me; that in giving you an employment suitable to you, there would be no failure. In consequence of his so speaking to me I have come. As soon as Hurry Punt intimated this to the Raja, he came to the door, and said, "At present accept what is given to you. Here the employments are limited; no new one occurs. It will be procured after some time; no matter." Further than this nothing was said. "Tell Nago Deorao to continue to stop there," so he said; and some little gold, for Nago Deorao and the remainder of his party, was given to Hurry Punt. What was its weight I do not know. When Hurry Punt returned home with me, he brought it. Erculan, from thence, repaired to his lodgings, and set out in the morning for Meeruj.

9. After that I remained there for four days. One day Rowlogie Naik came there, and in order to give it to Moogdum, offered to give me, by means of Nana Fatuk, a surpunch to the value of 200 or 250 rupees. "Give it to Nana; he will give it in charge of Erculan." On my so telling him he gave it in charge of Nana Fatuk. Once, at night, Nana took me to the house of the Senaputtee, where no conversation passed. "You should go away to-morrow—do not stop there;" so he said. Then Nana Fatuk brought me to the lodgings and gave me a shella and turban, said to have been from the Senaputtee, valued at about 50 rupees, and gave me a ring to give to Erculan worth about 20 rupees. Afterwards I set off for Meeruj, when I met Nago Deorao at Kodowly; I informed him of everything. He told me to stop at Meeruj, and that he would come there. I then proceeded to Meeruj, where I met Erculan; I gave him the ring. From thence he started to go home. I stopped 15 days at Meeruj, after which Nago Deorao came there. From thence we were proceeding by the way of Gohak, when Nana Fatuk, Narain Bhut, and Tejeeram came to Gohak. After staying there for two days in consequence of there being an account to be settled respecting some dealings which passed through the medium of Nana Fatuk, Nago Deorao and they all returned back. Then he gave into my charge a pearl necklace of a low value, being about 125 rupees, and told me to keep it by me until he returned. Nana Fatuk delivered there to him the sirpench, which he said he would sell and get a horse for Moogdum. After this he returned back. I went home by way of Shapoor in the month of Ashad (June or July); in what year I do not remember.

10. About a year after or upwards, Nago Deorao came into the Konkan. He used to stop either at Rybunder or somewhere in the Pedney Mahal. The mundallee (party) who accompanied him were in the habit of proceeding to and from the Desh. While he was there he gave a horse to Moogdum. Then he took from me the pearl necklace which he had deposited with me; then Dageeba Waed was with him. Many persons of his mundallee (party) used to come and go. He also once came to the Desh, and returned there in the course of two months. Afterwards, in 1835, about the month of January or February, a ship arrived from Portugal, by which a prefect arrived. The administration was made over to him. Afterwards a dispute having arisen amongst the Surdur mandallee, the prefect went to

to Bombay. The former Viceroy Sahib went to Vingoorla. When the Lord Sahib (Lord Clare), the Governor of Bombay, visited Punjeem, Nago Deorao was there; and after this he got a letter for him from the Viceroy Sahib, which I saw. After the Viceroy Sahib went to Vengoorla, Nago Deorao said, "Now it is of no use my remaining here; I am going to the Desh; I will, by some means or other, pay up your arrears; I will not stay any further, therefore the annual allowance promised you will not be continued." I said to him, "It is right; pay me, by some means or other, the arrears due to me by you for the last six years, as I shall have to provide for the expenses of a marriage this year in my house." He said, "Come to the Desh, then I will pay them." Afterwards, having visited Vengoorla, he returned to the Desh. At that time there was a great disturbance at Goa.

11. Afterwards I came to the Desh in the month of Falgoon (March 1835). Then I met Nago Deorao at Sunkeshwer, and he said to me, "Accompany me onwards to Sattara, there I will manage to get for you articles of dress, &c." I said to him that I wanted to return immediately. He then said, "To go and come from thence one month will be taken; you will reach home by the end of Chytru (April)." Upon this I set off and came along with Nago Deorao to Revunsidh. Having stayed there for two days he came onwards to Kodowly, to the house of Moro Punt; I accompanied him; then the month of Chytru (April) commenced. From thence I came to the house of Narain Bhut Chitney, in Sattara. Hurry Punt went there (to Kodowly), and from thence Nago Deorao came to Sattara at night, and lodged in the house of Narain Bhut. At that time Narain Bhut was sick. Nago Deorao went out at night. I slept in the house of Narain Bhut. After that, at midnight, Rowlojee Naik came and roused Narain Bhut. He awakened me and brought me from within, where I had been asleep, and "Rowlojee Naik has come to call you; go with him;" so he said. As I was at that time unwell, I said I could not go at that time. "There you will not be long detained; go and return immediately." Having said so, Rowlojee Naik took me and went into the warra (Raja's palace). There were in a room the Raja, the Senaputtee, Dinkar Rao, Nago Deorao, and Hurry Punt Fatuk; there I went. Then I was asked, "Where is the one who has recently come to Goa? Where is the former Viceroy, and is he to remain or go?" I then said, "The one recently come has gone to Bombay; the former Viceroy, when I came, was at the Vengoorla. When an answer comes from Bombay, then he will go; so I heard at the time of my coming. I did not go to Vengoorla." After this Nago Deorao said, "He is to stop further one month, or a month and a half. As requested, a person is to be sent with him." Then I was asked, "Will Erculan go, or how?" I answered, "He is a family man; whether or not he will go cannot be known." Upon this Nago Deorao said, "He will go. It is right." Thus a conference having passed, I was dismissed. Nago Deorao and Hurry Punt stayed behind; I came to my lodgings. After four or six ghutkas Nago Deorao came. He brought some rupees; what was the amount I did not come to know. He stopped for the following day for dinner at the house of Narain Bhut. Afterwards I said to him in the evening, "I am in haste to go; send me away." Then he said, "My whole business is not effected; I have taken 600 rupees for you; take them from Tejeeram; purchase those clothes through the agency of Narain Bhut. Afterwards I will arrange it in some way or other." He showed me a ring, which was given for the purpose of being presented to the Viceroy Sahib; its value was within 150 rupees. He gave it to me to be returned, saying it was not worthy of being presented to him (Viceroy), and went to the house of Hurry Punt Fatuk at night to dine. From thence he went to Kodowly.

12. No sooner had it happened thus than I understood he had ruined me, and that he intended not to give me my money, as promised, next day. I heard that Nago Deorao had taken 4,000 rupees. As he directed 600 to be given to me, I said to Narain Bhut, "I am going; who will give me clothes for nothing? Having assured me, he brought me as far as this, now I am ruined." He said, "I am sick, but I will go out for you and effect a meeting with you." Afterwards he took me on a visit next day; Rowlojee Naik, Hurry Punt Fatuk, and Narain Bhut took me with them. An interview took place in a room in the warra (Raja's palace); I then represented to the Raja thus: "With Nago Deorao I exerted as much as in my power. I have received from him nearly what was promised for one year; at present there are weddings at my house; saying that he would settle the question here, he brought me here, and offers to give me 600 rupees; of what use will that sum be to me?" Then he (the Raja) said, "The business there appears to be wholly neglected. A great expense has been incurred. I shall wait for a year more. Even if, after that, the purpose be effected, I do not want it; now there is no business at Goa. When the Viceroy goes Erculan will go, or else some one else should be sent, and Nago Deorao should return immediately; he should not stop there. The promise of 600 rupees given to you is not known here; he has been taking cash from time to time for expenses." I said, "The purpose does not depend upon me; I assisted Nago Deorao as far as possible, and I was formerly told face to face to assist him: He is ours. I in consequence rendered my assistance. His expenses were considerable. Though he may have taken any money, it does not follow that he gave it to me; what I have received I have stated. It is not so that the Surkar made terms with me; but that he has treated me in this manner, to make this known and go, I have made this application." Then it was said (by the Raja), "Your rupees will be paid you as it may be convenient; at present it is inconvenient; do not be terrified." Narain Bhut then said, "As he is at present labouring under an inconvenience, he has made the supplication. Even if the rupees be lost, he is not such a person as to make any supplication." Then it was again said, "Purchase clothes, &c. for him, then after four or six months it will be arranged." After this I gave the ring which Nago Deorao

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had given to me, and said, "This ring is not worthy of being presented; that person is returning to his own country, and this ring is not approved of to make a present of." Upon that, that ring was taken and again thrown to me, and the Raja said, "I will direct Rowlojee Naik; he will settle the business; give accordingly to Nago Deorao, and tell him to go quickly." I then returned to my lodgings, and next day proceeded to Kodowly, and said to Nago Deorao, "I had an interview; then I spoke about the ring; then the ring was given to me, and what Rowlojee Naik would give; taking it I was to give it to you, and you should go there quickly, and sending some one with him (the Viceroy of Goa), you should return. Now there was no business here, so I was instructed to inform you. When the ring was thrown back to me, Narain Bhut Chitney said to me that it was given to me, and that the remaining amount of my annual allowance will be paid; so he told me in the presence." Thus I said to Nago Deorao, and "The pressure on me cannot be removed by 600 rupees. Tell me what should be done about this." At that time Hurry Punt Fatuk and Teejeram had come there. Hurry Punt Fatuk and Nago Deo having spoken privately to each other, said to Teejeram, "Give him 1,400 rupees, and purchase any articles of dress which may be required; he will repay them; if not I will discharge them afterwards;" so he said. After that Nago Deorao went to Revunsidh.

13. I remained at Sattara; then I took from Teejeram a hoondie of 1,000 rupees, and sent it home. Nago Deorao then sent again a letter from Revunsidh to Teejeram, to the effect that the hoondie given (sent) has been delivered. "Give the remaining rupees to Dajeeba Waeed, and give the articles of dress on his account." Then Teejeram took up on my security clothes from Marwarrees, &c.; and becoming responsible to them he gave me clothes to the amount of 2,000 rupees on my own account. At that time I was 20 days at Sattara. Rowlojee Naik once came to the house of Narain Bhut. After having spoken something to Narain Bhut, he at the time of his departure said to me, "You should manage to go soon; meet me at the time of your departure." I met Govind Rao one day; I had brought him a present of a sword having a brass scabbard, having bought it for 40 rupees, and also wax candles worth five rupees. These were given him, and Narain Bhut Chitney said (to him), "He is desirous to have your friendship;" and I said, "Find me some employment in this durbar." Then he said, "Here an employment of 15 rupees per mensem at most can be had; of what use is that to you? If it was in my power I would not fail to serve any one. Come to dine at my house." I hesitated to go to dine. Then Narain Bhut said, "In the story which is over the shop of Teejeram he will dine." After having dined in that story, at night I went to Govind Rao's; then having taken me up-stairs he gave me a shella, turban, and a sugrey; the shella and turban were worth about 30 rupees, and the sugrey about 10 rupees. These were given, and he said, "Had there been any employment in my hands I would not have refused you." Afterwards I returned to my lodgings. Afterwards, once at night, at two ghutkas, Rowlojee Naik having come to Teejeram's house where I had been seated, and saying that I should come to the house of the Senaputtee, he took me from thence. As soon as we went there the Senaputtee said, "You should go away in the course of to-morrow; do not stop here; so a message has come to me from the Swaree (Raja), therefore go to-morrow; do not stop at all." Having so told me I was dismissed. Next day Rowlojee Naik delivered to me a gope (a chain for the neck) and one chundruhar (a necklace made of bits of gold for women), weighing all about 45 tolas of gold, in presence of Hurry Punt Fatuk and Narain Bhut Chitney, and said, "These two things give in charge of Nago Deorao." After this Hurry Punt Fatuk said, "The Viceroy may have set off; retain the things here; if he be there, let it be known. Accordingly the things will be sent." Upon this the gope was kept with Teejeram, and the chundruhar was given with me.

14. I then set out and went to Revunsidh. I was accompanied by Dajeeba Waeed and Balkoba. From thence Nago Deorao and myself went to Sunkeshwur together. From thence I went forward. Nago Deorao followed me. At that time the former Viceroy Sahib, who had embarked in a ship at Vengoorla and set off, having landed at some port, came to reside at Panjim. Three persons became governors separately. After this, having sent a man, the gope was brought from Teejeram, and Nago Deorao said to me, "Keep with you both the articles, bringing Mhadowrow Sirkey, who is at Warree; they will be given by his hands;" so he said. Afterwards a disturbance on the part of the prefect took place at the Thana which is at Turkhole, where a body of troops having marched, took the Thana. That disturbance was serious. My father had gone there on duty by order of the Government. Then while on duty, being charged with having sided with the prefect, he was kept in confinement in the month of Jest (May-June). Afterwards I laboured under that misfortune. Nago Deorao having visited Goa in the month of Ashad (June-July), came again into the Pedney Mahal in the month of Shravan (July-August). I was not at home. Afterwards, in the month of Bhadrupud (August-September), Madhowrow Sirkey came to Goa on a visit to the Tirth (sacred stream) for performing an ablution. Then Nago Deorao came to Rybunder, and took both the things from me and a pair of shawls which I had brought at the time I took the clothes, and also some other clothes worth 400 rupees, promising to repay me the value at Teejeram's shop; taking that pair of shawls with him, and taking Madhowrow Sirkey to Panjim, he introduced him to Moogdum, gave there the pair of shawls, and said, "This is a relation of the Raja of Sattara; as you are proceeding to Portugal, the friendship should not be forgotten. He has been deputed to mention this to the Viceroy Sahib." Having taken him up-stairs he introduced him to the Viceroy Sahib; then he said, "I am about to go on shipboard to take my departure. There is one month's

month's time for my departure; present my best salaams." Thus much only a conversation passed; so Nago Deorao informed me. At that time I was not there.

15. Afterwards, Madhowrow Sirkey having obtained from me 115 rupees at Rybunder, gave me a letter requesting the amount to be paid by the shop of Tejeeram, and he set off to proceed to Warree. Afterwards Nago Deorao also came. I was at Mhardowl. Afterwards, in the month of Asvin (October), the Munsoob came into the Pedney Mahal. I then came with him. At that time, having said that there was no fault with my father, he released him. Nago Deorao set off for the Desh in the same month of Asvin (October). Afterwards my father having had an attack of palsy, was confined to bed. I was engaged in procuring remedies, &c. for him. In the month of Kirtik (November) Narain Bhut Chitney and Tejeeram came to Warree; from thence they came to my house, and set out in the month of Mirgsirh (December) to proceed to the Desh. Narain Bhut said there, "Out of the demand against you of Tejeeram, I will repay 1,400 rupees." Afterwards, as there was a vow of my father to Shri Padwarree, I, along with Narain Bhut and Tejeeram, came to Shri Padwarree, and having conducted them to Meeruj, I returned back. Then I met Nago Deorao at Sunkeshwer. There he said, "Out of your money 1,500 rupees have been sent into the shop." I said "You owe me for the clothes and the pair of shawls 500 or 600 rupees with this, together with some part of the balance due to me; you should have made me free from Tejeeram's debt, but you have not done so; however, give an order on him." Then he said, "At the time the hoondie of 1,000 was given, 600 rupees were given you, and for the rest transfers were given you on some people; recover the amount from them." I then set out to proceed homewards. Nago Deorao also accompanied me unto the Konkan. A robbery took place on the way, during which hoondies of 4,000 rupees were lost; so he told me, and sent Dajeeba again into the Desh. When he (Nago Deorao) came to the Desh before, he had left with me the two articles which he had taken from me at Rybunder; having brought and delivered to me a letter of Hurry Punt Fatuk, requesting that the two articles might be given to Nago Deorao, he took them from me. I said to him, "As I was told to deliver them to you, I gave them first to you; you deposited them with me, therefore there is no need of a further letter." He answered, "Lest you should entertain a suspicion, I brought a further letter." I threw that letter to him. Afterwards I was suffering from anxiety on account of the indisposition of my father. At the same time, as it was requisite, after paying up the public revenue, frequently to render an account to the Munsoob of the arrears of revenue, having been paid, it was necessary for me frequently to go where the Munsoob might be. After this Nago Deorao did not go to Goa; he took up his lodgings at Araba; from thence he proceeded to Warree in the month of Falgoon (March 1836). I was then absent from home. I was at Peechawlee. After that he did not meet me.

16. My father getting worse day by day, departed this life in the month of Jest (June). At that time Narain Bhut Chitney, who had come to Warree, came there to meet me. From a dislike of worldly concerns, I prepared to go to Bombay. Then Narain Bhut Chitney said, "I am about to go home; you will suffer much trouble to proceed through the Konkan during the rains. Go by way of Poonah." I accordingly fixed my intention. Narain Bhut said, "After going to Warree and meeting Nago Deorao, I will join you on the way." After this, having visited Warree, he met me on the way. I and he came to Sattara together in the month of Ashad (July). While on the way he said to me, "Nago Deorao has said that the Viceroy has gone; that no person was sent with him; that some person must be sent; that one of his companions has remained; that if a person be given with him he will go there; that he is sick, and that when he is recovered he will come on a visit; so he has desired me to inform the Raja. I will accordingly inform him." I answered, "Do you inform him, if necessary; on my having an interview I will not speak on past matters. I shall not be able hereafter to go about with Nago Deorao. By reasons of my family concerns I shall not be able to move out." Thus a conversation passed. "I have not received what was agreed upon. How Nago Deorao will give, that you will know." Thus I spoke to him on the subject of my family concerns. Afterwards, during a conference which took place between Narain Bhut, Hurry Punt Fatuk and myself, I said to Hurry Punt, "Since Nago Deorao went from hence he has not at all visited Goa. He was for about two months at Araba without meeting me; he went to Warree, and he behaves to me with suspicion. At the time of my coming Nago Deorao did not meet me, and I am suffering from my own misfortune; my father being dead, I have no patron now. In order to restore peace to my mind, I will stop in Bombay for some time, if I should gain there the friendship of some sowcar. I will try to export some merchandize to Goa." When this conversation passed, he (Hurry Punt) said, "I will effect a meeting for you with the Raja. As your father is dead, something will be given you for expenses." Four days after that he said to me, "100 rupees are given for you, and you are directed to go." I said, "It is right." Four or six days after, "Go with Rowlojee Naik; he will effect a meeting;" so he told me. When I was seated in the shop of Tejeeram, in the evening, just then Rowlojee came. I went along with him, when he took me to Dinkur Rao's house, and seated me there. In a short time the Swaree of the Raja came there. There were Dinkur Rao and Rowlojee Naik; these two only. The Raja asked, "Has the former Viceroy taken his departure?" I answered, "He departed in the month of Magh (February)." "Where is Nago Deorao?" so he inquired. "He is at Warree; he has not met me for four months." So I answered. "Has or has not any person been sent with the Viceroy?" so he questioned. I then said, "I was in trouble on account of my father's illness. At the time Nago Deorao met him I

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was not at Goa; but of any person's having gone, I do not know." "Where is Erculan?" so he (the Raja) asked. Then, "He is at Damaun. I am going to Bombay; as my father died, I have come away from a dislike of worldly concerns. If any sowcar at Bombay join in friendship with me, I will follow some trade. After meeting Nago Deorao, Narain Bhut has come. Nago Deorao has been laid up with sickness." So I said. After this the Raja said, "Leave is given you; you may go." Having said so, he retired. Rowlojee brought me, and conducted me to the shop.

17. After this, Narain Bhut and Hurry Punt Fatuk met me, and I heard the news of the death of Nago Deorao. I prepared to set off for Bombay. After this, Narain Bhut, feeling it ill that nothing was given me, detained me for 15 days more. After this he took me once into the warra (Raja's palace); there the Senaputtee and Dinkur Rao was present. There the Raja said, "If Erculan be disposed to go with the Viceroy's companions who may have stopped, send him." I replied, "He is at Damaun; should I go there I would tell him." The Raja first asked, "Have you still stayed?" I said, "On account of the rain I have stopped, and I am trying to provide for expenses." After this Narain Bhut said, "I am going to Damaun." The Raja said, "It is right; now there is no business for any one at Goa. When an answer comes from thence it will be known; go and send off Erculan; even if he do not go, it matters not." Having said so, he got up and went inside, and the Senaputtee having brought them from within, gave me 300 rupees, 150 to Narain Bhut, and 500 rupees were delivered into his charge in order to be given to Erculan. And I was told, "After this not a pice will be got; though any balance may be due to you by Nago Deorao, still not a pice will be got from here; so the Surkar has ordered." Thus the Senaputtee said, and I was directed to go. After this I returned from thence to my lodgings. Afterwards, one day Rowlojee Naik made Bhugwandass pay 400 rupees to Narain Bhut, which I saw.

18. Afterwards I set off for Bombay in the month of Bhadrupud (September 1836), about the full moon, and I arrived at Bombay in the month of Aswin (October). Narain Bhut came to Bombay, and left it in the month of Kartik (November). I took my lodgings and remained in Bombay in the warree of Soonder Bowajee. I lived in the British territory, with the intention of returning (to Goa), when a Portuguese ship came and tranquillity was restored. In the month of Vysak (May) I came to Alundee, when I met Narain Bhut at Poora; and having met Tejeeram, and having taken a note from him for a loan of 50 rupees, I went away and remained at Bombay. There I was apprehended and brought here to Sattara. Thus the circumstances which I am aware of, and which have occurred to my memory, I have stated by order of the Sahib. The matter belongs to a distant time; so much as I have recollected I have stated. If I remember anything further I will state it. If from want of recollection I have fallen into any mistake, let it be excused. We are inhabitants of the Goa districts, and are not familiar with the state of affairs over the Desh. Whatever is known to me I have stated. The Sahib should out of kindness take it into consideration and set me at liberty.

19. With respect to the nature of the yad given by Nago Deorao, he showed it to me. Whether it was a copy or the original, I do not remember. Whether a sikka and a mortub were attached to it, I do not remember. Its contents, as I recollect them, were the yad, being in the name of the Raja of Sattara, "The King of Portugal should furnish us with troops, 20 or 30 pultans (battalions). Their pay and their voyage expenses, together with their passage-money, we will pay. They should obey our commands, and go where we may despatch them to retake our country which is in the possession of other people. As soon as we have got possession of the whole of our territory, we will restore to you the country which you possessed in this prant." For each pultan particular amount of pay per mensem was specified, which I do not remember. "When our purpose is accomplished we will keep 10 pultans constantly in our service, and on account of their pay allot some territory. The pultans should remain wherever we may direct. The Hindoo religion should not be opposed." I do not remember any further; that yad was kept back, and another was given, which was shown me. In this, "25 pultans should be given for service; their pay, as you may specify, will be given; and from the day on which they arrive from Portugal and land, their pay and passage-money for coming, and the value of the gunpowder, shot, and other stores, we will pay on their coming into this country. Afterwards they should obey our commands. When our purpose is accomplished we will give (you) some country." Its particular value was specified, but I do not recollect it. "A vakeel on your part should remain wherever we may direct." There was nothing further in this yad; there was no sikka attached to it. And "this is a copy;" so Nago Deorao told me. Thus much I recollect.

Dated 12th October 1837.

In my own handwriting.

Raojee Kotnees.

Q. 1. State the several years in which the circumstances mentioned in the above paragraphs happened respectively?—A. I do not recollect the years from the first; the circumstances mentioned from the 10th paragraph are from the year 1835.

2. In the fourth paragraph you have stated, "Moogdum*", after eight or ten days, gave a reply to the thely (letter in a bag). In whose charge was it given, and what were its contents; state this?—Nago Deorao said, "An answer to the thely is given." I asked, "Did you meet the Governor Sahib?" He said, "Moogdum gave the answer to me; no meeting with the Governor Sahib took place." What were the contents of the reply, I do not know.

3. In

* For Moogdum, read Moogdum-more.

3. In the fourth paragraph, "Nago Deorao gave a horse to the Viceroy;" so you have stated. As to this, were you or were you not present at the time the horse was given, and whence was that horse brought; state this?—That the horse was given on such and such day, I do not recollect; but on the day the horse was given I was there. The horse was given into the charge of Moogdum; that horse was purchased and brought from the Desh. Thus Nago Deorao said.

4. In the seventh paragraph you have stated, "Nago Deorao gave one or two letters to the Governor, and meetings with the Governor used to take place." As to this, where were you (then), and were you present on these occasions; state what may be the case?—At the time of Nago Deorao's going to Panjum, if I was at Rybunder, and if I had any business at Panjum, I used to go to Panjum. On my arrival I used to go to Moogdum. Then Nago Deorao gave in charge of Moogdum letters, said to be from the Raja. Those I saw; and when Nago Deorao went on a visit to the Governor Sahib, I accompanied him.

5. During the interview alluded to in the eighth paragraph, to have taken place between Erculan and the Maharaj, was or was not any letter of the Governor delivered to the Maharaj; who were then present, and were the gopes, &c. given in presence of the Maharaj, "and that conversation passed between Erculan and the Maharaj," so you have stated; besides that, if anything remains to be stated, state it?—When Erculan had a meeting, a letter of the Governor was delivered to the Raja; it was in the Portuguese characters. Erculan read it, and said to the Raja, "In consequence of your letter having come, Erculan is sent." Then the Raja, the Senaputtee, Dinkur Rao, Rowlojee Naik, Hurry Punt Fatuk, Erculan, and myself were present; besides these, if any one else was present, I do not remember. The conversation with the Raja passed (as above stated); besides which the Raja asked, "Within what time will the business be done." What answer Erculan returned, I do not recollect. The gopes, &c. given were given in presence of the Raja.

6. In the ninth paragraph, "A meeting with the Senaputtee took place. He gave a sheella and turban;" so you have stated. As to this, were they given you by the Senaputtee personally, or by any one else, and what others were in company; state this?—The sheella and turban were given at the house of the Senaputtee, in his presence; which Nana Fatuk having taken in his charge, gave them to me in the morning at our lodgings. There Rowlojee Naik, Dinkur Rao, the Senaputtee, Nana Fatuk, and Narrain Bhut Chitney were present; if there was any one else, I do not recollect. The mundallee (party) mentioned were at the Senaputtee's house.

7. In the 10th paragraph, "A letter got by Nago Deorao from the Governor (of Goa) to the Governor Sahib of Bombay was seen by me;" so you wrote. As to this, state what were its contents?—A chuktee (letter) got for the Governor Sahib of Bombay, I saw with Nago Deorao. I do not know its contents; "regarding some one's pension." Thus Nago Deorao said. This letter was prior to 1835, according to my recollection.

8. In the 14th paragraph, "A meeting took place between Madhowrao Sirkey and the Governor;" so you have written. As to this, were you with him on the occasion of the interview and who besides accompanied him?—At the time the interview between Madhowrao Sirkey and the Governor Sahib took place, I was in the room of Moogdum; Nago Deorao went with him; if any one else was with him I do not recollect; from thence I went away soon on my own business.

9. In the 17th paragraph, "400 rupees were afterwards given in charge of Narain Bhut;" so you have generally stated. For whom were those rupees given; state this?—The 400 rupees given in charge of Narrain Bhut were given for the purpose of being given to the companion of the Viceroy, who had stayed.

10. State what was the rule observed on the occasions of the visits which Nago Deorao paid to the Governor Sahib?—Nago Deorao used to go and meet Moogdum, and deliver to him the letter, if he had any; afterwards he went once or twice to Moogdum, to tell him that he wanted to have an interview; then he (Moogdum) used to go to the Governor and return; and if permission was granted he took Nago Deorao; going there into the writing-room of the Governor Sahib, he made him a salaam, and stood, and "The Raja has sent his best salaams, and inquired after your health;" thus he used to say. The Governor Sahib used to say, "I am much pleased to hear the pleasant accounts regarding the Raja; give him my salaams; an answer to the letter will be got in the course of four days." After saying so he dismissed him. Besides this, of their having sat one or two ghutkas at any time, and of any conversation having passed, I have not seen. I went once or twice with him thus; as I saw I have stated it.

11. State who is the person Moogdum alluded to by you, and what situation was he in?—The name of Moogdum is Javan Coorae, a Portuguese by tribe; Moogdum is a situation so called, a private karbharree of the Governor Sahib, and used to reside in the palace of the Governor Sahib, and used also to take his dinner there; he came with the Governor Sahib, and returned with him to Portugal.

12. Whose letters are these, from No. 1 to No. 4, shown to you, and to whom are they addressed?—I have seen the above four papers; these have been written to me by Erculan.

13. State what is the meaning of these four papers?—The Viceroy Sahib took his departure; his man was to follow. "With him Erculan should be despatched." Thus the Maharaj directed, and gave cash for expenses, which matter is stated in the above deposition. Afterwards Narain Bhut Chitney proceeded to Bombay in company with myself; he and myself sent letters to Erculan to come to Bombay for Damaun; he did not come; therefore he wrote to me, asking me positively to visit Damaun, or a village in the neighbourhood,

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under the British Government. Such are the contents of those letters. Narrain Bhut Chitty did not go there, therefore his letters inviting me came. Those are the contents of the letters.

14. Whose letter is this, No. 5, shown to you; to whom did it come, and what are its contents; state this?—Sabajee Prubhoo was with me at Bombay. To him Jugunath Sabajee sent the letter from Damaun, in which Erculan has sent a letter to Nana Chitney; “Deliver it; if he is to come here, accompany him;” so it is written; and the contents of the four letters, as well as of this, are the same.

15. Did you ever see this sikka and mortub which are now shown to you?—I saw the sikka and mortub on the letters which Nago Deorao used to give to the Viceroy Sahib in the name of the Maharaj; and the mortub is of silver which I saw with Nago Deorao; it used to be in his jamoa (the Brahminical string).

16. Do you know these papers in the Portuguese character, which are now shown; state this?—I have looked at the papers in the Portuguese character, as follows:

1st. I have looked at the two papers marked A. and B.; the two papers with these two marks are written by the Viceroy Sahib to the Raja of Sattara; on them the signature is by the hand of the Viceroy Don Manoel; I am acquainted with that signature; it is certainly in his own hand; those are original papers.

2d. The paper marked C. is a letter to the Raja of Sattara, in the name of the Viceroy Sahib; it has no signature on it, consequently whether this is the original or a copy I do not know.

3d. The paper marked D. appears to be a petition preferred by Wanees to the Viceroy Sahib of Goa; that paper does not appertain to this affair.

4th. The paper marked E. contains articles of agreement, which appear to be connected with this affair.

5th. The paper marked F. is written by a certain Christian Jao Roch to Nana; I do not understand its meaning.

6th. The paper marked G. is written to me by Erculan, under date the 15th April 1834; it is the original true paper. What I know about it is thus: Nago Deorao gave a letter of the Sattara Raja, in my presence, in charge of Moogdum, to deliver to the Viceroy Sahib; and he said to Erculan, “When the Viceroy Sahib has given an answer to it, give it in charge of Raojee Kotnees.” Having said so to Erculan, Nago Deorao went to Pedney afterwards; I also returned home to Araba. Afterwards I sent a man with a note to Erculan, to which Erculan wrote me an answer; this is the same paper; its contents are, “The answer is not prepared; the khasey is busy; therefore do you send a man on Friday or Saturday; by that time the reply will be ready; and after the Rowmee you should come, bringing Nana with you.” So it is written.

7th. The paper marked H. is a translation of a letter which may have gone from the Raja of Sattara to the Viceroy Sahib; so it appears.

8th. The contents of the note marked I. I do not understand, but it is addressed to Nana.

Nine papers. These nine papers I have looked at, and I have stated such of their contents as I understand, and that I am aware of.

17. As you were desired by Erculan in the paper marked G., did you and Nago Deorao go and bring the answer?—On Friday or Saturday I did not send any man; Erculan himself sent to me, with his own man, the thely (letter in a bag) which the Viceroy Sahib gave, to the address of the Raja of Sattara, which I sent to Nago Deorao at Koregaon.

18. Papers in Mahratta, to the number of 38, are now shown to you; state the circumstances regarding them which you may be acquainted with?—

1st. The paper No. 1 is the original translation of a thely (letter in a bag) sent by the Viceroy Sahib to the Raja of Sattara; it is in the handwriting of Sukharam Kemut, doobhasee of the Goa Governor; his signature and mortub are on it.

2d. The paper No. 2 is a copy of the paper No. 1; I am not acquainted with the handwriting.

3d. The paper No. 3 is written by the Raja of Sattara to the Viceroy Sahib; it is the original.

4th. The paper No. 4, sent to the Viceroy Sahib by the Raja of Sattara, is the original.

5th. The fifth paper, sent to the Viceroy Sahib by the Raja of Sattara, is the original.

6th. The sixth paper is the original sent to the Viceroy Sahib by the Raja of Sattara. When the project is completed, a territory worth five lacs of rupees is agreed upon to be allotted. It is the original paper.

7th. The seventh paper is written to the Viceroy Sahib by the Raja of Sattara; it is the original; in it “a tahnamah for the Padshah is sent; deliver this.” Such are the contents.

8th. The eighth paper is the original tahnamah sent to the Viceroy Sahib by the Raja of Sattara, to forward to the Padshah of Portugal.

9th. The ninth paper is the original sent by the Raja of Sattara to the Viceroy Sahib. In it “Return the papers and attend the nuptials.” Such are the contents.

10th. The paper No. 10 is in the handwriting of Moro Punt Josee, and it appears to have been begun and to have been completed in the handwriting of Nago Deorao; it is written to the Raja of Sattara. This paper I see now for the first time.

11th. The paper No. 11, addressed to Hurry Punt Fatuk, to myself, and Narain Bhut Chitney, by Nago Deorao, it is in the handwriting of Moro Punt Josee, and appears to have been completed in the handwriting of Nago Deorao. This paper I now see for the first time.

12th. The paper No. 12 is the original to the Viceroy Sahib from the Raja of Sattara.

13th. The

13th. The paper No. 13 is written to the Viceroy Sahib by the Raja of Sattara. It is the original.

14th. The yad No. 14 I have seen with Nago Deorao.

15th. As regards the yad 15, of the intimations of the Viceroy Sahib which were to be made to the Raja of Sattara; those were committed to a yad by Nana Waeed in my presence; this is that yad.

16th. The yad No. 16 is of the same description as that of No. 15.

17th & 18th. These two papers are not known to me, Nos. 17 & 18.

19th. The paper No. 19 is written by Narain Bhut Chitney to Nana Waeed; its contents are about the marriage of the Raja's daughter, and about a pair of shawls and turban given to Nana Waeed by the Raja. I know it; I have seen it before.

20th. Nos. 21, 22, 23 & 24; these papers I do not know.

25th. The paper No. 25 is copy of a letter written to the Viceroy Sahib by the Raja of Sattara.

26th. The paper No. 26 is copy of a letter written to the Raja of Sattara by the Viceroy Sahib.

27th. This paper is copy of a letter sent by Moogdum to the Senaputtee; its original was sent by Nago Deorao to the Senaputtee. That original I saw, of which this is a copy.

28th. Is copy of a letter written by the Raja of Sattara to the Viceroy Sahib.

29th. Is copy of a letter to Erculan from the Raja of Sattara; I have no knowledge about it.

30th. Is a copy of a letter written by the Senaputtee to Moogdum. I have seen its original.

31st. No. 31 is a rough draft.

32d. As regards the letter No. 32, to the Maharaj of Sattara, the Viceroy Sahib sent a letter from Vengoorla, which Nago Deorao delivered to the Raja; this was a copy of it. So Nago Deorao said.

33d. & 34th. Nos. 33 & 34; both these are copies.

35th. No. 35 is a letter from Narain Bhut Chitney to Balkoba Kelkur; the handwriting is of the Chitney. I did not see that letter before.

36th. No. 36 is a foul draft of a letter given to Moogdum from the Senaputtee; there is also my writing in it. The original paper went to Moogdum.

37th. No. 37 is a foul draft of a letter to the Viceroy Sahib from the Raja of Sattara, in which there are words in my handwriting.

38th. No. 38; this yad is in the handwriting of Nago Deorao; it is regarding communications to be made.

19. State how did the original papers, which went from the Raja of Sattara to the Viceroy Sahib, come back?—A letter went to the Viceroy Sahib from the Raja of Sattara, which is mentioned above, No. 9, in which the papers are requested to be returned. Having received it, he told Moogdum to give back the papers; upon which the papers were returned, either at Panjun or at Aguat (Aguada), to Nago Deorao. Then I was at Rybunder. There the papers brought back were shown to me at the same time by Nago Deorao; then I saw them.

20. You mentioned above the papers to be originals of the Raja of Sattara; as to this, how came you to believe that these papers are originals?—Nago Deorao stating the papers to be of the Raja of Sattara, in order to give to the Viceroy Sahib, gave them in charge of Moogdum, by means of Erculan, in my presence. Some time after that Nago Deorao gave the papers of the Suhnameh also in charge of Moogdum. Then, whether Nago Deorao was on the part of the Raja of Sattara, or how and whence the papers came, this doubt occurred to me, as well as to Erculan and Moogdum. Upon this, I said to Nago Deorao, "That you and the papers are truly of the Raja of Sattara, so I should be satisfied." Then Nago Deorao sent a letter of the Raja to the Viceroy Sahib to send Erculan to the Raja. Upon this, having given a letter, the Viceroy Sahib sent Erculan to Sattara to the Raja; then I was in company. Erculan having delivered the letter to the Raja, asked him, "Nago Deorao gives your letters to the Viceroy Sahib and makes communications; is he yours, or how?" Then the Raja said, "Nago Deorao is ours; the letters he may give, and the communications he may make, are ours; you should render him your assistance." On being so told face to face my doubt was removed, and those letters were the originals of the Raja. So myself and Erculan were satisfied; and upon Erculan's having assured Moogdum, he was also convinced.

Sic orig.

21. How many thelies (letters) came from the Viceroy Sahib of Goa to the Maharaj of Sattara; remember what you may know of them, and state it?—I write the particulars according to my recollection. The thelies were:—

1st. The first thely which came, came to Nago Deorao.

2d. The second which came was delivered to Nago Deorao by Moogdum. At that time I had gone to Mardole.

3d. The third, "Erculan has gone on board ship; when he returns he will be sent." This came to Nago Deorao.

4th. The fourth came with Erculan, which having been brought to Sattara by Erculan, was delivered to the Raja; it was delivered in my presence.

5th. The fifth thely which came, stating that good will be done to Erculan, was, when myself and Nago Deorao went to Panjem, delivered by Moogdum to Nago Deorao in my presence. A translation of that thely is in the handwriting of Sukharam Kamut, doobhasee

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of the Governor of Goa; the same translation is the paper No. 1, mentioned in the foregoing reply about the 38 papers.

6th. The sixth was sent by Erculan to me at Araba, which I sent to Nana Waeed at Kanegaon; it was the one alluded to in the reply to the 17th question.

7th. The seventh was sent from Vengoorla with Nago Deorao. So I heard; but I did not go to Vengoorla. Nago Deorao took that thely into the warra (Raja's palace), and delivered it to the Raja. Then Nago Deorao had gone previously into the warra; some time after he sent for me into the warra; he had given the thely beforehand.

8th. If any other came, I do not remember, nor do I know.

Thus I have stated what I remembered.

22. How many times did you, in company with Nana, go to the Viceroy Sahib at Goa, on account of the affair of Sattara; remember and state this?—Four or five times, in company with Nago Deorao, I went to the Viceroy Sahib, face to face; so I remember.

23. How many times did you meet the Maharaj; who were present on those occasions? Remember and state this; and state how many times were letters delivered to the Maharaj in your presence?—I came thrice to Sattara, during which I had five interviews with the Raja, which took place at night.

1st. When I visited Sattara on the first occasion, I went along with Erculan to meet the Raja; then we had a meeting with the Raja in the eight-sided room. There the mundallee (party) consisted of the Raja, the Senaputtee, Dinkur Rao, Rowlojee Naik, Erculan, myself, and Hurry Punt Fatuk. If any one else was present, I do not remember. There Erculan delivered the letter of the Viceroy Sahib to the Raja. It was in the Portuguese character; Erculan himself read it. This has been stated in the eighth paragraph of the deposition, and in the interrogation.

2d. When I came to Sattara on the second occasion I twice met the Raja.

1. The circumstances connected with the first visit are stated in the 11th paragraph of the deposition. The mundallee present were, Raja, Nago Deorao, myself, Senaputtee, Hurry Punt, Dinkur Rao, and Rowlojee Naik; these were in the room.

2. When I again went on a visit, I had an interview in the room; the mundallee on this occasion were, the Raja, Rowlojee Naik, Hurry Punt, Dinkur Rao, and Narain Bhut Chitney. This has been mentioned in the 12th paragraph of the deposition.

3. On the third occasion, when I came to Sattara last year, in the month of Ashad (July), Sukey 1758 (A. D. 1836), then I had two interviews.

1. This meeting is alluded to in the 16th paragraph of the deposition. It took place at the house of Dinkur Rao, up stairs. On this occasion the mundallee were, the Raja, myself, Dinkur Rao, and Rowlojee Naik; thus we were.

2. This interview is adverted to in the 17th paragraph of the deposition. Then the mundallee present on the occasion of this meeting, which took place in a room within the Raja's warra (palace), were, the Raja, Rowlojee Naik, myself, the Senaputtee, Hurry Punt, Dinkur Rao, and Narain Chitney; thus we were.

Thus during these three occasions I went five times to meet the Raja, and who were the mundallee present I have already mentioned. In my presence once only a letter was delivered to the Raja, which is already mentioned. The circumstances, with the meetings, are stated in the above deposition and in the interrogations. Thus I have stated the matter which occurred, to my recollection.

24. Adverting to the particularization of the Mahratta papers, in which you have mentioned the matter regarding the papers Nos. 15 and 16, were you or were you not present at the time the Viceroy mentioned the matter contained in those yads to Nago Deorao; in whose handwriting did Nago Deorao cause these two yads to be written; at what place were they caused to be written; were you or were you not then present, and did you communicate the contents of those yads to the Maharaj; state this?—Nago Deorao went to Vengoorla on a visit to the Viceroy Sahib. I did not go there. On that occasion the conversation took place; so Nago Deorao informed me. I was not with him. Yads of that conversation were caused to be written by the hand of Dajeeba Waeed, at Araba or Rybunder, in my presence. The contents of those yads were explained, first by Nago Deorao to the Raja of Sattara, and subsequently I also explained them to the Raja.

This deposition is truly given in, in my own handwriting.

Dated 1st November 1837.

Raojee Kotnees.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

No. 23 of List (A.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Balaram Chooprasa*; Soor Sun Suman Sullanseen Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1837).

UNDER the orders of the Sahib, having left Sattara on the 11th Shravan Sood, Saturday, Sukey 1759, the 12th of August 1837, I went by way of Colapore, descending the Hum-munt Ghaut, and arrived at Sawunt Waree on the 9th Shravan Vud, the 24th August. There I went into the wara (house) of Ladkoha Kaka Senvy Cheroorkur; as that was the place

place of the residence of Balkoba Kelkur and Moropunt Josee, I went there. There the Josee had been kept under restraint by the Sawunt of Waree. The Kelkur had gone into the Portuguese territories. He did not meet me. This I ascertained there from the Josee. Afterwards I proceeded to Pedney, in the Portuguese jurisdiction. There I obtained information that the Kelkur was at some village within a space of four coss. Afterwards I went to Araba; the Kelkur was not there. I then secretly procured information from a certain person, and sent a message to the Kelkur by means of a mediator, asking him to come.

The Kelkur said, "An oath and pledge should be given; and if no deceit and villany be practised, I will come. I am a guilty person; a pledge should be given; I should be protected; then I will meet." Thus a message came from the Kelkur. Having accepted the terms, I called him afterwards, the Kelkur having come to Araba to the house of a Booha. Senvy met me afterwards. "An inquiry is in progress before the Sahib at Sattara regarding Goa. Taking the papers which are with you, come to Sattara, together with them." So I told them. The Kelkur said that the papers had been burnt. Then I made an inquiry secretly, and said to the Kelkur, "The papers have not been burnt; they are all in existence; why do you deny it? State what is the difficulty; I will remove it." The Kelkur then said, "For the funeral rites of Nana, and, as I remained unemployed for a year after the death of Nana, an expense of 800 or 900 rupees has been incurred. Therefore all the property of Nana was disposed of; besides that a debt to the extent of 900 rupees is due. On this account the papers have been pawned; give that (sum), then the papers will be forthcoming." So the Kelkur said. Then, "State what sum is required for the papers only; for the rest, when I go to Sattara, I will make an application." So I said. Then the Kelkur said, "500 rupees are required for the papers." I then said, "I will give you 400 rupees in Bombay currency, with which you should settle the interest also." To this the Kelkur agreed. Afterwards I sent a letter to Sattara for the money. As it would take many days for it (the letter) to reach, and for the money to come, I suspected that if we remained many days in the Goa territories, some hindrance might arise. Therefore taking Balkoba Kelkur, I brought and kept him at the village of Banda, in the Warree territory; and I went to Warree to try to get the money. There I showed the passport which was with me to the Wareekur's karbaree, Moropunt Anna Sekey. Then he said, "We have a charge against the Kelkur." Then Dajeeba Waeed and I said, "What is the nature of your charge; whether or not can it be pardoned?" So we accidentally said. Then he said, "Without the order of the Sirkar it cannot be." And the Kelkur had not informed us that there was any charge at Warree against him. So he did not tell us at all. "Regarding the affair of Goa, if you give the papers, and speak the truth, you will be pardoned." So we had spoken. We were not even aware of any charge at Warree being against Balkoba; we were trying to procure the money at Warree. In the meanwhile, the money having come from Sattara, we received it. Then having left the Kelkur at Banda, having kept the sepoy to guard him, and having taken a mark from him, in order to get possession of the papers, we went into Goa territory to Araba; and having given there the mark to the persons in whose charge the papers, sikkah and mortub were, and having paid him the money, and having taken the papers, the sikka and the mortub, we came again to Banda. Then the sepoy of the Warekur had come to Banda to take Balkoba away. Then we went to Warree; met Moropunt Karbaree and Dhondo Punt Aptey, the Government vakeel, and said to them, "You have sent sepoy to bring Balkoba. As to this, we having secured the Kelkur in the Portuguese territories, have brought him. We have not seized him within the Warree territory; therefore you should recall your sepoy. Then we will take Balkoba to Sattara." Then they said "Good," and recalled their sepoy. Besides this, no conversation passed between them and ourselves. We requested that Moropunt Josee, who had been in the custody of the Wareekur, might be made over to us. They then said, "We shall make a report to Rutnaghurry, and as an order may come, it will be acted upon." On being so told, we stopt in all for eight days at Warree, Banda, and Araba. Then the karbaree and the vakeel said, "We cannot deliver over Moropunt to you; we are sending him to Rutnaghurry." Then we said, "If we go to Rutnaghurry, a delay of some days will occur. Neither has the Sahib (Resident) so ordered. Therefore we are going direct." So we said. And under the instructions which he (the vakeel) had received from the Sahib of Rutnaghurry, he gave us 100 rupees, which we took and passed him a receipt; and he gave eight sepoy with us, to take the Kelkur with care. Taking them, and ascending the Hummunt Ghaut, we came within the limits of the Kolapoor territories; from thence from Kuslea Seujam we sent the sepoy back; and taking the Kelkur, the papers, the sikka and mortub, and coming to Sattara, we presented them to the Sahib. Thus whatever circumstances occurred since we went have been stated.

Under date the 6th of October 1837.

Balaram.

Q. 1. When you were sent into the Warree and other Prants, at the time of despatching you, you were directed to trace out Balum Bhut Moongeykur, and bring him; so you were ordered. As to this, state the circumstances connected with him?—A. On our arrival at Warree, Dajeeba Waeed fell sick; therefore myself, Pandor servant, and Bhikum Bhut Nisbut, Balkoba Kelkur, these three left Araba, and went to Koregaon; there we went to the house of Balum Bhut Moongeykur. Then his mother said that he had gone that very day to Pedney, and that some one had died there; therefore he had gone. Thus he said. Then going into the house, we searched it. Then he was not in the house, consequently we came back. We should have gone again, but in consequence of being in a hurry to bring Balkoba Kelkur to Sattara, we did not again go to Koregaon. Whilst there we were making

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inquiries from different sources; but he had not come home. Whether he was at Pedney or how, we made inquiries; there also he was not. One of the informants said, "Your having come into this country has obtained publicity. Now you cannot lay hands on Balum Bhut. A month or fifteen days after you go he will be found out; but if there be another new sepoy who is not known, then the affair will succeed; and to get information regarding him, it will be necessary to incur some expense." So he said.

Dated 28th October 1837.

Balaram.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 24, List (A).

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Dajee Bullall Waeed*, Waeekur Joee Sein Surman Sullasseen Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1837).

UPON the Sahib having ordered us to bring Balkoba Kelkur I set off from Sattara on the 11th Shravan bud, Saturday, Sukey 1759, the 12th of August 1837, and by the Hurmunt Ghaut went to Warre, to Ladkoba Raka Neerookour's house, for Balkoba Kelkur and Moropunt Josee had been in the habit of living there. Then Moropunt Josee was kept under restraint by the Sawunt. The Kelkur had gone into the Portuguese territory; so I learnt from Moropunt Josee. Upon that, I, together with Ballaram Chupprasee, proceeded to Pedney, in the Portuguese jurisdiction; there we made inquiries about the Kelkur, and obtained information that the Kelkur had secreted within a space of four coss. Afterwards we both went to Araba; there we secretly procured information, and "The Kelkur is called;" so we sent a message by means of a mediator, and that I was come from over the Ghaut, and that he should meet me. Upon this a message came from the Kelkur to the effect, "I am a criminal for nothing of the Wareekur, therefore protect me; give an oath, pledge, and promise, then I will meet you." We agreed to this, and "Protection will be afforded;" so we sent to say. Afterwards the Kelkur having come to Araba, to the house of Booba Senvy, met us; before the Kelkur met me alone in a certain house. Then, "At Sattara, before the Sahib, an inquiry is in progress regarding Goa. I was secured and taken; I gave in a deposition." All these circumstances I recommended to the Kelkur. Afterwards, in the house of the Senvy Balaram, myself and the Kelkur met together. Then I said to the Kelkur, "A Chupprasee of the Sirkar has come to take you; taking the papers you should come." Then the Kelkur said, "The papers were burnt; I am coming." Then we made an inquiry about the papers, whether they were in existence, or how; then we found out that they were in existence. Then we said to the Kelkur, "The papers are in existence; why do you deny it? Do not speak a falsehood, or you will meet the fate of Govind Raojee." In this way we admonished the Kelkur much. "The papers are in existence, but they have been pledged. The funeral rites of Nana, and other expenses, were incurred, of which you are aware. Adopting whatever remedy you can find out, take them along with you." We then said, "State what expense is required for the papers." The Kelkur then said, "500 rupees are required." Then we said, "We will give you 400 rupees in Bombay currency, with which settling together the interest, and taking the papers, you should come." Kelkur agreed to this. Afterwards we sent a letter to Sattara. As an answer to it would take many days to come, keeping Balkoba in a certain village, Ballaram and myself proceeded to Waree. There were about to ask for the 400 rupees somewhere. Just then we understood that Sutwajee had come from Sattara. In a short time after, about four gutkas, as Sutwajee was going into the Portuguese territory to us, as soon as he learnt at the Ferry that we had come to Waree, he came to Waree, and met us; we saw the letter in his charge, and went to Dhandoo Punt Aptey, vakeel of the British Government, and to Moropunt Anna Seley, Nisbut Warreekur, and showed them the chuktee (takeed) which we had from Sattara, and "Make Moropunt over to us;" so we said. They both said, "We will inform the Warreekur Sawunt;" and taking me and Ballaram, they went to the Sawunt, and read the chuktee to the Sawunt; and in reply to us the vakeel of the Leley informed us thus: "An order from Rutnaghurry has come to us, directing that should any one of the mundallee (party) connected with the Waeed be found, they should be taken into custody; therefore we will make a report to Rutnaghurry. As an answer may come from thence, we will inform you accordingly; stop eight days." So they said. After having removed the Kelkur from the village, we kept him at Banda. There we kept four sepoy with the Kelkur; we paid to the Kelkur 400 rupees in ready cash, and took his receipt; and having taken a mark from the Kelkur, and going to Araba, Ballaram and I took the papers, sikka and mortub, and there we made inquiries regarding Balum Bhut Mongeykur. He was not found. We came away to Banda; then there were the Wareekur's sepoy and karkoon; they said, "To seize and take Balkoba to Waree, the Warreekur has ordered." Then it being useless to speak to the sepoy, Ballaram and myself proceeded to Waree the same night, and meeting the Laley and the Vakeel, communicated the circumstance. They said, "The Kelkur's zumanee is to be taken; after taking it, we will deliver him into your charge." Then we said, "The Kelkur is a prisoner of the Sirkar (British Government); he is not allowed to speak to any one." "Then we will recal the sepoy:" so the Leley and the Vakeel said. Having sent a sepoy to Banda, they

Sic.

they recalled their sepoy. After this, Ballaram went from Waree to Banda, to bring the Kelkur. Ballaram, taking the Kelkur, came to Waree. Because I was sick, I hired a dhoolie, and the Kelkur, Ballaram, and myself, together with the sepoy, the papers, the sikka and mortub, presented ourselves at Sattara, before the feet of the Huzeerat Sahib, on the 5th of October 1837.—This is a true statement, under date the 6th October 1837.

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Signed in my own handwriting,
Dajeeba Bulal Waeed.

Q. 1. Are you fully acquainted with the papers, sikka and mortub which were in the possession of Nago Deorao at the time of his death?—A. The sikka and mortub used always to be with me; I am fully acquainted with them. The papers used not to be always with him, nor in my charge; those which I sometimes saw are only known to me.

2. The sikka and mortub which you have brought from Balkoba Kelkur, and given, are now present; look at them, and state whether they are the same, or how?—In reply to this: these are the same sikka and mortub which were in the possession of Nago Deorao during this time; with these I am perfectly acquainted.

3. The papers which you have brought are present; look at them, and give a detailed answer?—I have looked at the papers; the particulars regarding them are,

1st. The papers in the Portuguese language shown were in the possession of Nana Waeed; whose handwriting it is I do not know.

2d. The letter No. 1 is a translation of a theley which came from Don Manoel to the Maharaj. It is in the handwriting of Sukharam Khamut Dhoobassee; I know that handwriting.

3d. The paper No. 2 is copy of the paper No. 1; I am not acquainted with the handwriting.

4th. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; these six papers are from among the papers which Don Manoel returned to Nana; I do not know the handwriting.

5th. This paper of Sun Rhununs Sullasseen, under date the 15th Rumzan (15th January) 1838, is in my handwriting. It is written by the Maharaj to Don Manoel. As the Maharaj had delegated to Nago Deorao the power of writing and giving the papers, by order of the Maharaj, Nago Deorao directed me to write it. The contents of it are, "The papers which have gone to you from here, in order that the matter here may not transpire, deliver into the charge of Nago Deorao and Eshwunt Rao Raojee (Kotnees), the confidential persons on this part, and return answers to them both as to the several written items. And the nuptials of the daughter are to be celebrated; therefore honour the ceremony with your presence." Thus the contents are in detail. Seeing this letter, Don Manoel returned the papers, which are the same Mahratta papers above adverted to, and this paper also. These which had gone from the Maharaj were returned. As to this paper, Nago Deorao and Eshwunt Raojee having drawn out a rough copy at Rybunder, gave it to me, according to which I wrote it.

6th. Nos. 10 and 11; these two papers are in the handwriting of Moropunt Jossee and Sidhraj. "Near Shri and Vidnia Guinah," at the end: these words are only in the handwriting of Nago Deorao. These are the same papers which were written at the time of his (Nana's) death.

The paper No. 10 is the letter written to the Maharaj by Nago Deorao.

The paper No. 11 is a letter to Hurry Punt Bhao Fatuck, Narrain Bhut Chitney, and Raojee Kotnees, these three persons, from Nago Deorao.

7th. Nos. 12 and 13; the papers are from among the papers returned by Don Manoel to Nana; I do not know the handwriting.

8th. No. 14 is a yad; I do not know this, nor am I acquainted with the handwriting.

9th. Nos. 15 and 16; these papers are in my handwriting. The matter which Don Manoel mentioned to Nana and Raojee Kotnees, to communicate to the Maharaj, they both made me take down in writing. Those are these two papers.

10th. Nos. 17, 20, 21; these three papers are those which came from Hurry Punt Fatuck to Nana Deorao.

The handwriting of No. 17 is not known to me.

The handwriting of Nos. 20 and 21 is that of Hurry Punt Fatuck himself.

11th. Nos. 18, 19, 22, and 35; these four papers are those which came from Narrain Bhut Chitney to Nago Deorao and Balkoba Kelkur.

The writing of Nos. 18 and 19, I am not acquainted with.

The writing of No. 22 is that of Narrain Bhut Chitney.

The writing of No. 13 is that of the Chitney; it is a letter to Balkoba.

12th. Nos. 23 and 24; these letters were written to Nana Waeed by Teejeeram Bae; the handwriting is that of Teejeeram himself.

13th. Of No. 35, I do not know the handwriting.

14th. Nos. 26, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 36, and 37, in all eight papers, in the handwriting of Moropunt Joossee.

15th. Nos. 27 and 30 are in the writing of Ram Bhao Waeed.

16th. No. 32; this paper is in my handwriting. This is a copy of the translation which accompanied the letter written by Don Manoel, from Vengorla, to the Maharaj.

17th. No. 38 is a chitta (memorandum) in the handwriting of Nana Waeed.

Thus I have stated the handwritings of such of the papers as I am acquainted with.

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4. State who were present at the time of the death of Nago Deorao, and what passed?—At the time of the death of Nago Deorao, Moropunt Josee, Balkoba Kelkur, Balum Bhut Mongeykur, and myself, these four were present. Four days before his death, our letter to the Maharaj, and one to Hurry Punt Bhao, Raojee Kotnees, and Narrain Bhut Chitney, to these three together; thus two letters Nana made Moropunt Jossee write, and Nana completed them with his own hand. These letters and other papers, and the sikka and mortub, he made over to Balkoba Kelkur; and Nana said, "The papers, stamps, and the letters written by me, these make over to the Maharaj; he will extend his favour:" so he said.

5. At the time Nago Deorao took back the papers from the Governor of Goa, who were with Nago?—At the time Nana brought back the papers from Don Manoel, Nana and myself went to Don Manoel, at Ranjeein; Nago Deorao went up stairs to Don Manoel; I sat down stairs in a room; Nana, taking the bundle of papers in his hand, came down stairs; those papers I saw with my own eyes. We were not accompanied by any one of the mundullee (party). There was Khundoo, servant; he was also seated down stairs.

6. Where were the sikka and mortub made; state what is the case connected with them?—Where the sikka and mortub were made I do not know, for Nago Deorao had got the seals before I went to stay with him, consequently I do not know anything of this. That the Maharaj, however, gave the sikka and mortub to Nana, has been stated in the 6th paragraph of my former deposition.

7. Did letters used to go from Sattara, and what are the circumstances regarding the letters which used to come to Sattara from Goa; state this?—Of any letter from Sattara, from the Maharaj Sirkar having gone, I never knew. The Maharaj had nominated Nago Deorao on the Goa affair, with full powers; he, by order of the Maharaj, used to write and give the papers. From Goa, letters from Don Manoel, in the Portuguese language, accompanied by a Mahratta version, used to come, which he (Nana) used to send to the Maharaj, and sometimes to keep with himself. This I used to perceive (thus I saw).

8. That the paper No. 32 is in your handwriting, you have mentioned in the above particularizations of the papers; as to this, how came that paper to be in your handwriting; state the particulars?—A letter from Don Manoel, in the Portuguese language, and a Mahratta version, came from Vengoorla. Of that Mahratta version, Nana made me take a copy, and kept it himself; and the theley (letter in a bag), together with the version, when Nana came to Sattara, he delivered to the Maharaj. On that occasion I also came to Sattara in company with Nana.

Dated 25th October 1837.

In my own writing,
Dajee Bullal Waeed.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Acting Resident.

No. 25 of List (A).

TRANSLATION of the Statement of *Balcrushna Raghoonath (Balkoba Kelkur)*, Inhabitant of Wae; Soon sum Surnan Suttaseen Myantyne Oulf (A. D. 1837).

1. It having been ordered thus: "State fully the circumstances regarding Goa, &c. which occurred in Nago Deorao's time." It is thus: Nago Deorao Nana Waeed, the husband of my sister, used to be at Sattara, and was also in the habit of sometimes visiting Sunkeshwer. Baltajee Punt Fatuck, a maternal uncle of Nana, used to go to Sunkeshwer; Nana used to accompany him. There existed a great friendship between Baltajee Punt and the Swamee whilst in his former state; in consequence, Nana used to visit Sunkeshwer. At that time, Atmanam Bhut Moolkur, of Sawunt Waree, was near the Swamee. He gave information connected with Goa to the Swamee; and between a doctor, called Ercul, who is at Goa, and myself, there exists friendship: upon his so stating, the Swamee sent Atmaram Bhut and Nana to Goa, having provided them with 100 or 50 rupees. Having stopped at Goa for a month or 15 days, and having communicated with Ercul, they returned back; at that time they did not meet the Governor. They came to Sunkeshwur, and said to the Swamee, "The Goakurs will make exertions to take the raj (dominions) of the English, but this requires funds, and the people of the Desh should be favourable." Then having asked the Swamee, Nana came to Sattara, on his having a meeting with the Maharaj; what conference took place is not known; but it was settled that the Swamee should come to Sattara.

2. Then Nana, having gone to the Swamee, and having taken the Swamee, came to Sattara. This was in the month of Just (June); I do not know the year. But three months before the Swamee of the Maharaj went to Nassick, the Swamee came to Sattara. The Swamee said to the Maharaj, "The whole of the matter regarding Goa is known to Nana. Nana is my most confidential person. The Maharaj should employ him in that business." Having said so the Swamee went to Sunkeshwer; Nana was at Sattara. After staying three or four months, the Maharaj gave 600 rupees to Nana, for expenses. About that time, in the month of Streaomi (August), I came and joined Nana. But the above-mentioned circumstances, which occurred anterior to me (my arrival), have been stated as I heard them.

3. In

3. In the month of Bhadrussud (September) the Maharaj said to Nana, "Going to Poonah, bring a strop for a rich Soikar." Upon this Nana went to Poonah, and spoke to the Warrowtry and others, but no one came. Then he returned to Sattara. The sum of rupees 600, given by the Maharaj, has already been alluded to above. Out of that Nana gave 200 to Ballajee Punt Fatuck, and kept 350 by himself, for expenses. Nana, with the rupees, came to Hurry Punt Fatuck's (house) at noon, and said, "Through the medium of Rowlajee Naik, the Maharaj has done this business." So Nana spoke to me. When the Swamee of the Maharaj set out for Nassick, Nana went as far as Devor, and returned; I was with him; but when Nana went to Maharaj, I did not go.

4. Afterwards he left Sattara. He went to Kurveer (Kolapoor), where the Swamee was. At that time Babur Sahib, with Puttams, came to Kurveer. In consequence of this Nana, having asked the Swamee, went to Junkhundy, in consequence of his brother's death; and from thence, having visited Kooroomdwar and Chinchney, and coming for the Dussera to Suttoree, he remained at Hurry Punt's. After staying three months he took from the Maharaj 600 rupees, being his allowance for that year. He brought the rupees, indeed, but through whom they were brought Nana did not say. Afterwards he set off. I, in consequence of being indisposed, remained at Jusgaom. Nana was at Chinchnee and Sunkeshwur for five or seven months. Afterwards the Swamee apprehended, in his own village, a prisoner belonging to the Maharaj's jurisdiction. Taking him, he (Nago Deorao) came to Sattara. I also was with him.

5. Some time after having set off he went to Goa. Having met Erkul, through the medium of Raojee Kotnees, he came to Sattara. I stopped at Sunkeshwur. Afterwards, having taken articles as presents from Sattara, from the Maharaj for the Governor, Nana Fatuck and Nana Waeed came to Sunkeshwur in the month of Chytroo (April). The articles were as follows:

- 2 pairs of shawls, red.
- 1 a square shawl.
- 1 kulgee (ornament for the turband).
- 1 pearl necklace.

These articles were purchased at Tejeeram's, the value of which was paid by the Maharaj. But the articles are worth 2,000 rupees, so Nana said; and the Swamee also gave 300 hous (pagodas) and a hondee for 1,500 rupees in charge of Nana, and Nana, myself. Nana Fatuck proceeded to Goa.

Sic orig.

6. As a horse did not arrive for the purpose of being presented, the visit was postponed; having given 300 hous, Nana Fatuck was sent to purchase a horse. As some time elapsed, I also was afterwards despatched. I came to Sattara, when Nana Fatuck having purchased a horse near Jejooree, at Pimpsey, for 450 rupees, had come to Sattara. Afterwards Nana Fatuck and myself went with the horse to Rybunder. As we took some time, the visit to the Governor had already been made. The horse was taken afterwards. Then it was taken to the stables of the Governor and tied there. At that time, under the Governor, there was one called Moogdum, who gave me two realls as a present. I and Nana Fatuck came to Sattara; we came on the Dussera.

7. In the month of Poush, Nana and myself went to Rybunder, together with Narain Bhut Chitney, a friend of Nana Fatuck, who was from that time admitted into this affair. Afterwards Nana sent me to Renavee, for the ceremony of investing his second son with the Brahminical thread. Afterwards Nana also came to Renavee in the month of Falgoon (March), on the eclipse of the full moon. From thence having taken all the family, Nana, myself, and others came to Waee, and performed the thread ceremony of the day. At the time of coming to Waee, from Renavee, he (Nago Deorao) did not go on a visit to the Maharaj. After staying in the house of Hurry Punt he went to Waee. No meeting with the Maharaj took place, the Maharaj not being then at Sattara. The thread ceremony took place at Waee, and the nuptials of Lukhoba were also celebrated. Afterwards, having set off in the month of Ashad (July), he (Nago Deorao) came to Kodowley, and took up his lodgings at Moropunt Jossee's. But before this, in the month of Vyshak (May), Nana Fatuck having come to Waee; having taken Nana Waeed at night, having gone to Sattara, and having effected a meeting between the Maharaj and Nana Waeed, sent Nana Waeed to Waee at the same time. Afterwards, as above stated, he came and remained at Kodowley. A meeting with the Maharaj did not take place.

8. At that time Rowlajee Naik gave, from his house, 147 rupees to me. Nana had desired 200 to be given; but Rowlajee Naik gave only that sum of 147 rupees. Having taken it I went to Waee. I took the rupees to Waee, to discharge a debt incurred on account of the wedding. I remained at Waee. From Kodowley, Nana, Chinto Punt Jossee Kodowleykur, and Moropunt Jossee, these three went to Rybunder. Chinto Punt Jossee died at Sawunt Waree in the month of Margsirst (December); his nephew Moropunt Jossee returned to Kodowley. The wife of Chinto Punt Jossee became a suttee at Waee. For that expense the Maharaj gave 150 rupees in charge of Hurry Punt Fatuck. Narrain Chitney also went with Nana from Sanglee to Rybunder. He returned back to Sattara in the month of Kartick (November).

Sic orig.

9. Afterwards, in the month of Chytroo (April), Nana Fatuck went from Sattara to bring Erkul and Raojee Kotnees, because the Governor had said, whether it was true or false, that Nana Waeed was on the part of the Maharaj, should be ascertained. On this relation being given by Narrain Bhut Chitney, who returned from Rybunder by permission of the Maharaj, he (Nana Fatuck) went to bring Erkul. I also went to Rybunder; afterwards

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

wards Nana Fatuck, with a desire to obtain greatness for himself, said to Nana Waeed, "The Maharaj's wish is, that before the business is completed, Nana Waeed should not come; and he said to the Maharaj, 'Before the review is accomplished, Nana Waeed says he will not come to Sattara.'" Thus he mentioned on both sides, in two different ways; but upon my intimating this matter to Nana, he also came with them. Then three parties were made:

1. Erkul, by the Ranaghaut.
2. Nana and myself, by the Aholy Ghaut.
3. Raojee Kotnees and Balum Bhut Moonjeykur, by the Tulkutee Ghaut.

Thus three divisions came to Sattara. Nana Fatuck came before alone. It was then the month of Veystrak (May). Nana Waeed and Raojee Kotnees remained at Hurry Punt Fatuck's. Erkul stopt at Kurnuga, in the temple, at night; but as Nana and the others had made no previous arrangement for Erkul, he being displeased set out by Maholu to proceed to Waeed. No sooner was this news known than Nana sent me and Balum Bhut Moongeykur; we fell in with him at a bhowree (or well). Thence he was brought back, and he remained in the temple of Kumuga. He was told, "This very day a meeting between you and the Maharaj will take place." Then at night Erkul, Raojee Kotnees, and Hurry Punt Fatuck, these came to the house of Rowlajee, and from thence called at Hurry Punt Fatuck's house; and that very night they went to the Maharaj. Nana Waeed only did not go the Maharaj. The Maharaj gave as follows:

To Erkul, a gold gope (a chain for neck), of 32 tolas, was given.

To Hurry Punt Bhoos, a gope of 26 tolas.

To Raojee Kotnees a gope of 32 tolas.

To Balum Bhut Moongeykur, a gope of 20 tolas was given.

To Narrain Bhut Chitty, a gold kursey of 17 tolas was given.

To Nana Waeed, a gope of 10 tolas and a gold kursey of 10 or 12 tolas were sent, in charge of Hurry Punt Bhoos.

To Rowlajee, 400 rupees ready cash were given by the sirkar; this I heard of.

These were given. I saw all those ornaments, only that of Erkul I did not see. So it occurs to me.

10. Erkul marched, and returned direct. What conversation passed I did not know. I never went personally to the Maharaj. Nana staid four days at Sattara. I did not go at all on a visit to the Maharaj. By means of Hurry Punt Fatuck, Nana sent word to the Maharaj, desiring that the Mundullee, striving strenuously with him, might have pay allowed them, upon which the Maharaj, having settled the allowances, directed thus:

1,100. Nana Waeed had 600, which was increased by adding 500 to 1,100.

400. Erkul.

400. Raojee Kotnees.

400. Moogdum.

900. Hurry Punt Fatuck, 150; Nana Fatuck, 150; Narrain Bhut Chitney, 150; Moro Punt Jossee, 150; Myself, 150; and Balum Bhut Moongeykur, 150; in all six.

Thus were the allowances fixed. The day after Erkul had visited the Maharaj, and been presented with the Kunttee, Rowlogjee Naik came to the house of Hurry Punt Fatuck. At that time Narrain Chitney said, "Balkoba did not get anything last." Then Rowlogjee Naik gave me 50 rupees.

11. Afterwards Nana Waeed, myself, Raojee Kotnees, and Balum Bhut, having set off, went to Gokak. Erkul, and Raojee, went to Goa, Nana having attended the solemnization of the nuptials of the Chinkullkur Putwurdhun; we came to Runaoee; when we went to Gokak, Tejeeram, Nana Fatuck, and Nana Chitney, followed us to Gokak; together with them we all came to Renavee. The Fatuck, the Chitney, and Tejeeram came to Sattara. Nana, myself, and Moropunt Jossee remained for a year at Renavee; there the thread ceremony (Pandoha) was performed. In the month of Jest (June) Nana, myself, and Moropunt came to Kondowley; Nana having gone to Sattara at night, and, together with Rowlajee Naik and the Chitney, having had an interview with the Maharaj, he came to Kodowley. I did not go. But Nana said to the Maharaj, "I have been involved in debt; 'Then 2,500 to Nana and 1,500 to Hurry Punt, in all 4,000 rupees, I will cause to be given.' Thus the Maharaj commanded." So Nana told me.

12. Afterwards, Nana, myself and Moropunt went to Renavee. I staid at Renavee; Nana and Moropunt proceeded to Rybunder. They went in the month of Jesh (June). At that time a horse having been purchased for 128 rupees, for Mugdum, by means of the Chitney, Nana took it with him and gave it to Mugdum. In the month of Kartick (November), Balum Bhut and Moropunt were sent to Sattara. I also came from Renavee to Sattara. He was at Poonah. Balum Bhut, Moropunt, and Narrain Bhut Chitney, these went, through the medium of Rowlogjee, on a visit to the Maharaj. They went at night. The Maharaj ordered thus, "The Senaputtee has been ordered; he has been authorized for the money to discharge your debt." So the Maharaj said. I did not go to the Maharaj.

13. Next day myself, Moropunt, Balum Bhut, and Narrain Bhut Chitney, who were in the house of the Chitney, leaving that, we went at eight o'clock at night to Tejeeram's shop.
Rowlogjee

Rowlojee Naik having called there, took us four to the Senaputtee; at that time the Senaputtee, having put on his turban, was preparing to go into the wara (Raja's palace). At that time Dinkur Rao Mohitey was also seated near the Senaputtee. Afterwards the Senaputtee, having brought them, gave 2,250 rupees. As regards the remaining 250 rupees, he said to Rowlojee Naik, "Do you cause them to be paid; I will repay you." Afterwards, at the suggestion of Rowlojee Naik, yellow turbans, worth 10 rupees each, were given to us three; only to Narrain Bhut no turban was given. Those rupees being divided into two parts, and being wrapped up in the dhoturs, myself and Moropunt took them up. We had taken no servant with us; the gun was fired. The Senaputtee gave only a wurdurvala* with us; Rowlojee did not come away with us. He remained with the Senaputtee; we having brought those rupees, kept them in the shop of Tejeeram, leaving the shop open; he was waiting for us.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

* A person to give the password.

14. After three or four days we three went to Rybunder to Nana, for the liquidation of Hurry Punt's debt: 1,500 were paid direct into the shop. This did not pass in my sight; the Chitney told me. I alone came to Renavee from Rybunder; I came on the shuratun. Then for two years Nana remained at Rybunder, Araba, Koregaun, &c., in that direction. Afterwards, Nana, Raojee and Dajeeba Waeed came to Sattara by the end of Falgoon (March), Sukey 1756 (A. D. 1835). I also came from Renavee to Sattara with Nana, and we remained in the Chitney's house; Nana, Hurry Punt, and the Chitney, these went at night to the shop of Tejeeram, Rowlojee Naik coming there, they went to the Maharaj. After a conversation having passed, and permission for 4,300 rupees on account of allowances, &c. having been given, rupees in ready cash were given from the Maharaj's wara (palace). Having taken these rupees, and having paid to them at Tejeeram's, Nana came to the house of the Chitney; I was asleep on his arrival; Nana informed me of this. When we went into the wara (Raja's palace); I went only as far as the shop. After Rowlojee having taken Nana and others into the wara (Raja's palace), I came to the house of the Chitney; next day Nana went to Renavee.

15. Afterwards Raojee Kotnees had two interviews on two nights with the Maharaj, which were effected through the means of Rowlojee, the Chitney, and Hurry Punt Fatuck. To give 1,500 rupees to Raojee, independently of his salary, for the purpose of a wedding, permission was given by the Maharaj, and a diamond ring, worth 300 rupees, was given to Raojee by the Maharaj, as a present. Afterwards, myself, Raojee Kotnees, Balumbut, and Dajee Waeed, having repaired to Renavee, proceeded together with Nana to Araba, and arrived on the 12th Vyshak Sood (April). On the second day of Bhadengend (September), Madhowrow Sirkey, on the part of the Maharaj arrived at Rybunder. Afterwards the Sirkey, Nana, and the Kotnees having gone to the Governor, the Sirkey had an interview. The Sirkey gave a pair of shawls to the Governor Sahib. The Sirkey went to Sawunt Waree, about the Deswallie: Nana, Dajeeba Waeed, Kessourno Jossee, and Moropunt Jossee, these four having set off, came to Sattara; I stopped at Araba.

1,500
300

16. Nana came to Sattara; what circumstances passed there are not known to me; but the Maharaj gave 8,000 rupees to Nana; so I heard. With 4,000 rupees, clothes, &c., were purchased and part was given to the people, and with 4,000 hoondees, were taken. Tejeeram, Narrain Bhut Chitney and Bhikajee Alhajee Bam, these came to Araba; then Nana being at Sattara, about the Desswallie, they did not meet him; Tejeeram, the Chitney and others went to Sattara; Raojee Kotnees likewise went with Tejeeram as far as Meeruj, Raojee Kotnees returning from Meeruj, met Nana Waeed at Sunkeshwer; Tejeeram and others went to Sattara; Nana did not meet those three persons; Nana and Raojee came to Araba. The clothes coming with Nana, and the hoondees, were robbed in the Tulkula Ghaut. In order to bring hoondees again, Nana sent Dajee Waeed to Sattara by the end of Poush (January). Tejeeram and Hurry Punt would not give the hoondees; Dajee Waeed returned back to Araba. Afterwards, in the month of Falgoon (March) I was despatched to Sattara to get the hoondees; I delivered Nana's message and letter, regarding the necessity of the money. Then Hurry Punt and Tejeeram gave hoondees for 4,000 rupees in Bombay, out of which a hoondie for 1,000 rupees was given into the charge of Narain Bhut, for the purpose of being sold, and I told him to give 550 to Luckoba for marriage expenses, and to credit 450 rupees owed to the Chitney by Dajee Waeed, on account of clothes. Having so told him, and having taken the hoondees of 3,000 rupees, I went to Araba.

8,000
4,000
Sic orig.
4000

17. Nana had come, and reached Sawunt Waree on the 6th of Chyhoosood (April), Sum 1758 (A. D. 1836), because Don Manoel, the Governor, had departed to Portugal from Goa; therefore imagining that there was no business now in the Goa prant, he came to Waree. Nana became sick; Narrain Chitney having come from Sattara, having taken Raojee Kotnees, and having met Nana, went back to Sattara, in the second half of Jesh (June). Nana sold the hoondees for 3,000 in the Peynt of Mopsey, and recovering the amount, he spent it. At that time Dajee Waeed was in the habit of writing the expenses, &c. Nana died at Wara on the second Ashad vud (July), Sukey 1758 (A. D. 1836).

18. At the time of his death, the papers, sikka, and mortub were then made over to me, means of Dajeeba Waeed; and he (Najoo) said to me, "Taking my son, Sukhoba Waeed, place the sikka, mortub, and the papers, which there are, before the feet of the Maharaj, thereafter, as it may have to be done; let it be done; so make a supplication." On the day following his death, Sukhoba, together with Ram Bhao Waeed, came from Waeed. The funeral rites were performed; I was to have come into the Desh; in the meanwhile Buppoo Send, the sawant of the Waree, said, "I will make some small provision for the son of Nana." In expectation of that, Lukhoba stopped. Afterwards Lukhoba and Dajee Waeed went away in the month of Kartick (November); I remained behind. Lately in the month of

* *Sic orig.*

Jesh (June), the Wareekur said, "I will confer a situation of 360 rupees per annum in the name of Lukhoba." Bappoo Sahib Wareekur sent me on business to Araba. Afterwards Dajee Waeed and Balloram Chupprosee came to Malpa after visiting Waree, from Domestir*; Appajee having come to Waree, communicated this news to me. Then being terrified, I secreted myself at Chikklee; Dajeeba having employed a mediator, having made inquiries and having given me a pledge, I and Dajeeba, and Ballaram, met after five or seven days at Araba. Afterwards they and myself having visited Waree came to Sattara. I do not perfectly recollect the dates and years. In consequence of the circumstances stated, being of a remote period, if any fact has crept backwards or forwards, if I recollect anything hereafter, I will communicate it. I had no personal meeting with the Maharaj or Don Manoel. Of the rupees brought and paid, &c., the dates may be in the account book of Tejeeram, which if examined, they will be known. The sikka and mortub with Nana, used to be in his wrapper; these I have seen for the last four or five years. Then Nana said to me, "By order of the Maharaj, the sikka was caused to be made at Pedney." So he spoke, but it was not made in my sight. How it was made, I do not know; some time when any letter was to be written to the address of the Governor, he used to write it, and attach the sikka to it; so I heard, but I did not see it in person. The sikka, mortub, and papers which were with me are now brought and delivered to the Sahib.—This is a true statement, under date the 6th October 1837.

Signed in my own handwriting,
Balkoba Kelkur.

Q. 1. Where are the papers of accounts of Nago Deorao, from the beginning to the end?—A. No account current was made. He used frequently to note down the petty expenses. That boomat is among the petty things I have brought here.—This is a true statement under date the 6th October 1837.

Signed in my own handwriting,
Balkoba Kelkur.

Q. 2. The circumstances mentioned by you in the first and second paragraphs, you state to have heard of; who communicated them to you?—A. Nago Deorao mentioned them to me; from that I knew of them.

3. In the fourth paragraph, "A prisoner was brought from Sattara;" so you have stated; what is the name of that prisoner, and to what village did he belong; state this?—Kunen Boorood, an inhabitant of Sumurey, in the Petta of Veejapoor, was in the habit of making attacks on the Sevamees' villages. Therefore the Swamee having apprehended him, sent him to Sattara with Nana.

4. In the fifth paragraph you stated the circumstances at Sattara, &c., and I was at Sunkeshwer; so you have stated. Then how came you to know the circumstances at Sattara; state this clearly?—I was at Sunkeshwer; Nana Waeed, and Nana Fatuck came to Sunkeshwer from Sattara, then, "A pair of shawls and other articles for a present to the Governor of Goa are brought from the Maharaj." Thus Nana Waeed said to me; from that I knew of him and I saw the articles with my own eyes.

5. In the 9th paragraph, "In the month of Vyshakh (May) we came," so it is stated; in what year did you come. Where did you put up at Sattara, and who accompanied you; and as to what persons went into the Maharaja's wara, how came you to know that; state this?—The persons who came and stopped at Hurry Punt's, were—

1. Nana Waeed.
2. Raojee Kotnees.
3. Hurry Punt Fatuck (it was his own house).
4. Balmabhut Moonjeykur.
5. Myself.
6. Nana Fatuck (it was his own house).

Thus we were, and Erkul remained in the temple at Kurinje. I do not perfectly recollect the year; but it was in the month of Vyshak (May). The persons accompanying us are already mentioned; Narrain Bhut Chitney was at his own house at Sattara. The Mundullee (party) who went into the Maharaja's wara, they all coming and assembling at the house, Hurry Punt Fatuck went at night to the Maharaj. They were taken by Rowlajee Naik, who came to the house of the Fatuck:

1. Erkul.
2. Hurry Punt Bhao.
3. Rowlojee Naik.
4. Raojee Kotnees.
5. Narrain Bhut Chitney went; so it occurs to me, but I do not fully remember that.

These five went in the early part of the night, before the gun was fired, at one penhur of the night. Those who remained at home and did not go, were—

1. Nana Fatuck.
2. Balum Bhut Mangrykur.
3. Nana Waeed.
4. Myself.

These

These were at home. These four did not go into the wara (Raja's palace). These I saw with my own eyes in the house of Hurry Punt. At midnight Hurry Punt Bhao, Raojee Kotnees and Narrain Chitney returned from the warra to Hurry Punt's house. They went and returned; all this I saw with my own eyes; from that I knew of this.

6. In the ninth paragraph, "The gopes (gold chains), &c. were given by the Maharaj to the Mundullee (party) I saw; and to Rowlagee 400 rupees were given; so I heard." Thus you have stated; state how came you to know of this?—As regards the ornaments, gopes, &c. brought, Hurry Punt Bhaoe having wrapped them up in his own dhotur, brought them up stairs, where myself and Nana Fatuck were; and Hurry Punt said to Nana Fatuck and others, "These gopes and kurveys have been given by the Maharaj to the Mundullee (party)." These Hurry Punt showed, together with the names. They were given to whom they belonged; and Hurry Punt said at the same time to Rowlagee Naik, "The Maharaj gave 400 rupees;" so he said; from this I knew of it.

7. In the 15th paragraph, "The Sirkey Madhowrow came from Waree to Rybunder;" so you have stated; as to this, state who went to bring the Sirkey?—From Rybunder, Nana Waeed sent Moropunt Jossee to Waree, to call Madowrow Sirkey; then, taking Madorow Sirkey, Moropunt came to Rybunder.

8. In the 18th paragraph, "At the time of Nana Waeed's death he gave the sikka, mortub, and papers into my charge, and said, taking them, Give them to the Maharaj; so he said." Thus you have stated; as to this, state who were present at that time?—Myself, Dajeeba Waeed, and Moropunt Jossee; these were present.

9. "Give the papers, sikka, and mortub, to the Maharaj; so Nana said." Thus you have stated; as to this, did he say so verbally only, or did he give any letter for the Maharaj?—At the same time that Nana told me to give the sikka and mortub to the Maharaj, Nana made Moropunt Jossee write a letter in his name to the Maharaj; and Nana wrote with his own hand the first and last one or two letters in it. That letter was left open; it was kept in the roomah of the papers; I kept it; so it strikes me. That letter may be among the papers in the roomah now brought.

10. Among the papers now produced by you there appears to be some original papers; as to this, if they are original papers, how did those original papers come to Nago Deorao?—When Don Manoel prepared to proceed to Portugal, he made over to Nana the papers which were in his possession; so Nana said. At what place he delivered up the papers to Nana is not known to me, and when they were given up is not known to me; but "Don Manoel has returned the papers;" so Nana said. At that time I was near Reevunsidh (the Deo); Nana came there from the Konkan; he informed me; from that I knew of it. These replies to the queries, which were in my recollection, are returned under date the 15th of October 1837.

Signed in my own handwriting,
Balkoba Kelkur.

11. Q. Are the sikka, mortub, and papers which you, Dajeeba Waeed, and Ballaram, have now brought, the same which Nana delivered into your charge at the time of his death?—A. The sikka, mortub, and papers in the Mahratta and Portuguese languages, which Nana Waeed delivered into my charge at the time of his death, are these; they are the same.

12. You have stated, in reply to the 9th question, Nago Deorao, at the time of his death, having made Moropunt Jossee write a letter to the Maharaj, he (Nago) wrote with his own hand at the top, and closed it at the end, and left it. The paper, No. 10, is shown to you; is it the same paper; recognize it, and state this?—I have looked at the paper, No. 10; it is the same letter which Nana, at the time of his death, left with me to give to the Maharaj.

13. You have stated, "Nago Deorao, at the time of his death, gave into my charge the papers, sikka, mortub, and his own letter, to give to the Maharaj;" so it is written. As to this, what is the reason of your having retained them with you for so long a time?—Nana died on the 2d Ashad vud (July); then the rains were heavy; I should have come afterwards; but, in the meanwhile, I heard the report of Govind Rao's having been seized at Sattara. In consequence of this, and because Narrain Bhut Chitney was not at Sattara, and I was involved in debt to the people at Waree, and as Govind Rao was apprehended at Sattara, I was afraid to come, and therefore did not come.

14. You have stated, in the 18th paragraph of the deposition, "Nana, writing a letter, and attaching the seal, used to give it to the Governor;" so you have stated. As to this, did any letters used to go from Sattara, and did any letter from the Governor used to come the Maharaj at Sattara; and if the letters from the Governor came in the Portuguese language, did Nana keep them with him, or send them to Sattara; state these circumstances as you may be aware of them?—That letters went from Sattara, I do not know; my authority given by the Maharaj; Nana, writing the letters with full powers, used to give them; so I have heard from Nago Deorao himself. The letters which came from the Governor for the Maharaj, whether he used to send to Sattara or keep with himself, I have no knowledge of, for it was not so that I was always present with him. The business connected with papers was not with me; and I do not know how to write well, consequently I have no information on this subject.

15. You have stated, in the 18th paragraph, "By order of the Maharaj, the sikka and mortub were got made at Pedney;" so you stated. As to this, state how the case connected with them stands?—Upon the Maharaj's having granted permission, the sikka and

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mortub were made at Pedney; so Nana Waeed said to me; since which four or five years have elapsed.

Signed in my handwriting,

24 October 1837.

Balkoba Kelkur.

Q. 16. The paper, No. 35, is shown to you; look at it, and state by whom and to whom it is written, and how the case, as regards it, stands?—A. I have looked at this paper; it was written to me by Narrain Bhut Chitney, from Sattara. I received this letter at Warree; I saw and perused it at Warree. That letter is written in the handwriting of Narrain Bhut Chitney. I am acquainted with that writing at the end of that letter. Bhugwan has written compliments to me; that also is in the handwriting of Narrain Bhut.—This is a true statement, under date the 25th October 1837.

Signed in my handwriting,

Balkoba Kelkur.

Q. 17. On the day that Erculan came to Sattara, did Nana Waeed come to Sattara, or did he come afterwards; remember, and state this exactly?—A. On the day Erculan came, Nana Waeed did not come; after Erculan had gone, Nana Waeed came. What I have stated in the 9th paragraph of the deposition, and in the reply to the 5th question, that when Erculan came, Nana Waeed came after Erculan had gone, is correct.

18. You state that when Nana Waeed came, Erculan did not come to Sattara; if so, state who sent you to bring Erculan back when he was going away displeased?—Balum Bhut Mongeykur took me with him; who told him I do not know.

This is a true statement, signed in my own handwriting,

1 November 1837.

Balkoba Kelkur.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

(No. 26 of List A.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Moro Bulal Jossee*; Soor Sunder Juttasseen My Antyer Oulf (A. D. 1837.)

I do do hereby depose, that I was in the habit of going with Nago Deorao Waeed into the Goa Prant. The circumstances regarding this are as follows:

1. With Nago Deorao Waeed, my paternal uncle, Chinto Ram Jossee, was in the habit of going about for some time; but he did not go to Goa; he used to be in this Prant. Afterwards the Waeed, Chinto Ram, and Narrain Bhut Chitty and myself went in company to Sunkesower; from thence we all went to Koregaon; Chintaram only went direct to Sawunt Warree; he having been attacked by dysentery on the way, died at Warree on the 7th of Kartick Vud; afterwards having visited Warree from Gorgaon, having taken his bones, and having gone to the Waeed at Koregaon, as he gave me leave. I came to Sattara afterwards. Hurry Punt Bhao Fatuck informed the Sirkar; and, as his (the deceased's) wife was about to become a suttee, 150 rupees were caused to be given for expenses. Having taken them from Teejeeram's shop, as directed, I went to Waeed, and the suttee rites were performed, and the funeral ceremonies were performed together, which cost about 250 rupees; and she (the deceased's widow) owed a debt of 400 rupees. Having satisfied the Sowkars, I became responsible to them at the time of her becoming a suttee, and informed the Waeed and Bahoo Fatuck, "We will get the debt discharged;" so they said, after communicating with the Raja. This was about six years ago; I do not remember the year.

2. Afterwards, in the same year, in the month of Vyshak (May), Nago Deorao, Raojee Kotnees, and Erculan came to Sattara, and, having had interviews with the Sirkar, presents were given to all. At that time I came to Sattara from Warree; then all had set off, and proceeded to Gokak; from thence Raojee Kotnees, and Erculan, these went into the Konkan. Nana Waeed came, and remained at Shree Revunsidh. Then I went to him; at that time he said to me, "An employment has been given you." With the presents at Sattara, presents to Balkoba Tatia Kelkur and myself only were not given. After this the Waeed remained for a year at Shree Revunsidh; afterwards, in the month of Jest, he set out to proceed into the Konkan; then I also set off with him, and went; then, visiting Araba, we went to Rybunder. At the time of leaving the Desh, we took a horse with us, which was given to Ajum, "Moogdum." The Waeed wrote and gave a letter to Ajum Don Manoel Sahib, in the name of the Maharaj, expressive of friendly sentiments. An answer to this he (Dan Manoel) returned in his own name, in the month of Kartick, addressed to the Maharaj, desiring that friendship might constantly continue, and said to the Waeed, "Letters have been forwarded to Europe; as an answer may come, I will give you a reply." To this effect he gave a reply: and Balum Bhutgee Mongeykur, and myself, having taken it (this letter), came to Sattara; afterwards we met the Sirkar (Raja). At that time Shreewunt Rajashree, Balla Sahib Senaputtee, Dinkur Row, Nana and Rawlajee Naik

Naik Kaskur, were present with the Sirkah (Raja); and Narrain Bhut Chitty was also present. Then the letter of Ajum Don Manoel Sahib, which was in charge of the Bhutjee, in Portuguese and Mahratta characters, was presented by the Bhurtzee. The contents of it were, "You sent out of friendship; there is much pleasure. After communicating to the Hoozoor (Portugal) the matter about continuing a constant friendly intercourse with you, the answer which may come will be made known in reply;" such were the contents. Having delivered the letter, we took leave to retire. Three days after we three, viz. Balum Bhutzee, Balkoba Tattia, and myself, went into the wara of the Senaputtee. Them formerly the Waeed had made a supplication to the Maharaj, that he and Hurry Punt Bhao Fatuck had incurred a debt of 4,000 rupees; and then it had been commanded that the debt would be discharged. On that account, 2,500 rupees were given into the Bhutjee's charge, in the Senaputtee's wara, which we three together took, and came away, and kept them in the shop of Teejeeram Bahee. To us three, three turbans were given by the Senaputtee, which we three took. Afterwards, out of the 2,550 rupees were deducted and credited in the name of Hurry Punt Bhao; because out of the 4,000, 1,550 were for the Fatuck, to liquidate his debt, and 2,450 for the Waeed; so the Chitty said; upon this the account was adjusted as mentioned above: the Fatuck may have received 1,500 direct. Having done this, the Bhutjee, Tatia Kelkur and myself set off, and, going into the Konkan, communicated to the Waeed the circumstances which had happened.

*Sic orig.**Sic orig.*

3. When proceeding on a visit to Ajum Don Manoel Sahib, Nago Deorao and Raojee Kotnees used to go and come together; out of us, whosoever was present from the party used to accompany them; but to meet the Sahib the two only used to go up stairs; we used to sit below in the room of Mookhdoom; no one out of our party used to go up stairs.

4. The Waeed and Kotnees having come to Sattara a second time, in the month of Chytra, some money, as a present on the occasion of the visit, and some presents, &c. on account of the nuptials of Raojee Kotnees' daughter, were received, with which clothes from the shop of Tejeeram Bhaee, and hoondees, for ready money, were taken; the amount of that I do not recollect; the credits and debits appear in the shop. Having taken the clothes, &c., and all our company having gone into the Konkan, the nuptials of the Kotnees' daughter were celebrated.

5. When Ajum Don Manoel prepared to proceed to Europe, Nana Waeed having gone to Vengorla, and having given him the necessary presents, &c. took back the papers, &c. which were in his possession. Then he was not accompanied by Raojee Kotnees.

6. After Ajum Don Manoel's having returned and stopped at Panjam, Mahdowrow Raja Sirkey having been taken from Warree to Rhybunder, and the meeting between him and the Sahib having been effected, friendship was mutually gained, when he (Mahdowrow) was introduced to him (Don Manoel), then to the Sahib, a pair of shawls and other necessary articles were given during the visit.

7. In the month of Kartick (November), Nago Deorao, pressed by the urgency of the Sahib being about to take his departure, came to Sattara, and having met the Maharaj, and having stopped two days at Koodowley, went off in haste; Raojee Kotnees was following him, who missed him on the road. He (Nago Deorao) went to Sunkeshwer, and Raojee came to Meeruj; afterwards he went back to Sunkeshwer; and all, whilst proceeding together into the Konkan, the bullock, laden with a kuntal (long sack), strayed, and went by the Tulkuta Ghaut. All went by the Ram Ghaut. Then the bullock was unloaded at the Tulkuta Kutta (Chokee); and the Putkees and Inkaldar having taken the kuntal into the Kutta, and cut it open, carried off clothes worth about 900 or 950 rupees. Those Putkees and others were seized and taken to Warree; then the Putkee confessed having carried away the clothes; but no restitution was made; I was with him (Nago Deorao).

8. On account of the salaries of the parties, as well as visiting presents in liquidation of debts, and as gifts, and as a dismissing present to the Sahib, as he was about to take his departure, the whole of the money was received at Sattara in the months of Chytroo and Kartick 1756 (April and November 1835), which was disposed of by the hands of Nana's nephew, Dajeeba Waeed, and a statement made; and the whole of the credits and debits were made at the shop of Tejeeram, through the medium of Narrain Bhut Chitty and Hurry Punt Fatuck. The total reckoning of it is at the shop; I do not verbally recollect it.

9. Any paper or letter to be given to Ajum Don Manoel Sahib, Nago Deorao used to write and give himself; and on these the Waeed himself attached the sikka and mortub before giving them.

10. To us two, Balkoba Tatia and myself, an allowance of 150 rupees per annum for each was granted, which was received at the rate of 150 per annum for two years; and 100 or 125, more or less, was received for some years. For the last two years not a pice has been received, and nothing, as gifts, has been received by us both; and to discharge the debt incurred by the death of my paternal uncle, cash would be caused to be given to both, Bhao Fatuck and the Waeed said, after informing the Sirkar (Raja), but it has not been received. I have been involved in a debt of 700 or 800, and have also been embarrassed by that debt. Of the salary received, a total reckoning is forthcoming at the shop of Tejeeram Bhaee.

Sic orig.

11. At the time the 2,500 rupees were brought from the Wara of Shreewunt Senaputtee, Rolojee Naik Kaskur, Narrain Bhut Chitty, Balum Bhut Mongeykur, myself, and Balkoba Tatia; these having gone, brought them. There were the Senaputtee and Dinkur Rao Nana; they gave them into the charge of Balum Butjee; and we three took them, and lodged them in the shop.

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12. To make inquiries about the clothes robbed at Tukcuttee, while Nago Deorao Waeed and Raojee Kotnees, accompanied by the whole of the Mundullee (party) were proceeding into the Konkan, Balum Bhut and myself went to Tulkutee, and having taken from thence the Putkee, we went to Kinsey, where Narrain Rao Oosupkur, the Zukatdar, was; from thence Balum Bhut proceeded to Araba. In consequence of the Putkee's son having confessed the robbery, taking him and others (Koonbees), I proceeded to Warree, and communicated the circumstances which had happened to Shreemunt Rajushri Bappoo Sahib Sawunt. Afterwards, having imprisoned the Putkee, the Koonbees, and their accomplices, he made an investigation; but, as confessed by the Putkee, his accomplice, the Zukatdar's karkoon not being summoned, and the inquiry not being fully made, the money was not recovered: "I will make the inquiries to-day or to-morrow;" so he excused himself. Upon my writing this circumstance to Nana, he in consequence came to Warree in the month of Chyttee (April), together with his Mundallee (party); he having met Shreemunt Bappoo Sahib, and upon his telling him to remain quiet for some time, he remained in the house of the Nerrokur. There, on its having been discovered that Nana was suffering from dropsy, Narrain Bhut Chitney, who was there, and Raojee Kotnees from Araba, both came direct to Sattara. Afterwards the distemper increased day by day, and, anticipating the fatal consequence, Nana wrote and gave some letters for Sattara; and the papers which there were he made over to Balkoba Tatia, together with the stamps; after this he died on the 30th July 1836. Next day his son Luximon Rao Nagish, and nephew Ramchunder Ludaseo, came to Warree; and after this the funeral rites were performed at Warree, for which an expense of about 600 rupees was incurred. Afterwards we were to have come away to the Desh; but Nana, at the time of his death, had left a message to be communicated to Shreemunt Sawunt, after meeting him, to the effect, "Make him a supplication; he will make some provision." Upon this a supplication was accordingly made to the Waeekur. "I will make a provision;" so he gave an assurance. In consequence of this, Luximon Rao remained there till the Diswallie; subsequently he came away to the Desh; and Ram Bhoo, Balkoba Tatia, and myself, we three, upon his the (Warreekur's) telling us to remain easy, stopped at Warree, borrowing money for expenses; subsequently, by the end of the year, he conferred an employment of 360 rupees. Afterwards he gave an order for 300 rupees, of which we received 20 rupees; the rest we did not receive. After this some commotion took place at Vengoorla, regarding which Balkoba Tatia was falsely accused by Hurbhut Balway thus: "A conversation having passed between myself and him, he went to Pedney; but he sent nothing for expenses, nor any answer to the (my) letter." Upon his giving in such a statement, I was apprehended and told, "As you and Tatia belong to one master, state what are the circumstances." Upon this, "I am ignorant; I know nothing;" so I said; upon which they (the Warreekur) made every inquiry; but my name not appearing anywhere, I was released upon security; but I was again put in custody, and they defrayed the expenses. Afterwards, on the arrival of Ballaram from Sattara, having made a report to Rutnaghurry to make me over, a report had come; so they said afterwards. They and Ballaram differing, without being given up, I was sent to Rutnaghurry; from thence I came to Sattara. On the day I was apprehended, on the second occasion, papers from the roomals, which were at my lodgings in a box, being copies of the Rakha, &c. regarding the employment given by the Sawunt, and other papers, were taken away; which were taken, are not known to me. The roomal was taken away direct, and they were taken out by Wittoka Dufturdar: I was much harassed.

13. The letters given for the Sirkar (Raja) by Nana Waeed, at the time of his death, as well as other papers, were given in charge of Balkoba Tatia, which, together with the stamps, he may have brought and produced.

* Kodowley is close to the town of Sattara.

14. When Nana Waeed used to go into the Konkan, then on his way to and from it he lodged at Kodowley*, and visited Sattara, and when returning, coming to Kodowley, he used to proceed onwards. He used to leave his establishment at Kodowley at my house.

15. When Nago Deorao and Raojee Kotnees used to go to Ajum Don Manoel at Panjeem, the Doohbasse (interpreter) Gopal Ordo Dessae, inhabitant of Rybunder, used to accompany them.

16. At Warree there are some pecuniary demands of some people against the Waeed, and also something due to him through the means of Balumbhut, and there are also my own private debts and credits, and since I was put in confinement a new debt of 10 or 15 rupees was incurred; be this known.

Thus, as it occurs to my recollection, I have stated in the several paragraphs above; but the circumstances being of a remote date, if out of forgetfulness anything remains to be stated, I will state it as soon as I remember it.—This is a true statement, under date the 16th October 1837, in my own handwriting.

Signed in my own handwriting,
Moro Bulal Jossee.

Q. 1. You have stated in the 13th paragraph, "Nana Waeed, at the time of his death, gave letters for the Sirkar (Raja,) and the other papers in charge of Balkoba, which, together with the stamps, he may have produced." So you have stated. As to this, at the time of Nana's death who were present; what did he say in your presence, and how does the case about the papers and seals stand; state the particulars clearly?—A. Two or four days before Nana's death, "My death is at hand; I cannot now survive." Having said so, he made me write a letter to the Sirkar, and he made a mark with his own hand. Thus he gave it; the contents of it were, "Discharge my debt and provide for my son and the Mundallee

dallee (party), as it may be thought proper; I am deprived of the feet (I cannot see you). The sikka, mortub, and papers have been given into the charge of Balkoba Kalkur. He will take and present them." So it is written. And he said verbally, "Taking this letter, which is written to the Sirkar (Raja), the Sikka, and Mortub, and other papers, give them to the Sirkar, then he will graciously make a provision;" so he said. At that time myself, Balkoba Tatia, Dajeeba Waeed, and Balum Bhut Moonjaykur, these were present. Then the day had advanced, one Gutka in the morning.—This reply to the question is truly returned, under date the 16th October 1837. In my own handwriting.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Moro Bullal Josee.

Q. 2. You have stated in the 6th paragraph of the deposition, Nana went to Veengoorla to Don Manoel, and gave him presents and took back the papers." As to this, did you accompany him, or how, and what others were with Nana; state this?—A. When Nana went to Veengoorla, I was at Sattara. Afterwards on my proceeding into the Konkan Nana communicated this circumstance to me, that I have stated. What others then went with him to Vingoora, I do not know.

3. You have stated in the 6th paragraph, the matter of the Sirkey having been taken to Panjeem and introduced; as to this, where were you at that time, and who were present on the occasion of the meeting; state this?—Madhow Row Sirkey was at Warree; to call him, Nana Waeed sent me from Rybunder. Having visited Warree, I took the Sirkey in Sukey 1757, in the month of Bhadeupna, (September 1835) to Rybunder. From thence, the Sirkey, Nana Waeed, Raojee Kotnees and myself went to Panjeem: I sat in the room of Mukdoo. The Sirkey, Nana Waeed, the Kotnees and Gopal Row Doobhasse, these went up-stairs for an interview with Don Manoel. Moogdum had gone up-stairs before.

4. In the 9th paragraph you have stated, "Nago Deorao himself, writing the papers, used to give them to Don Manoel." As to this, did or did not papers used to go from Sattara; state this?—Nago Deorao writing these, the papers, and attaching the Sikka and Mortub he himself used to give them; this I four or five times saw; from Sattara if any paper went, I did not see it.

5. State the circumstances relating to the Portuguese papers of Don Manoel, which used to come to the Maharaj?—Some original papers in the Portuguese language of Don Manoel, and their translations, these used to come to Nana Waeed, addressed to the Maharaj, some of which he used to send to Sattara to the Maharaj and the Waeed, keeping some papers in the Portuguese language with himself; he used to send the Mahratta versions to Sattara to the Maharaj. Thus I have seen.

6. You have stated in the second paragraph, "Myself and Balum Bhut going into the Maharaj's wara (palace), delivered a letter of Don Manoel Sahib to the Maharaj." As to this, state how came you to know the contents which were in the letter?—Balum Bhut and myself, when the Maharaj read the Mahratta version of the letter, were near; from this I knew of the contents of the letter.

7. In the 12th paragraph, "Papers from my box, on having been apprehended at Warree, were taken away by Wittoba Dufturdar Mishant Sawunt." Thus you have stated; state what were those papers?—At Warree, when I was apprehended a second time, Wittoo Dufturdar having taken away from the box the roomals containing the accounts and other papers of Nago Deorao, and unfolding the papers therein, took some papers, amongst which copies of the papers passed by the Sawunt about the employment, and a list of the jewels of the mother of Rambao, these papers were taken. Thus Moropunt Una Lelly said.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Moro Bullal Jossee.

Dated 24 October 1837.

Q. 8. Nine papers in the Portuguese character, and in the Mahratta character, from No. 1 to No. 38 are now shown to you; look at these and state whose letters are they, and to whom are they addressed, and in whose handwriting are they?—I have looked at all the papers; the particularization of them is as follows:—

1st. I have looked at these three papers in the Portuguese character, but these papers I have not seen before.

2d. I have looked at these two papers in the Portuguese character, but those papers I have not seen before.

3d. I have looked at these four papers in the Portuguese character, but those papers I have not seen before.

4th. I have looked at the paper No. 1; it is a translation of a letter written by Don Manoel to Maharaj, in the handwriting of Sukaram Kkhamath Doobhasse, under Don Manoel.

5th. No. 2 is a copy of the translation No. 1 of the letter written by Don Manoel to the Maharaj. It is in my handwriting. Nana made me take this copy to keep with himself.

6th. Nos. 3 and 4, two letters written by the Maharaj to Don Manoel, that writing I am not acquainted with.

7th. No. 5 is a copy in my handwriting of a letter written by the Maharaj to Don Manoel. The original letter was delivered to Don Manoel.

8th. No. 6, a letter from the Maharaj to Don Manoel; I do not know the handwriting.

9th. No. 7 is a letter from the Maharaj to Don Manoel; its handwriting I am not acquainted with.

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10th. The paper No. 8, a yad of the tunameh given by the Maharaj to the Padshah, I do not know that writing.

11th. No. 9 is a letter from the Maharaj to Don Manoel. The handwriting is that of Dajeeba Waeed.

12th. Nos. 10 and 11; these two letters, Nana at the time of his death made me write; the handwriting is mine.

1. The letter No. 10 was written for the Maharaj.

2. The letter No. 11 for Hurry Punt Bhao Fatuck, Raojee Kotnees, and Narrain Bhut Chitty.

13th. Nos. 12 and 13; both these letters are from the Maharaj to Don Manoel. The handwriting appears to be that of Nana Fatuck.

14th. The paper No. 14 is a yad; I do not know that writing.

15th. Nos. 15 and 16; by whom and to whom these papers are written I do not know, nor am I acquainted with the handwriting.

16th. No. 17 is a letter written to Nana Waeed by Hurry Punt Fatuck; I am not acquainted with the writing.

17th. Nos. 18 and 19; both these letters are written to Nana Waeed by Narrain Bhut Chitney; I do not know the handwriting.

18th. Nos. 20 and 21, written to Nana Waeed by Hurry Punt Fatuck; the handwriting is that of Hurry Punt Fatuck.

19th. No. 22, a letter written to Nana Waeed by Narrain Bhut Chitney; the handwriting is that of Chitney, and the two lines at the end are the handwriting of Tejeeram.

20th. Nos. 23 and 24; these two letters are written by Tejeeram Baee to Nana Waeed; the handwriting is that of Tejeeram Baee.

21st. No 25; copy of a letter written to Don Manoel by the Maharaj; I do not know the handwriting.

22d. Nos. 26, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 36, and 37; these eight papers are in my handwriting; the particulars about them are—

1. No. 26. Copy of the translation of a letter to the Maharaj from Don Manoel.

2. No. 28. Copy of a letter from the Maharaj to Don Manoel.

3. No. 29. Copy of the one written to Erculan by the Maharaj.

4. No. 31. Rough draft of a letter to be written from the Maharaj to Don Manoel.

5. No. 33. Copy of the translation of a letter written by Don Manoel to the Maharaj.

6. No. 34. Rough draft of a letter of the Maharaj, to be written to Don Manoel.

7. No. 36. Rough draft of a letter from Mukhdoom to the Senaputtee.

8. No. 37. Rough draft of a letter from the Maharaj to Don Manoel.

23d. Nos. 27 and 30; copies of two letters in the handwriting of Rambhoo Waeed:

The letter No. 27 written to the Senaputtee by Mukhdoom.

The letter No. 30 written to Mukhdoom by the Senaputtee.

24th. No. 32; copy of the translation of a letter written to the Maharaj by Don Manoel; the handwriting is that of Dajeeba Waeed.

25th. No. 35; a letter to Balkoba Kelkur, from Narrain Bhut Chitney; the handwriting is that of the Chitney.

26th. The yad No. 38 is in the handwriting of Nago Deorao.

Having seen the papers as set forth above, what I know of them I have written.

Q. 9. The sikka and mortub are now shown to you; do you know these?—A. These are the same sikka and mortub which were in the possession of Nana Waeed; I recognise them.

10. You have stated, in the above deposition, that Nana Waeed, at the time of his death, wrote a letter to the Maharaj; as to this, now the letter No. 10 is shown to you; is this the same letter?—The letter No. 10, now shown, I have looked at, which is the same letter which Nago Deorao, at the time of his death, made me write to the Maharaj, and completed by him.

11. The letter No. 11, written by Nago Deorao to Hurry Punt Fatuck and others, is now shown to you; what is the case as regards this?—The letter No. 11, now shown, I have looked at. Four days before Nana's death he made me write a letter to the address of Hurry Punt Bhao Fatuck, Raojee Kotnees, and Narrain Bhut Chitney (these three), and Nana completed it with his own hand. This is the same letter. The substance of it is, "Deliver this letter, which is written to the Maharaj; he will extend his favour. All acting in unanimous concert and exerting themselves, the business should be accomplished." This is the meaning of it.

12. You have seen, along with the papers above mentioned, No. 27, copy of a letter written by Mugdoom to the Senaputtee; as to this, where is the original?—The original of the copy No. 27 Nana Waeed may have sent to the Senaputtee at Sattara, but I do not perfectly recollect this. This is a true statement, under the 25th October 1837, in my own handwriting.

Signed in my own handwriting,
Moro Bullal Jossee.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovens*, Acting Resident.

(No. 27 of List A.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Narrain Bhut Chitley*; Svorsun Sumam Sullaseen
Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1837).

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of
Letters, Despatches,
&c., in Classes I.
to IV. inclusive.

BEING ordered to state the whole of whatever I may know regarding the affair of Goa, I state as follows:—

1st. When Nana Fatuk went to Goa he took me with him, in the month of Margsirsh Sukey 1751 (November–December 1829). Then we went to Araba and lodged there, in the house of Raojee Kotnees. After staying there for two days, both Nana Fatuk and myself went from thence to Goa. There we staid with Nago Deorao; we remained there a month and a half. Nago Deorao was in the habit of visiting Don Manoel at Panjein, and of giving papers to Don Manoel; but at that time I had no knowledge of this affair. Afterwards Nana and myself, embarking in a boat, proceeded to Rajapoor, and thence returned home to Sattara.

2d. A second time, in Sukey 1752 (A. D. 1830–31), Nana Fatuk and myself, having left Sattara, went to Sangly. From thence Nana Fatuk returned to Sattara. I stopped there. Nana Waeed visited Sangly, and taking me with him, went to Pedney. Raojee Kotnees was there. He and myself went to Goa. Nana Waeed was at Koregaon. Then Chinto Punt Josee died at Waree. Nana Waeed sent me a letter, upon which I went to Koregaon. Just then Nana Fatuk came there from Sattara. Afterwards we all went together to Goa. Then Raojee Kotnees said to Nana Waeed, “We cannot place reliance on you that you are truly of the Raja of Sattara; when we are so satisfied, then Don Manoel Sahib will despatch your papers to Portugal.” After this, Nana said, “Whosoever of you is to come should come to Sattara; then satisfaction will be made.” Then Nana Waeed sent Nana Fatuk and myself to communicate this matter to Hurry Punt Bahoo, who, after informing the Maharaj, sent Nana Fatuk to Goa to bring Erculan and Raojee Kotnees. I did not go. Nana Fatuk went to Goa; then Erculan was not there. “When he returned, I will send him;” so Don Manoel Sahib said to Nana Waeed, which Nana sent word with Nana Fatuk to communicate to the Maharaj, which Hurry Punt mentioned to Rowlojee Naik, and informed the Maharaj of it.

3d. Afterwards, in the month Chytne Sukey 1753 (March–April 1831), Nana Fatuk was sent by the Maharaj to Goa to bring Erculan and Raojee Kotnees. Having visited Goa, and having met Nana Waeed, and the visit of Erculan and Raojee having been determined upon, Nana Fatuk went before to Sattara. Afterwards Erculan and Raojee Kotnees came to Pallee. There myself, Tejeeram, and Nana Fatuk went to meet them, and returned back from thence. Next day Raojee took up his lodgings in the house of Hurry Punt Bahoo; Erculan stopped at Kivinnja. On the same night, in the month of Jest (May–June), Erculan and Balum Bhut came to the house of Hurry Punt Bahoo. Then Rowlojee Naik having come, took into the warra (palace) of the Maharaj, Erculan, Raojee Kotnees, and Hurry Punt Bahoo; these persons went into the warra. I did not go that time. Erculan delivered a thely (letter in a bag) of Don Manoel Sahib to the Maharaj; and the Maharaj satisfied him regarding Nago Deorao. So Bahoo said to me and to Erculan, Raojee, Nago Deorao, Hurry Punt Bahoo, Nana Fatuk, and Balum Bhut. Gold chains and kincees (ornaments for the wrist) were given, which I saw at home. For me also a kurey of 15 tolas was given by the Maharaj, which Bahoo delivered to me. Erculan went away next day. Raojee went after five or six days.

4th. Nago Deorao came to Sattara by the end of Jest Sukey 1753 (June 1831), and lodged in the house of Hurry Punt Bahoo. At that time I was sick. He got his own allowance and that of his mundullee (party) settled, and cash was given for expenses, of which entries are forthcoming, in the shop of Tejeeram. The Waeed got an allowance of 150 rupees settled on me.

5th. When the visit of Erculan to Sattara was agreed upon the tuhnamehs were forwarded to Portugal. So Nana Fatuk said.

6th. In Sukey 1754 (A. D. 1832–33) Nana Fatuk died. Afterwards in Sukey 1755 (A. D. 1833–34), in order to inquire of Nana Waeed as to what was done in the business, the Maharaj sent me. On that occasion Hurry Punt Bahoo, Rowlojee Naik, Dinkur Rao Nana, and the Senaputtee; these were present. When I went, Nana Waeed was at Goa. There I went. I remained there for two months. Afterwards the Waeed said, “The business will be soon effected; so tell the Maharaj.” Accordingly I came and informed [the Maharaj] Dinkur Rao, the Senaputtee, Rowlojee Naik, and Hurry Punt Bahoo; these were present with the Maharaj. The Maharaj heard what I had to say.

7th. In Sukey 1756 (A. D. 1834), in the month of Kartik (November), the Maharaj made Rowlojee pay money on account of the arrears of salaries due to Nago Deorao and his party; and on account of a pair of shawls and turban, caused one hundred and seventy rupees (170) to be given to the Waeed, which stand credited in the shop of Tejeeram. The name of Rowlojee Naik may be inserted as Soopaja and Doordojee; but the money having been brought by Rowlojee Naik from his house, was credited in the shop of Tejeeram. The total amount is not in my recollection. But it may be upwards of about 2,000; so it occurs to my memory.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

8th. In Sukey 1756, on the 30th of Falzon Vud (29th March 1835), Nago Deorao and Raojee Kotnees came to Sattara. They remained in my house. In order to meet the Maharaj, Rowlojee Naik having come, took them as follows; and the persons present there were, Nago Deorao, Raojee Kotnees, Dinkur Rao, Hurry Punt Bahoo, Rowlojee Naik, and the Senaputtee. These were present with the Maharaj. Nago Deorao delivered a thely (letter in a bag) of Don Manoel Sahib to the Maharaj; so Bahoo and the Waeed informed me. I did not go into the warra; I was sick. Next day, on the first of the month, Nago Deorao went in the evening to Kodowly; from thence he went onwards. Raojee staid 20 or 25 days; he was at my house.

9th. In Sukey 1757, in the month of Chytra (April 1835), Rowlojee Naik having come, took Raojee Kotnees on a visit to the Maharaj. The party present on that occasion, it being at night, were, Senaputtee, Hurry Punt Fatuk, Dinkur Rao, Raojee Kotnees, Rowlojee Naik, and myself; these were present. The matter regarding some items of instructions brought, after being taken down in writing, was communicated by Raojee to the Maharaj. That was the matter which had been communicated by Don Manoel, and after being written down, was brought for the information of the Maharaj. It was communicated at that time. "I will give 1,500 rupees." This the Maharaj said to Raojee, and gave those rupees subsequently, which stand credited in the shop of Teejeeram, in his account-book; and one diamond ring, which the Maharaj had given in charge of Nago Deorao to give to Don Manoel, and which, in consequence of its not being thought acceptable, had been given in charge of Raojee, was delivered by Raojee to the Maharaj in my presence. The Maharaj, taking the same ring, gave it at the same time, in my presence, to Raojee as a present. On that occasion, after buying clothes, Raojee went away.

10th. In order to visit the house of the Senaputtee, Rowlojee Naik, having come to the shop of Teejeeram, took the mundullee (party) as follows: Balkoba Kelkur, myself, Moropunt Josee, Rowlojee Naik, and Balum Bhut Moonjeykur. Thus the mundullee went into the warra of the Senaputtee at night. There the Senaputtee gave 2,500 rupees to give to Nago Deorao, which Balkoba and Moropunt having brought away, paid into the shop of Teejeeram. On that occasion the Senaputtee gave three turbans to these three: Balkoba Kelkur, Moropunt, and Balum Bhut.

11th. Raojee Kotnees went with Rowlojee Naik into the warra of the Senaputtee on a visit, accompanied by Hurry Punt Bhao, Nana Fatuk, myself, and Rowlojee Naik. There Dinkur Rao and the Senaputtee were present. On that occasion the Senaputtee gave a shella and turban to Raojee Kotnees. I do not recollect the year.

12th. Raojee Kotnees gave to Govind Rao Dewan a European sword with brass scabbard, and wax candles; and Govind Rao, having invited Raojee Kotnees to dine, gave him a shella and turban, and a loogra for his wife.

13th. When Madhowrao Sirkey came to Sattara, then, in Sukey 1757 (A.D. 1835-36), the Maharaj said, introducing the Sukey to Don Manoel, "Let him ascertain about the business; go and tell this to Nago Deorao." So the Maharaj said to me. On that occasion, at night, the persons present were, the Senaputtee, Rowlojee Naik, Dinkur Rao, Hurry Punt Bahoo, Madhowrao Sirkey, and myself; thus we were. I should have gone with the Sirkey, but in consequence of getting sick, I sent a letter to the Waeed, upon which, he having taken the Sirkey from Warree, introduced him to Don Manoel, and a conference was held.

14th. After the Sirkey had the interview, it was agreed that Nana Waeed and the Sirkey should visit Sattara together; but the Waeed came first to Sattara. At that time myself, Teejeeram and Bhikajee Buit Bam, had gone towards Warree, Goa, &c., and did not meet the Waeed. The Waeed came to Sattara and lodged in the house of Teejeeram. He had a meeting with the Maharaj. The Maharaj gave him 8,000 (eight thousand) rupees for expenses; those were given to send a man with Don Manoel to Portugal. So Hurry Punt Bahoo informed me on my return.

15th. In Sukey 1758, in the month of Vysak (April-May 1836), a letter came to me from Nago Deorao and Raojee Kotnees, asking me to proceed to Goa. Upon this I informed the Maharaj. The Maharaj said, "Do you go and tell the Waeed, as Don Manoel has gone, he should now put down the affair there, and come away." So he said. On that occasion Rowlojee Naik and myself were with the Maharaj. Afterwards I went to Goa. As Nago Deorao became indisposed we remained at Warree. Raojee Kotnees and myself came to Sattara. We came in the month of Ashad Sukey 1758 (June-July 1836). Raojee staid at my house. Afterwards Rowlojee effected a meeting between Raojee and the Maharaj in the house of Dinkur Rao. On that occasion the persons present were, the Maharaj, Dinkur Rao, Raojee Kotnees, Rowlojee Naik; only so many were present; myself and Bhao were not present. When Raojee came to Sattara Rowlojee brought and gave him 100 rupees for expenses.

16th. Afterwards Raojee Kotnees had an interview with the Maharaj at night in the almond-shaped room up stairs. The party on that occasion consisted of the Maharaj, Rowlojee Naik, myself, Dinkur Rao, Hurry Punt Bhao, the Senaputtee, and the Raojee Kotnees; thus we were present. On that occasion cash was given to Raojee Kotnees and others for expenses; how much I do not remember; but an entry may be forthcoming at Teejeeram's.

17th. On

17th. On the 1st of Badrupud and Sukey 1758 (11th of September 1836), Raojee Kotnees and myself left Sattara and went to Poonah. From thence we visited Bombay. From thence I came to Poonah on the 12th of Margsirsh Sood (November-December), and remained there until now. Now Mills Sahib having sent me from Poonah, I have presented myself before the Sahib (Resident).

18th. On the occasion of the interview alluded to in the above 16th para. which Raojee Kotnees and myself had with the Maharaj, the Maharaj said to Raojee, "Nago Deorao is dead; do you send Erculan or some other person to Portugal, with some companion of Don Manoel, who has stopped;" so he said; and "for his expenses I will give cash;" thus he said. Those rupees came afterwards; they may have been credited at the shop of Tejeeram.

The above deposition given in is true; there is not any difference. This is a true statement. Under date the 1st November 1837, in my own handwriting.

Narrain Bhut Chitney.

Q. 1. You have stated in the deposition, that the money which came for the Goa affair stands credited in the firm of Tejeeram; thus you have stated. As to this an extract from the account-book of Tejeeram for eight years is now shown to you, in which credits and debits appear in your name as well as those of the party; state whether they are correct, or how?—A. I have looked at the extracts for eight years from Tejeeram's book; the credits and debits made in the account standing therein in my name are correct.

2. In that account, as well as in the other accounts in the name of Nana's son, Pandoha, and others, there are sums of money credited, and you are mentioned as the person through whose hands those sums were received: look at that and the other accounts, and state what you know of them?—I have looked at the accounts in the name of Nago Deorao's son, Pandoha Waeed, and others; the sums of money therein credited and debited are correct, and the items appearing as received from me and others are also correct; there is not any difference.

3. In the extract from the account-book for eight years, which you have seen, for sums of money credited you, Hurry Punt Fatuck, Soossojee, Doordojee Bhugwan, and others, are named as the persons through whose hands they were received; state who gave those rupees, and to whom did they belong?—These rupees belonged to the Maharaj; the Maharaj caused them to be given, and they were credited accordingly; whosoever brought them to the shop, in his name they were put down.

4. When Erculan came, on that occasion the Maharaj gave you a gold ring, thus you have stated in the above deposition; is there or is there not an entry regarding that ring in the extract from Tejeeram's book; if so, state its year, date, and the item?—In the Goozeratte Suvunt 1887, under date the 10th Jest Sood (19th June 1831), a gold ring, tolas 15½, making 279 rupees, is credited on my account in the extract from the book; that was the same ring given me by the Maharaj that stands credited to me in the firm of Tejeeram.

5. Papers in the Guzerattee character, from No. 1 to No. 38, are now shown to you; look at these and state what is the nature of these papers; whose are they; to what purpose do they relate, and in whose handwriting are they?—

I have looked at the paper No. 1; I never saw this paper before; I do not know whose handwriting it is.

The handwriting of paper No. 2 I am not acquainted with.

The handwriting of paper No. 3 is that of Nana Fatuk; that it is a letter to Don Manoel from the Maharaj appears from its meaning.

The handwriting of No. 4 is that of Nana Fatuk; it appears to have been written by the Maharaj to Don Manoel.

The paper No. 5 is in the handwriting of Moropunt Josee. This paper appears to have been written to Don Manoel by the Maharaj.

The paper No. 6 is in the handwriting of Nana Fatuk. This paper appears to have been written to Don Manoel by the Maharaj.

The paper No. 7 appears to have been written to Don Manoel by the Maharaj. It is in the handwriting of Nana Fatuk.

No. 8, a tuhnameh, apparently written to the King of Portugal by the Maharaj. It is in the handwriting of Nana Fatuk.

The paper No. 9 appears to be a letter to Don Manoel from the Maharaj. I am not acquainted with its handwriting.

The paper No. 10 is written to Maharaj by Nago Deorao. It is in the handwriting of Moropunt Josee. It appears to have been begun near [native character], and to have been completed at the end in the handwriting of Nana Waeed.

The paper No. 11 is addressed to Hurry Punt Fatuk, Raojee Kotnees, and myself, by Nago Deorao. It is in the handwriting of Moropunt Josee. It is begun near [native character], and completed at the end in the handwriting of Nana Waeed.

The paper No. 12 is in the handwriting of Nana Fatuk. It appears to be to Don Manoel from the Maharaj.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

The paper No. 13 is in the handwriting of Nana Fatuk. It appears to have been written to Don Manoel Sahib by the Maharaj.

No. 14, a yad on slips of paper, in the handwriting of Nana Fatuk.

I am not acquainted with the handwriting of the papers Nos. 15 & 16, but the matter written in them was explained by Raojee Kotnees, to the Maharaj in my presence, in Sukey 1757 (A. D. 1835-36).

The paper No. 17 is in the handwriting of Bhickajee Punt Bam. I caused that paper to be written to Nana Waeed, in the name of Hurry Punt Bhao. Its contents are about a horse.

The paper No. 18 is the one which I caused to be written to Nana Waeed, in the handwriting of Bhickajee Punt Bam; it is my letter: "Do not draw the notes publicly; a publicity obtains, and the colt is sent; and write a letter and give it to Don Manoel Sahib to attend the nuptials of Gajea Sahib. Here to the Mookh the matter has been made known; so it is written, as regards, as Rowlajee Neik communicated the Maharaj's order." So I wrote in the letter.

Sic orig.

The paper No. 19, together with its supplement, making two slips, was caused to be written in the handwriting of Bhickajee Punt Bam to Nana Waeed by myself; it is my letter. In it, "170 rupees for a pair of shawls and a turban on the wedding have been given you by the Maharaj. I should have purchased a pair of shawls and a turban with it, but as you have already a pair of shawls they are not sent. The nuptials were performed on the 2d Sood." And particulars about the bridegroom are written. Such are the contents written.

No. 20 is a letter written by Hurry Punt Bhao to Nana Waeed. It is in Bhao's handwriting.

No. 21 is a letter written by Hurry Punt Bhao to Nana Waeed. It is in Bhao's handwriting.

No. 22 is a note written in my own handwriting to Nana Waeed. He had sent for kinkabs for bags, which could not be procured in consequence of the bustle attendant on the nuptials; therefore, "at present so much as is sufficient for a bag is sent." So it is written. At its bottom there are two lines in the handwriting of Tejeeram.

Nos. 23 and 24. Both these papers are written to Nana Waeed by Tejeeram; they are in Tejeeram's handwriting.

The paper No. 25 is in the handwriting of Nana Fatuk; it is a copy of a letter written to Don Manoel Sahib by the Maharaj.

The paper 26 is in the handwriting of Moropunt Josee; it is a translation of a letter to the Maharaj by Don Manoel: so it appears.

The paper 27 is copy of a letter written to the Senaputtee by Moogdum; so it appears. I do not know the handwriting.

The paper 28 is copy of a letter to Don Manoel from the Maharaj; so it appears. It is in the handwriting of Moropunt Josee.

No. 29 is copy of a letter written by the Maharaj to Erculano; so it appears. It is in the handwriting of Moropunt Josee.

No. 30 appears to be copy of a letter written to Moogdum by the Senaputtee. I am not acquainted with the handwriting.

The paper 31 is a rough draft; it is in the handwriting of Moropunt Josee.

The paper 32 appears to have been written by Don Manoel Sahib to the Maharaj. I am not acquainted with the handwriting.

The paper No. 33 is a rough draft; it is in the handwriting of Moropunt Josee.

The paper No. 34 is a rough draft; it is in the handwriting of Moropunt Josee.

The paper No. 35 is mine; I wrote it in my own handwriting to Balkoba Kelkur. In it, "You have not done well that you have staid so many days; come immediately; and matters here have been extremely mismanaged." So it is written. The meaning of it is, "Nago Deorao is dead; now cash for expenses cannot be had." This the Maharaj said, therefore it was written: "You should come and remain at Wae; Bhao and Tejeeram have gone to Poonah; I also am to go on the 1st of the month. On my return a plan will be formed." So it is written. The meaning of it is, "Nago Deorao is dead; if you come here, publicity will obtain, therefore stop at Wae for the present. On my return from Poonah a plan will be concerted." Thus it was written; that is the meaning. The manner of Nana's behaviour at Wae has been wholly communicated here to the master, by the person of that place, who is here. Thus it is written. Madhowrao Sirkey complained to the Maharaj of Nana, that he made great expenses, and that he maintained a great many horses, men, Brahmans, attendants, &c. Upon this it was written, "Send the horse soon." So I have written. The meaning of it is, "The horse is sent; take it." Thus Nana Waeed sent a note to the Maharaj, which I delivered to the Maharaj through Rowlojee Naik, upon this, "Send the horse soon." So I wrote to Balkoba.

Nos. 36 and 37. These two papers are rough drafts; they are in the handwriting of Moropunt Josee.

The

The paper 38 is a yad ; it is the handwriting of Nago Deorao himself. In all 38 papers, I have looked at, amongst which, the handwriting which I am acquainted with I have mentioned, and by whom and to whom they are addressed, and such of the content as I was aware of, and as I understood, I have mentioned.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Q. 6. Alluding to the above particularization of the papers, in which you have stated to be name of the Maharaj, addressed to Don Manoel Sahib, state from whence did these papers used to go?—A. Nago Deorao, writing the papers, used to give them.

Sic orig.

7. “Nago Deorao, writing the papers, used to give them.” So you have stated. As to this, state if Nago Deorao was not authorized by the Maharaj to write and give the papers, or how?—Nago Deorao said, “I have been vested with authority by the Maharaj, to write and give papers.”

8. Did the Maharaj used to make any intimation, by means of any one, to Nago Deorao, that he should write and give the papers; state this as you may know it?—If any intimation was to be made to Nago Deorao about any business, he (the Raja) at first used to send word by Nana Fatuk, and twice the Maharaj sent word with me to Nago Deorao; and, about the nuptials, to write a letter to give to Don Manoel. On my being so commanded, I wrote this to Nana; this is in the paper No. 18.

9. In the letter No. 19, which went from you to Nana, and acknowledged by you in the particularization of the papers, the contents of the letter of the 19th, which were written, are understood. “You and Raojee are about to come. As to this, you should not come over the Ghaut for the present; so it has been clearly said. Bring Raojee; so it was said; and he must arrive on the 10th of Margsirsh Vud. The Swaree is to proceed on the 1st of Parish Sood into the districts for the Jummabundy, therefore Raojee should come quickly.” So you wrote. By whose order did you write this; and who were present; state this clearly?—Rowlajee Naik communicated the commands of the Maharaj, upon which I wrote it, to introduce any one for the Goa affair to communicate any matter to the Maharaj, to intimate the commands given by the Maharaj, and to pay the money. All this authority was vested in Rowlajee Naik; whenever he instructed me, I used to write, and sometimes the Maharaj also used to give me instructions personally, as stated in the above deposition.

10. Did you ever before see the sikka and mortub which are now shown to you, and were you aware of a sikka and mortub being in the possession of Nago Deorao; state this?—I have not seen this sikka and mortub before; but that a sikka and mortub were in the possession of Nago Deorao, I heard from the mouth of Nago Deorao.

This is a true statement.

Signed in my own handwriting,

2d November 1837.

Narrain Bhut Chitney.

Q. 11. Did, or did not, any one deliver any letter of Don Manoel Sahib to the Maharaj, in your presence; if so, who brought and gave it; who were present; in what place was it delivered; and in what character was the letter; remember, and state this?—A. Once a letter of Don Manoel Sahib was brought and given to the Maharaj by Moropunt Josee and Balum Bhut Mongeykur. It was given to the Maharaj up stairs, at night, in my presence; Rowlajee Naik was present; he himself had taken us; what others were present I cannot perfectly recollect. The letter was in the Portuguese character, with Mahratta translation.

Signed in my own handwriting,

3d November 1837.

Narrain Bhut Chitney.

Q. 12. You have stated in the 16th paragraph of the deposition, that the Maharaj gave cash to Rowlajee Kotnees and others, for expenses, and that you do not remember the amount. As to this, remember perfectly, and state who brought and gave the money; what was the amount given; for what purpose was it given; and in whose charge was it given?—A. I state as I now remember; the Senaputtee brought and gave rupees as follows: 500 rupees to give to Herculano, were given into the charge of Rowlajee Kotnees and myself; 300 rupees were given to Raojee for his expenses to go to Damaun; 150 rupees were given to me for my expenses to go to Damaun: 950 rupees were thus given.

13. You have stated, in the 17th paragraph of the deposition, that in Sukey 1758, in the month of September 1836, you and Raojee Kotnees went to Bombay; so you have stated. As to this, for what purpose did you go to Bombay?—To go to Damaun, and despatch Herculano to Portugal: thus the Maharaj directed me and Raojee; in consequence of this we both went to Bombay, and from thence sent a letter to Herculano at Damaun, desiring him to come to Bombay. He then wrote an answer, asking us to visit Damaun. Thus the answer came, but we did not afterwards go to Damaun. I returned to Poonah.

Signed in my own handwriting,

10th November 1837.

Narrain Bhut Chitney.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 28 of List A.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from the Answers given and recorded by *Govind Rao*, in his own handwriting, to certain Questions put to him by *Benjamin Hutt*, Esq., Acting Judge of Ahmednuggur, on the 9th and 11th of September 1837.

Sic orig.

5. As regards the question, whether the Maharaj has any intercourse with the Goa people, I have not heard anything of this matter from the Maharaj. "From the Maharaj, servants of the Maharaj, and inhabitants of the town also, are in the habit of going to the Goawala." Thus the people of the town began privately to speak in some quarters. Afterwards Narain Bhut Chitney, a Konkunist Brahmin, used to reside in a house of the Kolutkur. He was formerly extremely poor; his father used to maintain himself by following the profession of a bhut. That Chitney, on a sudden putting on rich clothes, began to live in a style similar to that of persons in regular employment, and also built a new house; and to the Senaputtee, with whom he was not so much as acquainted previously, he began always to repair and sit by him. At that time the Kolutkur, in whose house he resided, preferred a suit in the Adawlut, stating that the Chitney, who lived in his house, had taken out the treasure hidden in his place by his ancestors, upon this to summon the Chitney and make an investigation; thus an order was issued to the Adawlut. The Chitney was an inhabitant of Sattara. As I was acquainted with him, he used sometimes to come to my house. Afterwards the Kolutkur brought the action. About this hearing my case also explain it to the Surkar (Raja). "So the Chitney desired me; then I asked him, 'Have you or have you not discovered the hidden treasure?' He denied it. I said, 'If you deny it, you were formerly extremely poor and now you wear fine clothes, &c. and have commenced building a new house. You have no employment, then how do you provide for these expenses?' Upon this he took me to a secret place, and said, 'I am going to tell you something; do not mention it to any one.' I said, 'Mention it! what reason have I to communicate it to any one else?' Then he said, 'With the Gomantuk Walla (the Goa authorities) the Maharaj has formed some private intercourse, in which business I am concerned. On that account the Maharaj privately gives me cash for expenses. In this affair, on the part of the Maharaj, Nagoba Waeed has been appointed agent; I act under him. But this matter should not transpire; and because I live like a person in regular employment, by reason of this suspicion, I have been falsely charged of having discovered the hidden treasure. To ward this off, and to secure your protection, I mention this thing to you. I enjoy the Maharaj's favour secretly; but it will be of no use for a public purpose.'" So he observed. This was upwards of five or six years ago. Afterwards, an inquiry respecting the hidden treasure having been made, nothing was proved against him. At the same time that the Chitney mentioned the matter, he said, "I am in the habit of going to Goa with Nagoba; of this matter Nagoba has a full knowledge." Five or six months (the month I do not remember) after he had thus mentioned the matter, one night I went, as usual, into the warra (palace) on a visit to the Maharaj. Then the sentinel up stairs there said, "To-day the Surkar (Raja) cannot be met with." Then I was in the act of going down by the staircase on the north side; just then four or five persons from thence came secretly inside, whom I saw, but it being dark, who they were I could not recognise. Next day the Chitney came to me and said, "Last night you most happily escaped. It is thus: those whom you met in the warra, on the staircase, on the north side, were ourselves; we were privately going to the Maharaj when you met us. This report the attendant of the Surkar, who was with us, mentioned to the Maharaj. The Maharaj said, 'He may have come to procure intelligence; if so, kill him.' Then we said, 'If he had come as a spy, how could he have been seen?' Upon this the suspicion in his mind was removed." So the Chitney mentioned these circumstances, and thus I know these circumstances. Excepting what the Chitney said, I have no knowledge regarding this, nor am I concerned in this affair.

Sic orig.

(True extract and translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

(No. 29 of List A.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from the Replies to Questions given and recorded by *Govind Rao*, in the presence of *Benjamin Hutt*, Esq., Acting Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, on the 11th day of October 1837.

10. NARRAIN BHUT CHITNEY always went to Goa; this I was aware of. I therefore said to him, "A sword after the European fashion, if procured there, bring one; I will pay its value; and if any other articles useful to me can be procured cheaply, bring them." Upon this, when the Chitney and the Kotnees came, two bottles of tea, some wax candles, a sword, and a box of gunjufa (cards) of Sawant Warree; these articles were brought and

and given to me by the Chitney. Then the Chitney said, "These articles have been brought by Raojee Kotnees out of friendship; he will not receive their value." Afterwards, as I had commissioned the sword for the jemadar of the pioneers, I gave it to Bappoo Bhonsla, jemadar, to wear it on his waist; since then it has been with him. Besides this, a bazan (bassoon) and surput. These two appertaining to the band, I commissioned one man of the musicians was sent to the Kotnees for them; their cost was paid there, and they were brought. Besides these, whether or not any articles came for any one, I have no knowledge.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

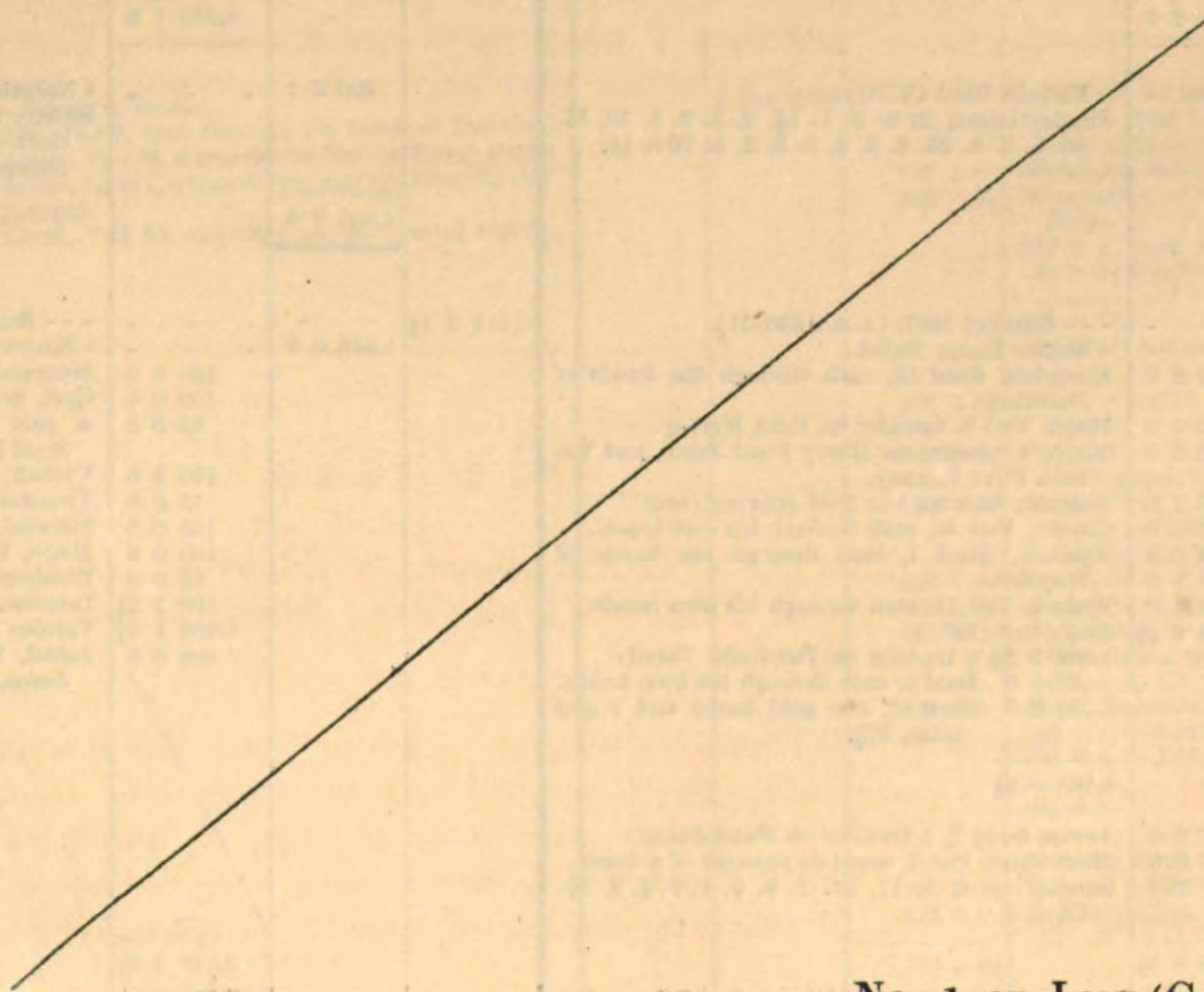
Sic orig.

11. Raojee Kotnees came two or three times to Sattara; since he first came about six years may have passed. Then, that the Maharaj had a communication with Goa Narrain Bhut; had previously mentioned this matter to me, having taken me to my bungalow, over the shop; the Chitney said, "This person, a resident of Goa, is very worthy of contracting friendship with. To speak something regarding the secret project, he has come to the Maharaj; but he should go about secretly. So the Maharaj has directed; therefore he does not go about publicly." I had the first meeting with him during the daytime. After the Chitney's having said so, if any meeting took place, it used to take place at night. On the occasion of the first interview, the Chitney said to the Kotnees, "With the matter regarding Goa the Dewan is familiar, and that you have met him; do not tell this to the Maharaj." So he instructed him in my presence. Afterwards, Raojee came a second time, and gave the articles, which circumstance has already been mentioned above. On that second occasion when Raojee met me, I asked Raojee, "This affair from the Maharaj has been going on for a long time; you come and go; is there any reality in it?" Then he said, "It is true; but between him with whom we have formed a communication at Portugal, and his brother, a dispute has taken place, and, in consequence of his falling from a rank, an obstruction has arisen. When that quarrel is settled, the business will be effected." Thus the conference passed. Before a meeting between the Kotnees and myself was effected, I accidentally said to the Chitney, "The matter respecting Goa, which you have intimated to me, may be a fraud practised by you, in order to swallow up money; so it seems." Upon this, having brought the Kotnees, he introduced him to me. Afterwards, an acquaintance having been formed between the Kotnees and myself, he gave me the articles above mentioned. I offered to give him the value; as he declined to receive it, I gave a pair of dhoturs, a dooputta, and turban to the Kotnees, considering them as an exchange on my part for those articles, and invited him one day to dinner. After that, when the Kotnees came, in the month of September of last year, then also a meeting took place between myself and him.

12. Madhowrao Sirkey was a servant of the Sirkar (Raja); I am acquainted with him; he was for some time at Sawunt Warree. Having come from thence, he became a servant at Sattara; this may be about five years ago. After he had remained here, having taken the Sirkar's (Raja's) leave, he went to Warree to bring his family and other establishments, since which about three years have elapsed. At the time he went, some people in the town began to say, "He is going to Goa, on the part of the Maharaj." Upon this, I asked the Chitney, "This Sirkey is going; what is this?" Upon this the Chitney said, "The Sirkey is going for his private affairs. He has been told by the Maharaj that, under pretence of the Deo going onwards to Goa; whether the matters which the Waeed and others mention here be true or false, ascertain this by visiting the governor there." So he spoke; but this matter I did not at all know from the Sirkey. The matter heard of from the mouths of the Chitney is stated.

(True extract and translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.



No. 1 of LIST (C.)

No. 1 of List (C.)

TRANSLATION of the Summary of the Accounts extracted from the Books of *Tejeeram Jowerdass, of Sattara.*

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Rs. q. a.</i>	<i>Rs. q. a.</i>	<i>Rs. q. a.</i>	<i>Rs. q. a.</i>	<i>R. q. a.</i>	<i>Rs. q. a.</i>
6,783 1 0½	5,401 1 0	- - - Sumvut 1885, (A.D. 1828-29.) - Narroo Hurry Fatuk. 200 0 0 Kartick, Sood 1, one hoondie on Soona. 25 0 0 Kartick, Vud 30, a transfer Narrain Bhut Chitney. 25 0 0 Kartick, Sood 1, cash through his own hands. 172 0 0 Margush, cash through his own hands, 135. 37. 1,592 0 0 Falgoon, cash through his own hands. 865 0 0 Vyshuk, Sood 5, cash through his own hands. 911 3 0 Chytrey, Und 5, Hous pagodas, 249. 343 0 0 Just, Sood, a note on Vishoodus. 300 0 0 Vud 9, cash from Nillo Punt. 299 0 0 Ashood, Sood 10, cash through his own hands. 512 0 0 Asam, cash through his own hands. 70 2 0 Two gold qorvies (rings). 86 0 0 Sundry items, 6. 3. 2. 50. 6. 19.	6,635 2 2	5,562 3 3½	- - - Sumvut 1885, (A.D. 1828-29.) - Narroo Hurry Fatuk. Month of Falgoon. 778 0 0 three pairs of shawls, 1 numdit, and 1 square shawl. 175 0 0 one diamond ring. 870 0 0 one pearl necklace. 155 0 0 one diamond ring. 225 0 0 a legga (a head ornament) which had been purchased of Govind Row Dewan. 66 0 0 a square shawl. 98 3 3 golal davees. 175 3 0 gold tolas, 10 for patlees (bracelet). 67 3 0 petamber and khun. 200 0 0 transfers; 100 in favour of Narrain Row Bhut, 100 brokerage. 105 3 0 sundry clothes. 73 0 0 Two gold qorvies (rings). 70 0 0 A pair of shawls and mangtuish, Lood 1. 490 2 0 Qest, Sood 13, a hoondie on Poonah for 450 rupees, including hoondaoul. 300 0 0 Ashad, Vad 4, payable to Nillo Punt Bhar Rimkur. 120 0 0 Bhadrupad, Sood 8, cash paid in the Wand and Balkoba Kelkur. 50 0 0 Month of Qest, payable to Zurnback. 148 0 2 Pearls. 1,395 1 0½ Total amount of sundry items during the 12 months: 1,311 3 9 clothes. 84 1 0½ interest.
	5,401 1 0			5,562 3 3½	
1,382 0 0½	- - -	- - - Narrain Bhut Chitney. 384 3 0½ Received sundry items, 13. 6. 45. 5. 4. 3. 10. 9. 3½. 4. 19. 2. 20. ½. 10. 50. 3. 3. 13. 2. 1. 1 an. 16. 59. 6. 1. 2. 7. 3. 9. 3. 1. 18. 171 0 0 Kartick, Vud 8, cash through his own hands. 200 0 0 Kartick, Sood, transfers on the Fatuk, 100. 100. 42 0 0 Falgoon, gold kunquees (bracelets). 180 0 0 Ashad, a transfer on Ramchunder Soodew. 350 0 0 Shrivun, Vied 9, cash through his own hands. 54 0 0 Bhadrupad, Sood 1, one gold jarvey (ring).	1,072 2 2½	- - -	- - - Narrain Bhut Chitney. 300 0 0 Shrivun, Vut 30, through his own hands. 54 1 0 A gold (lanicy) ring. 718 1 2½ Sundry items in the 12 months, being cash, clothes, and other articles, &c.
	1,382 0 0½			1,072 2 2½	
6,783 1 0½			6,635 2 2		
2,413 3 1½	2,219 2 0	- - - Sumvut 1886, (A.D. 1829-30). - Narroo Hurry Fatuk. 400 0 0 Kartick, Vad 9, cash from himself. 50 0 0 Kartick, Vad 5, one hoondie on Poonah, on the Dhamurkur. 180 0 0 Margsirsh, Sood 10, a note on Vishnordass. 400 0 0 Mary, Sood 10, cash through the hands of Tappoojee. 199 0 0 Chytrea, Vud 7, cash through his own hands. 536 3 2 Qest, Vud 6, hoondees on Soona, on Hurry Govind Josee. 146 0 0 Ashud, Vud 11, cash through the hands of Rama. 9 0 0 Pieces of a pallee. 248 3 0 Shrivud 13, cash through the hands of Doordee. 49 3 2 Sundry items, 1. 1. 2. 15. 1. 2. 10. 13. 3. 6.	4,451 2 0	4,055 1 3	- - - Sumvut 1886, (A.D. 1829-30.) - Narroo Hurry Fatuk. Kartick, Sood, balance payable to the Waeed. On account of the advance for the horse. 175 0 0 Falgoon, Vud 10, payable to Wagoba Nana. 100 0 0 Falgoon, Sood, payable to Bulkoba Kelkur. 753 3 1½ Chytrea, Vud, various clothes, being toogras, turbans, &c. through the hands of Bhalum Bhut, to be sent into the Concan: 100 0 0 a pair of shawls. 653 3 1½ various clothes. 175 0 0 Chytrea, Vud 9, payable to the Waeed. 120 0 0 Magh, Sood 1, a diamond ring. 69 0 2½ Chytrea, Vud, a hoondie on Meeruj. 295 0 0 Qest, Vud 4, payable to Lydhul Rhye. 265 0 0 Month of Shrivun, payable to Bulkoba Kelkar. 125 1 0½ Interest. 195 0 0 Ashad, Sood 1, payable to the Mahvalukur. 1,681 0 0 Total amount in 12 months for domestic purposes, clothes, &c., and sundry items to the Waeed for his expenses.
	2,219 2 0			4,055 1 3	
194 1 1½	- - -	- - - Narrain Bhut Chitney. Sundry items, 2. 2. 2. 1. 1½. 2. 3. 3. 3. 70. 15. 10. 3. 2. 3. 25. 3. 3. 2. 3. 3. 5. 19 r. 15.	396 0 1	- - -	- - - Narrain Bhut Chitney. Sundry items in the 12 months: total extent of clothes, &c. ready money articles, and copper change.
2,413 3 1½			4,551 2 0		
6,812 1 2½	3,383 2 3½	- - - Sumvut 1887, (A.D. 1830-31). - Narroo Hurry Fatuk. 183 2 0 Murgish, Sood 15, cash through the hands of Doordee. 100 0 0 Magh, Vud 3, transfer on Baba Burvey. 100 0 0 Magh, a transfer on Hurry Punt Josee, and Venaik Punt Ranney. 53 1 0 Falgoon, Vud 30, one gold goorvey (ring). 295 0 0 Chytrea, Vud 30, cash through his own hands. 245 0 0 Kysbeak, Sood 1, cash through the hands of Doordee. 153 1 0 Vyshak, Vad 14, cash through his own hands. 1,788 0 2½ Qest (June 1831). 1,036 2 2½ a transfer on Pandooba Vaeed. 45 0 0 Sood 9, cash through his own hands. 7,062 0 0 Sood 10, one gold kurey and 1 gop tolas, 37½. 1,788 0 2½ 296 0 0 Aswin, Sood 7, a transfer on Pandobans. 128 0 0 Bhadrupad, Vut 2, wand on account of a horse. 41 2 1 Sundry items, 1. 11. 13. 1. 3. 2. 1. 2. ½. 2. 1½. 15. 6. 3.	6,613 2 1½	1,546 0 0	- - - Sumvut 1887, (A.D. 1830-31.) - Narroo Hurry Fatuk. Murgush, Sood 10, payable to Moropart Dapi. Qest, Sood 7, to Narrain Bhut Chitney. A pair of shawls to Tejeeram Bahace, Qest, Sood 2. 100 0 0 Vyshak, Sood 7, to Motterram Aumendram. 75 0 0 Transfer of Bulwant Rao, Suprey Qest, Vud 12. 125 0 0 Shewun, Sood 1, one pair of shawls Giolnar. 100 0 0 Magh, Vad 3, transfer of Veenaik Gorrvid Burves. 53 0 0 Bhadrupad, Vud 30, on account of the horse. 196 1 2½ Interest. 1,462 1 3½ Various sorts of cloths, &c. during the 12 months. 200 0 0 Ashad, Sood 5, a receipt given of Hurry Govind Josee.
	3,383 2 3½			2,546 3 2½	

TRANSLATION of the Summary of the Accounts extracted from the Books of *Tejeeram Jowerdass*, of *Sattara*—continued.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
Rs. q. a.	Rs. q. a.	Rs. q. a.	Rs. q. a.	Rs. q. a.	Rs. q. a.
	739 0 0 ¹ / ₄	- - -		625 2 3 ¹ / ₄	- - -
	100 0 0	- Narrain Bhut Chitney.		100 0 0	- Narrain Bhut Chitney.
	100 0 0	Poush, Vut 10, a transfer on Vishnoodass.		54 0 0	Adok, Vud 8, a note on Kurad.
	45 0 0	Jest, Sood 9, a transfer on Hurroo Hurry Fatuk.		60 0 0	Jest, Sood 9, a gold gowra (ring).
	279 0 0	Jest, Sood 9, cash through his own hands.		200 0 0	Shravun, Sood 5, transfer of Bhicgee Punt.
	15 ¹ / ₂	Jest, Sood 10, one gold kurey, weighing tolas,		211 2 3 ¹ / ₄	Aswin, Vud 30, transfer of Bhicgee Punt.
	148 0 0	15 ¹ / ₂			Various sorts of clothes and cash.
	54 0 0	Ashad, Sood 7, a transfer an Pandoba Waeed.			
	13 0 0 ¹ / ₄	Aswin, 1 gold qorvey (ring).			
		Sundry items, 4. 3. 1 qrs. 23 ¹ / ₄ a. 2. 2. 2 ¹ / ₂ . 2. 3. 3.			
	739 0 0 ¹ / ₄			625 2 3 ¹ / ₄	
2,393 1 2	- - -	- Pandoba Waeed.	3,371 2 0 ¹ / ₄	- - -	- Pandoba Waeed.
	318 1 2	Jest, Sood 11, one gold hurry and 1 gop, weigh-		1,396 3 3 ¹ / ₂	Jest, Sood 7.
		ing tolas 23 ¹ / ₂ . 2 ¹ / ₂ masus, deducting 6 totals;			300 0 0 through the hands of Balkoba, Sood 7.
	986 0 0	returned net, 17 ¹ / ₂ . 2 ¹ / ₂ .			1,036 2 2 ¹ / ₂ transfer of Narroo Hurry Fatuk.
	690 3 0	Jest, Vud 30, cash through the hands of Da-			10 0 0 to Lucmee Narrain.
		vodee.			50 1 1 through the hands of Nana Fatuk, for
	240 0 0	Asshad, Sood 3, cash through the hands of		166 3 0	a pair of shawls to Tejkrom.
	158 0 0	Bhavo, from Duordu.			Jest, Vud 12, through the hands of Nana.
		Diamond rings, Vysak, Sood 1, 165. 975.			64 2 2 clothes of various sorts.
		Sundry items, 2. 156. 1.			115 0 0 a pair of shawls for the Chinchnee Kur.
	2,393 1 2			179 2 2	
				12 3 2 deducting exchange.	
148 0 0	- - -	- Bhalum Bhut.		44 3 2 ¹ / ₂	Jest, clothes through the hands of Nana Fatuk.
		Moongeykur, Ashad, Sood 7, a transfer from		105 0 0	Ashad, Vud 7, payable to Lidobah Waeed.
		Pandoba Waeed.		372 0 0	Asshad, Sood 7, transfers:
73 2 0	- - -	- Moro Bullal Josee.			148 0 0 of Narrain Bhut.
	148 0 0	Asshad, Sood 5.			296 0 0 of Narroo Hurry.
		Deduct cash paid:—			148 0 0 of Balum Bhut.
		25 0 0 Shravun, Ned 5.		75 0 0	Shrawn, Shood 1, a diamond ring.
		7 0 0 Bhadrupad, Ked 10.		128 0 0	Bhadrupud, Vud 12, on account of the horse to
		12 0 0 Asswere, Kid 6.			Narroo Hurry Fatuk.
		5 0 0 Bhadrupud, Sood 5.		178 1 1	Aswin:
		25 0 0 Aswin, Sood 4.			73 2 0 transfer of Moropunt Jose.
	74 2 0				74 3 1 transfer of Balkoba Kelkur.
					30 0 0 interest on the account.
	73 2 0	Balance Rupees debited to Pandoba Waeed.		684 0 3 ¹ / ₄	Sundry items of clothes, and ready money.
				3,371 2 0 ¹ / ₄	
74 3 1	- - -	- Balkoba Kelkur.			
	148 0 0	Ashad, Sood 5.	70 0 0	- - -	- Raojee Kotnees Vyshak.
		Deduct cash paid:—			Viad 1, one pair of shawls, green, gold-bordered.
		35 0 0 Shravun, Vud 12.			
		5 0 0 Aswin, Vud 4.			
		4 0 2 Shravun, Vud 30.			
		24 0 1 Shravun, Vud 30.			
		5 0 0 Aswin, Vud 6.			
	73 0 3				
	74 3 1	Balance Rupees debited to Pandoba Waeed.			
	6,812 1 2 ¹ / ₂			6,613 2 1 ¹ / ₄	
6,770 3 0 ¹ / ₂	- - -	--- Sumvut 1888, (A.D. 1831-32).	6,767 3 3 ¹ / ₄	- - -	--- Sumvut 1888, (A.D. 1831-32.)
	1,200 0 0	- Raojee Kotnees.		50 3 2	- Raojee Kotnees.
		Ovin, Vud 30, a transfer on Hurry Punt Bhao.			Bhadrupud, Sood 9, through the hands of Ven-
	146 1 2 ¹ / ₄	- Balum Bhutjee.			kappa Garee.
		Ashad, Vud 30, a transfer from Narroo Hurry		37 3 2	Aswin, Vud 30, exchange and interest.
		Fatuk.		50 3 2	
	148 3 2 ¹ / ₄	- Balkoba Kelkur.			
	146 1 2 ¹ / ₂	Ashad, Vud 30, a transfer from Narroo Hurry		90 0 2	- Balkoba Kelkur.
	2 2 0	Fatuk.			Sundry cash, clothes, &c. during the 12 months.
	148 3 2 ¹ / ₂	Sundry items.			
	171 1 2 ¹ / ₂	- Moro Bulal Josee.		94 1 0 ¹ / ₄	- Moro Bulal Josee.
	25 0 0	Jest, Sood 1, a transfer from Pandoba Waeed.			Sundry clothes, cash, &c. during the 12 months.
	146 1 2 ¹ / ₄	Ashad, Wud 30, a transfer from Narroo Hurry			
		Fatuk.			
	171 1 2 ¹ / ₄				
1,416 0 1 ¹ / ₂	- - -	- Pandoba Waeed.	2,196 0 3 ¹ / ₄	- - -	- Pandoba Waeed.
	346 0 0	Jut, Vud 3, cash through the hands of Doordee.		72 0 3 ¹ / ₄	Kartick, Vud 11, a note drawn by you for 75
	876 0 1 ¹ / ₂	Ashad, Vud 30, a transfer on Narroo Hurry Fatuk.			Meeruj rupees, payable to Sungapore set.
	173 1 0	Ashad, Sood 1, a transfer on Narrain Bhut Chitney.		117 1 0	Margsurh, Sood 6, sent to Revensidh.
	8 0 0	Moogta.		349 2 2 ¹ / ₄	Margsurh, Vud 8, through the hands of Mora Punt
	15 3 0	Asvin, Vud 30, exchange on the Meeruj rupees.			Dafee.
					310 0 0 cash Meeruj rupees.
					62 2 1 ¹ / ₂ clothes, cash, &c.
				372 2 1 ¹ / ₄	
				22 3 3 ¹ / ₄	deduct exchanges.
				103 3 0 ¹ / ₂	Magh, Veed 11, cash through the hands of Bal-
					koba.
				49 3 2 ¹ / ₄	Magh, Vud 8, through the hands of Balkoba,
					clothes and various articles.
				188 0 3 ¹ / ₄	Chytru, Vud 1, a hoondie of Meeruj rupees on
					Gungarain Seeladhur for 200, deducting ex-
					change, Rs. 11. 3. 0 ¹ / ₄ .
				202 0 0	Jut, Sood 2, cash through the hands of Balkoba.
				25 0 0	Jest, Sood 1, transfer of Moropunt Dajee.
				280 1 2	Jest, Sood 3, a hoondie of Meeruj rupees on
					Gungarain Seeladhur for 300, deducting ex-
					changes, Rs. 19. 2. 2.
				224 0 0	Magh, transfers.
					123 0 0 of Krushna Josee Punchundlekur.
					101 0 0 of Jewajee Patell Parujkur.
				224 0 0	
				50 0 0	Shravun, Sood 11, through the hands of Sukhola.
				160 3 0 ¹ / ₂	Interest on the account.
				373 0 0	Sundry clothes, cash, articles, &c.
	1,419 0 1 ¹ / ₂			2,196 0 3 ¹ / ₄	

(continued)

TRANSLATION of the Summary of the Accounts extracted from the Books of *Tejeeram Jowerdass*, of *Sattara*—continued.

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
<i>Rs. q. a.</i>	<i>Rs. q. a.</i>	<i>Rs. q. a.</i>		<i>Rs. q. a.</i>	<i>Rs. q. a.</i>	<i>Rs. q. a.</i>	
	144 0 0	- - -	- Balkoba Kelkur. Sundry items. Bhadrapud, Sood 5, a transfer from Hurry Punt Fatuk.		236 1 2½	- - -	- Balkoba Kelkur. Margsirsh. 25 0 0 Sood 4, cash through the hands of Moropunt. 50 0 0 Sood 6, cash at time of going to Waeed. 0 2 2 copper change.
		1 0 0				75 2 2	
		143 0 0					
						75 2 2	
						50 0 0	Poush, Sood 1, a transfer in favour of Pandoba Waeed.
						15 0 0	Poush, Sood 12, cash through the hands of Chintoba Kelkur.
						20 0 0	Vyesak, Sood 5, cash through his own hands.
						75 3 1½	Sundry cash, clothes.
						236 1 2½	
		144 0 0					
	143 0 0	- - -	- Moro Bulal Josee. Bhadrapud, Sood 5, transfer from Hurry Punt Fatuk.		233 0 1	- - -	- Moro Bulal Josee. Kartick, cash: 10 0 0 Vud 1, through the hands of Pandoba. 10 0 0 Vud 30, through his own hands.
						20 0 0	
						20 0 0	Poush, Sood 1, transfer in favour of Pandoba Waeed.
						106 2 0	Margsirsh, cash: 60 0 0 Sood 6, at the time of going to Waeed. 42 0 0 Sood 13, through his own hands. 4 2 0 Sood 15, through the hands of Balum Bhut.
						106 2 0	
						50 0 0	Bhadrapud, Vud 11: 20 0 0 to send to Reversid. 30 0 0 payable to Pandoba Gosee.
						50 0 0	
						36 2 1	Sundry cash and clothes.
						233 0 1	
	6,544 1 1				6,699 3 1		
2,292 1 2½	- - -	- - -	--- Sumvut 1890, (A.D. 1833-34).	3,113 3 2½	- - -	- - -	--- Sumvut 1890, (A.D. 1833-34).
1,537 2 3½	- - -	- - -	- Pandoba Waeed.	1,120 1 1½	- - -	- - -	- Pandoba Waeed.
		200 0 0	Kartick, Sood 10, cash through his own hands.			100 0 0	Dyshak, Vud 8, hoondie on Meeruj.
		191 0 0	Margerish, Sood 4, cash through the hands of Nana.			100 0 0	Kartick, Sood 1, through the hands of Balkoba, to be paid to Bhicajee Patell.
		190 0 0	Margsirsh, Vud 11, cash through the hands of Narrain Bhut.			100 0 0	Jest, Vud 4, written acknowledgment from Tasgaoe from Gungaram Seeladhur, paid to Door-gabhaee Waeed.
		275 0 0	Chytre, Sood 9, cash through the hands of Nana.			300 0 0	Fulgood, Vud 1, payable to Bhulum Bhut.
		183 2 0	Jest, Sood 15, cash through the hands of Ballajee Naik.			520 1 1½	Sundry sums sent to Waeed, clothes and other articles, and paid to the domestics, &c.
		98 2 0	Shrawun, Sood 10, cash through the hands of Ballajee Naik.				
		192 1 2	Aswin, Sood 8, cash through the hands of Nana.			1,120 1 1½	
		9 0 1½	Exchange of Meeruj rupees.				
		198 1 0	Bhadrapud, Sood 8, cash through the hands of Ballajee Naik.				
						25 3 0	- Raojee Kotnees. Shrawun, Sood 13, through the hands of Narrain Bhut Chitney, two loogrees.
		1,537 2 3½				7 3 0	Ashad, Sood 2, cash:
						18 0 0	10 0 0 through the hands of Bhowsing, Meeruj. 10 0 0 payable to Bappoo Ghatgey, Meeruj rupees.
						20 0 0	
						2 0 0	deduct exchange, rupees.
						25 3 0	
						1,110 0 0½	- Narrain Bhut Chitney. Poush, Vud 7, a hoondie on Meeruj, on Gungaram Seeladhur.
						100 0 0	Sundry items of clothes for materials for the house, ready money, articles, &c.
						1,010 0 0½	
						1,110 0 0½	
						461 0 2½	- Hurry Punt Bhao Fatuk. Sundry items of clothes, other articles, ready money, copper change, &c.
						265 3 1½	- Balum Bhut. Kartick, Sood 8: 50 0 0 cash through the hands of Purbhooram Bhujrowdass Marwaree. 60 0 0 a transfer in favour of Sudaram Moolchund.
						110 0 0	
						150 0 0	Kartick, Vud 6, a transfer of Purbhooram Bhujrowdass.
						5 3 1½	Sundry items.
						265 3 1½	
						57 0 2½	- Balkoba Kelkur. Chyttru, Sood 8, cash through his own hands. Sundry items.
						35 0 2	
						22 0 0½	
						57 0 2½	
						73 1 2½	- Moro Punt Dajee Josee. Sundry items.
	2,282 1 2½				3,113 2 3½		

(No. 2 of List C.)

TRANSLATION of Summary of the Account of *Rowlajee Naik Khaskur*, extracted from the Books of *Tejeeram Jowher*.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Rs. q. a.</i>	<i>Rs. q. a.</i>	<i>Rs. q. a.</i>	<i>Rs. q. a.</i>	<i>Rs. q. a.</i>	<i>Rs. q. a.</i>
76 3 1	12 1 -	15 - -	83 2 3½	- - -	- - -
8 - -	- - -	- - -	4 1 -	- - -	- - -
3 - -	2 - -	1 - -	4 - 2	1 - -	3 - 2
30 - 2	6 - 2	24 - -	93 1 -½	5 2 3	4 - -
50 - -	40 - -	10 - -	90 3 3½	5 - -	5 2 2½
30 - -	20 - -	10 - -	11 2 -	93 1 1½	- - -
134 - -	10 - -	- - -	150 2 1½	66 2 3½	- - -
	49 - -	- - -		31 3 3½	- - -
	50 - -	- - -		34 3 -	- - -
	25 - -	- - -		24 1 -	- - -
	134 - -	- - -		90 3 3½	- - -
10 - -	- - -	- - -	22 1 -	- - -	- - -
1 - -	- - -	- - -	192 3 3½	1 - 8	- - -
200 - -	50 - -	- - -	975 1 2½	2 3 1	- - -
	50 - -	- - -		175 - -	- - -
	50 - -	- - -		17 3 3½	- - -
	50 - -	- - -		192 3 3½	- - -
		- - -		150 - -	- - -
		- - -		65 - -	- - -
		- - -		60 - -	- - -
		- - -		100 - -	- - -
		- - -		40 - -	- - -
		- - -		60 - -	- - -
		- - -		100 - -	- - -
		- - -		60 - -	- - -
		- - -		100 - -	- - -
		- - -		27 3 3	- - -
		- - -		50 - -	- - -
		- - -		50 - -	- - -
		- - -		27 - -	- - -
		- - -		100 - -	- - -
		- - -		95 1 -	- - -
		- - -		4 3 -	- - -
		- - -		100 - -	- - -
		- - -		103 - 1½	- - -
		- - -		7 2 1½	- - -
		- - -		13 - -	- - -
		- - -		5 - -	- - -
		- - -		73 2 -	- - -
		- - -		60 0 0	- - -
		- - -		17 0 0	- - -
		- - -		35 0 0	- - -
		- - -		8 0 0	- - -
		- - -		103 - 1½	- - -
		- - -		42 - 2½	- - -
		- - -		41 - -	- - -
		- - -		1 - 2½	- - -
		- - -		42 - 2½	- - -
		- - -		30 - 3	- - -
		- - -		975 1 2½	- - -
200 - -		- - -			- - -

This is a faithful extract of the account of *Rowlajee Naik*, from the books. It is true; there is not the least difference in this.

In my own handwriting,

9 November 1837.

RECEIPTS, as above - - - Rs. 461. 1½.

PAYMENTS, as above - - - Rs. 1,168. 1. 2.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovens*, Acting Resident.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

No. 1 of List (D.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Herculano de Nora*, de Soor Jao More, to *Essajee Ram Krushna Nadkurry*, of Tupey Pedney ; dated Damaun, 14th January 1837.

After compliments :

FURTHER, I have put into the tappal a letter for you ; this is to reach Venoba of the custom-house, from thence it may reach you ; so it is dispatched ; in it is written what should be written. And now I write this, that if any intelligence from me which should be known to you, or any intelligence from you which should be known to me, could or could not be communicated by means of letters, you are aware of ; but you feign ignorance, therefore it appears surprising. Now I write this letter as if one thousand letters. If you have any need, do you come and let me have a visit ; when a meeting takes place, everything can be stated. If you see any suspicion in regard to coming to Damaun, there is in the vicinity a British village, by name Koly Malwa Moza, come there ; you should give me an intimation, then I myself, going so far as there, and meeting you, will explain something. It is so, therefore come positively. For the rest, such is not the mode of friendship. You know this ; it is not so that I should write, and make this known. What more should be written ? This is the matter.

(signed) *Herculano de Nora*.

(Address on the packet outside, in Portuguese.)

Ao Illun Snr Ronge Sinay V^d P. Mo^s An^s Een Bombay, &c. &c.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovens*, Acting Resident.

No. 2 of List (D.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Herculano de Nora*, de Soor Jao More, to *Essajee Ram Krushna Nadkurry*, of Tupey Pedney ; dated 12th February 1837.

After compliments :

FURTHER, after the arrival of your letter, I sent from hence three letters, one by koory (post), one to Narain Poonajee, and one at present to Raojee Senvy, the Doobhashee, being in all three letters ; out of which there is no answer to any one letter. From this what should be understood ? As you could not come, you wrote that you would send a confidential person of yours ; he also has not yet arrived. With respect to your request, that news of Portugal should be written, it is not so that that news by writing and sending will come into your comprehension ; those tidings require to be told by word of mouth. I intended to have set out immediately on the close of this month, but I am sick, and also I have no means for expenses. Now this letter is written in a hurry ; write an answer immediately. If you are coming yourself at all, come quickly, or send a good and trustworthy person of yours, or, as to whatever may be agreed upon, send a letter forthwith by the tappal ; I am waiting. Be this known. What more should be written ? This is the matter.

(signed) *Herculano de Nora*.

(Address on the packet outside.)

Mohiban Punah Mukhlisin Dustgah Ajum Raojie Kotness Nadkurry, of Tussey Pidney. May his friendship be everlasting. The above letter Rajushri Vanoba, of the Custom-house, should deliver to the said Rajushri Raojee Kotness. Be it delivered in Bombay : dispatched from Damaun.

(In Portuguese.)

Amerce de Ill^{mo} Senr Bemtista p^r remetar a Venoba Office Alda Alfondza de Bombaime.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovens*, Acting Resident.

No. 3 of List (D.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Herculano de Nora*, de Soor Jao Moore, to *Essajee Ram Krushna Nadkurry*, of Tupey Pedney ; dated 16th February 1837.

After compliments :

FURTHER, I sent from thence several letters to you, but there is no answer even to any one letter ; from this it appears surprising : let this be. Your confidential person, whom I wrote you would send, has not as yet arrived here ; therefore I now write this last letter to you, that if you intend to send your confidential person, send him immediately, as soon as this letter arrives, or I will send a trustworthy man from hence from myself ; till then your residence in Bombay must continue : therefore, as soon as this letter arrives, reading it and taking

taking it into consideration, put an answer immediately into the tappal. According to it the future steps are to be taken. I am waiting to go. What more should be written? This is the matter.

(signed) *Herculano de Nora*

(Address on the packet outside.)

Mohiban Punah Mukhlisae Dustgah Ajum Essajee Ramkrushna Nadkurry, of Tupy Pedney. May his friendship be everlasting; to him be it delivered: dispatched from Demaun. The above letter Rajmarrya Rajushri Venoba of the Custom-house, should deliver to Rajushri Raojee Kotness, and put the answer into the tappal.

(In Portuguese.)

Amerce de Senr D^{or} Caetano Baptista do Rozario, para intrayar as Venoba emprazad na Alfandega de Bombay.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Acting Resident.

No. 4 of List (D.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Herculano de Nora* da Soor Jao More, to *Essajee Ram Krushna Nadkurry*, of Tupey Pidney; dated 26th February 1837.

After compliments:

I SENT you several letters by the tappal and puttemars, which must have been received; but no answer has as yet come, from which, whether or not you are in Bombay cannot be ascertained. Formerly you intimated to me in writing, that you would send a good man of yours here to Demaun; so it was written; since which nearly a month and a half have elapsed. Had that person come and met me, I was to have set out from hence in the month of February; but nothing from you has been understood. This letter is therefore written; consequently, putting very immediately an answer into the tappal, you should send it. Were it to mention the news of this place and of Europe, you would not be able to understand it; therefore it is not written; without a personal meeting it will not be comprehended. Be it known. What more should be written? Let kindness and friendship remain.

(Address on the packet outside.)

Mohiban Punah Mukhlisae Dustgah Ajein Ramkrushna Nadkurry of Tapley Pedney. May his friendship be everlasting; be it delivered in Bombay: dispatched from Demaun.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Acting Resident.

No. 5 of List (D.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Juggonath Sabajee Narkurry* to *Sabajee Prabhoo Desae*, of the Kusba; dated Damaun, 4th November.

After compliments:

FURTHER, by a letter sent to Rajushri Essoba, the whole of the intelligence on your side has been understood. Senhor Soor Jao More has sent a separate letter to Rajushri Nana Chitney; deliver that to him, and if the said Chitney is about to come here, if you come with him, and allow me a meeting, it will be very agreeable. Rajushri Essoba is well and happy with me. Be this known. What more should be written? Let your kindness remain. This is my humble petition.

(Address on the packet outside.)

Rajmarrya Rajushri Sably Prabhoo Desae, of the Kusba, to the Master; be it delivered at Bombay: dispatched from Damaun.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Acting Resident.

(A.) of List (E.)

(No. 3.)

Muito Illustre e Magnifico Raja de Sattara, Shivajee Raja Chuttraputtee, cuja amizade seja perpetua.

Eu D. Manoel de Portugal e Castro, de Conselho d'Estado de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, Commandador dos Ordens de Christo e Nossa Senhora da Conceição da Villa Viciosa, Vice Rey e Capitão-general de Mar e Terra, do Magistoso Estado da India, &c.

Goa, 22 de Janeiro de 1833.

FAÇO saber a V. Sa que tive muito prazer de receber a sua carta, datado de 27 de Dezembro do anno proximo passado, e par esta occazaõ o gosto de saber noticias da sua boa saude.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

?? Orig.

? Orig.

Pelo que respeito ao mais de que V. Sa trata na mesma carta ratificando tudo o qui ja lhe escrevy om data de 20 de Agoste do dito anno, participo, a V. Sa que ainda não tem havido occasiaõ de Náo de Reino para eu poder levar ao conhecimento de sua Magestade Fidelissima o muito alto e muito poderoso Rey de Portugal e Algarves, os desajos de V. Sa o qui espero fazer na primeira oportunidadada que se offerece nos mesmos termos que ja communiquei a V. Sa que pode restar que sera informado da resolucaõ do mesmo augusto Senhor immediatamente que a reciber. Quanto ao seo recommendado Herculano de Norohna, elle fica na minha lembrança para lhe ser opportunamente util mostrando ental o apreço que faço da valiosa intercessaõ de V. Sa.

Deos illumine a V. Sa em a Sua Divina Graça.

(assº) *D. Manoel de Portugal e Castro.*

TRANSLATION of (A.) of List (E.)

To the most Illustrious and Magnificent Raja of Sattara, Shivajee Raja Chuttraputtee, whose Friendship may be perpetual.

After compliments :

Goa, 22 January 1833.

I BEG to apprise your Worship, that I had much pleasure of receiving your letter, dated 27th December last, and had the satisfaction of receiving accounts of your good health. As regards the rest of which you spoke, in that letter, I beg to ratify everything that I write to you under date the 20th August last, and to state that no opportunity having yet occurred of a ship proceeding to Lisbon, I have not been able to bring to the notice of his most Faithful Majesty, the High and most Mighty King of Portugal and Algarve, the wishes of your Worship, which I hope to do by the first opportunity that may offer, on the same terms as I have already communicated to your Worship ; and you may rest assured that you shall be apprised of the resolution of that August Sovereign immediately as I am acquainted with it. As to the person you have recommended, Herculano de Norohna, I shall bear him in mind, and be useful to him, whenever opportunity offers, and thus show the value which I place on your Worship's recommendation.

May God enlighten your Worship with His Divine Grace.

(signed) *Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro.*

(B.) of List (E.)

(No. 23.)

Muito Illustro e Magnifico Raja de Sattara, Shivajee Raja Chuttraputtee, cuja amizade seja perpetua.

Eu D. Manoel de Portugal e Castro, do Conselho de Estado, de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, Commendador dos Ordens de Christo, e Nossa Senhora da Conceicaõ de Villa Viciosa, Vice Rey e Capitaõ-general de Mar e Terra, do Magistoso Estado da India, &c.

Goa, 16 de Mayo de 1834.

FAÇO saber V. Sa que tive particular satisfacão de reciber a sua carta de 12 de Fevereiro do corrente anno, e de saber per esta occazaõ as noticias da boa saude de V. Sa, que me communicacão o seo honrado Emviádo, cuja continuacão lhe deziço com todas as felicidades que pode a piticer par seo a objecto do meu maior aprazimento. Pela respeito ao contendo da mesma carta, se me offerece dizer por ora a V. Sa que não tende chegado esta anno a Náo de Viagem do Reino tal vez per qui até o tempo opportuno para sua sahida não estivessem em completo socego os negocios da Corte de Portugal não tive lugar prazer comque eu esperava comunicar a V. Sa a resolucao de Sua Magestade Fidelissima como lhe havia promettido : a vista o que devendo chegar a mesma resolucaõ na sazaõ proxima seguinte eu terey o gosto de a participar immediatamente a V. Sa ficando V. Sa certo que me lisongiarei em que ella seja conforme dos seos desijos por que me interesse muito pelas prosperidades de V. Sa e dos seos Estados.

Deos illumine V. Sa con a Sua Divina Graça.

(ass.) *D. Manoel de Portugal e Castro.*

TRANSLATION of (B.) of List (E.)

To the Most Illustrious and Magnificent Raja of Sattara, Sevajee Raja Chetraputtee, whose Friendship may be perpetual.

After compliments :

Goa, 16 May 1834.

I BEG to apprise your Worship that I had particular satisfaction in receiving your letter of the 12th February of the present year, and of hearing on that occasion the news of your good health, which was communicated to me by your honoured envoy, and the continuance of it I wish you, accompanied by all the happiness which you may desire, that being the object of a particular satisfaction to me. As regards the contents of that letter, I have only

to say to your Worship now, that the annual ship from Lisbon not having arrived this year, probably because at the proper time of her leaving for India the affairs of the Court of Portugal were not in perfect tranquillity, I have been disappointed in the pleasure which I anticipated of communicating to your Worship the resolution of Her most Faithful Majesty, as I had promised you. That resolution must therefore be expected in the ensuing season, and I shall have the pleasure of immediately apprising you of it; and I assure you it will give me much pleasure, if it be agreeably to your wishes, since I take great interest in the prosperity of your Worship, and of your states.

May God enlighten your Worship with His Divine Grace.

(signed) *D. Manoel de Portugal e Castro.*

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(C.) of List (E.)

(No. 11.)

Muito Illustre e Magnifico Raja de Sattara, Shivajee Raja Chuttraputtee, cuja amizade seja perpetua.

Eu D. Manoel de Portugal e Castro, do Conselho de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, Comendador dos Ordens de Christo e Nossa Senhora da Conceição da Villa Viciosa, Vice Rey e Capitão-general de Mar e Terra, do Magistoso Estado da India, &c.

Goa, 23 de Agosto de 1833.

FAÇO saber a V. Sa que me foy fielmente entregue a sua carta de 9 do mez proximo passado, e por esta occazaõ tive particular satisfacão de ter noticias da boa saude de V. Sa a qual lhe desejo continuada com aquellas venturas que V. Sa tante merece quanto ao mais de que se trata na sobridita carta fique V. Sa certo que logo que venha qualquer resoluçã da minha carta, eu a communicarei immediatamente a V. Sa e entre tanto quiera capacitar se dos meos sinceros dezejos pela prosperidade de V. Sa e dos Seos Estados e do vivo interesse que tenho em todo quanto lhe respeita.

Deos illumine a Illustre e Magnifico Raja em a Sua Divina Graça.

TRANSLATION of (C.) of List (E.)

To the Most Illustrious and Magnificent Raja of Sattara, Sevajee Raja Chuttraputtee, whose Friendship may be perpetual.

After compliments:

Goa, 23 August 1833.

I BEG to inform your Worship that your letter of the 9th of last month has been faithfully delivered to me, and I had on this occasion the particular satisfaction of hearing of your Worship's health, which I wish you may enjoy, accompanied by all the happiness which you so much deserve.

As to the rest that is treated of in that letter, your Worship may rest assured that the moment I receive any resolution on my letter, I shall immediately communicate it to your Worship. In the meantime please to rely on my sincere wishes for the prosperity of your Worship, and of your states, and on the lively interest which I take in everything relating to you.

May God enlighten the Illustrious and Magnificent Raja with His Divine Grace.

(E.) of List (E.)

Capitulação dos Negocios le e segte.

1º. O INFANTE Regente, pequeno irmao do presente nosso Senhor Rey sendo empenhado para conseguir esta sua dependencia, fez a sua existencia na terra de Alemaõ e dáhy seguir o curso da mesma dependencia para vir soccorrer, os Espanhoes, Austrianos, Russianos, horem caso he esse, que para estes auxiliarun he preciso de passar pelo caminho da jurisdicção de Hama e Rama, cun tudo haja mister que V. Sa deve advirtir dos soos Generaes competentes para cum toda promptidaõ passar lhes o caminho em objecto.

2º. Antes de tudo he melhor que dispendando a métade rendimento da producção da terra e lbra com a accoaligaõ de negociantes mercadores devem promptificar os navios e com que deve fazer o seu mercantil; por cujo motivo, passando o navio para Europa haverá na concorrência todas as circumstancias de Europa e naõ so isso que seraõ promptificados os vassalos para navigaçõens, amida mais os acquizaçoens da noticia de differentes naçoens.

3º. He melhor qu V. Sa escolhesse boas prudentes pessoas nas seras aldeas cada huma dez para artes serem apprendidas os sciencias das armos peças e obros artificios com que fecarem insignes para sciencias, e tendo capacitados devem lhes conservar a muito honore ainda mais examinar annualmente *quirindo* (?), e quem par zeloso em objecto, reservar lhes

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

algumas tenças, pensão, &c. competente e empregar lhes com grave honra com que ficara florida a referida sciencia.

4°. Ao prezente tendo eu chegado ahy e representando a S. Magistade em objecto e emsiguindo a minha dependencia logo serey tornado mas he melhor que V. Sa deyh uma pessca para me acompanhar athé ahy e the em quanto deve citar com total tranquillidade e socego abaixo da insinuação da referida sciencia de artificio e promptidão.

TRANSLATION of (E.) List (E.)

The Articles of Agreement of the affair are as follows:

1st. THE Infanta Regent, the young brother of the present King our master, having engaged to bring your present business to a happy conclusion, made his residence in the German territory, and in prosecution of the same end thence proceeded to see if he could obtain the aid of the Spaniards, Austrians, and Russians; but the case is this, that for their aiding, it is necessary to pass by the road of the jurisdiction of Hama and Rama; however, it may be necessary that your Worship should assist their generals properly, that they may quickly pass the road in question.

2d. In the first place, it would be better to spend a moiety of the revenue derived from the product of the land, and with the assistance of traders and merchants, prepare the ships which may be employed in a mercantile way, and thus when they proceed to Europe there will be a concurrence of every circumstance of Europe; and thus not only will the subjects be qualified for navigation, but will even acquire information of the different nations.

3d. It would be better that your Worship selected good and prudent people in your villages, ten each, in order to learn the science of arms, guns, and other arts, which they may be taught, to be of service to you; and when they are qualified they must be treated with great honour; and there may be annual examinations, if necessary, and those who may prove zealous in any object, some rewards, pensions, &c. may be reserved for them, and they must be honourably employed, and thus that science will flourish.

4th. At present when I arrive there and represent the object in view and obtain my end, I shall return, but it would be better that your Worship should give a person to accompany me thither, and till then you must continue in perfect tranquillity and ease, attending, however, to the hint of prosecuting the above-mentioned science of arms, &c. &c.

(F.) of List (E.)

Illun Sr Narrain,

24 de Mayo.

ESTIMAREY que ao receber esta ertiga boa de Saude que lhe desejo mais que tudo. Ao saher eu de Goa fuy para Ribundar despedir me de V. Sa, mas a sua ida para Corgão privou me do gosto de conversar com V. Sa algumas cousas concernantes a dependencia. Cheguey ca com 10 dias de viagem e per ora estou muito bom, dezejando embarcar para Bengalla lhe o fim d'outro mez. Son a dizer que pelas calculos que tenho lançado per *aguy* (?) com noticias de Europa que são muito a proposito, esto certo que o nosso negocio irá muito bém e acho que o occasião não se deve perder porque he preciso pressa.

A cousa que esta na mão de ninguem deve ser tratada conforme as circumstancias quoes asseguro a V. Sa que as taõ muito a nosso favor.

? Orig. O mais não tenho que dezir por que V. Sa muito entereesse em desempenhar o que està *incunegado* (?) na sua mão. So digo que melhor do que esta occasião não se podira encontrar mais. Eu hoje não tenho dado passo alguem a respeito disso, sebem que pedia dar em saber e procurar certos cousas mas ainda espero pelo seo avizo qual mande un direitura para Bengalla lhe Setembro ao cuidado de meo irmão.

Saiba V. Sa que na Europa ha muito desordem entre tres naçoens, Inglesa, Franceza e Russiana a respeito das suas onfluencias e ingerencias em outros cabenetes, e dazay esperase que hojé inimizadas e guerras. Por tanto he melhor occasião para recorrer a dous para dar cabo do terceiro perque o Inglez ja esta aborrecida e malvista per estas duas naçoens. Ja os Russos estão péto a Persia cuja gazetta lhe manderia se não teresse reciso suspeito. Mas saiba que a cousa he preciso são tratada la na Russia e França, com proprios Soberanos. Se quiza alguma cousa daquy me diga e escreva.

Orig.; Qy. não hei. No mais fico dezejando a V. Sa saude e felicidades e estem prompto para lhe agradar e servir em tudo e per tudo. A cousa em que eu vou me meter he de grande importancia e ricco de vida e interesse *namhum* (?); toda via a minha voutade, zello e grande raiva que tenho aos Europeos faz com que viem faça caso da vida que não tenho medo de perder, trade parear isto minha rapaziada, mas não creya: tal dizo lhe como amigo.

Estemarey que tenho feito bom uso de galaõ que lhe mandey por nosso Babla.

Sir,

D. Vene Amigo Senon e C.

(assº) João da Rocha.

TRANSLATION of (F.) of List (E.)

To the Most Illustrious Sen^r Narrain.

24 May.

I HOPE on the receipt of this you may be in the enjoyment of good health, which I desire above all things for you. When I left Goa, I went to Ribandar to take leave of your Worship, but your departure for Corygaun deprived me of the pleasure of talking to you about certain things concerning the affair. I arrived here with a voyage of ten days, and at present I am very well. I wish to embark for Bengal about the end of next month. From the calculations which I have made, coupled with the accounts from Europe, which are much to the purpose, I am certain that our affairs will go on well, and I think that the opportunity should not be lost, and therefore haste is necessary.

The thing which is in the hand of no one ought to be treated according to circumstances, which I assure your Worship are greatly in our favour.

I have nothing more to say, because your Worship is interested in redeeming what is intrusted into your hands. I only say that such an opportunity will never offer again. I have not yet taken any step about this affair, though I might have done it, and procured and learnt certain things; but I await for further advice from you, which please to send direct to Bengal until September, to the care of my brother.

Great disturbance prevails in Europe between three nations, English, French, and Russian, concerning their influence and interference with the other cabinets; and hence it is expected that enmities and war will ensue. It is better, therefore, to have recourse to two to put an end of the third, because the Englishmen are hated and disliked by the other two nations. The Russians are already near Persia; and I would send your Worship the Gazette of that place, if I were not afraid that it would create suspicion; but know that it is necessary that the thing should be treated in Russia and France with the sovereigns themselves. If you want anything from this, let me know, and you shall be served.

For the rest, I shall be happy that you always continue in the enjoyment of health and happiness, and I am always ready to please and serve you in everything. The thing in which I am going to engage is of great importance, and attended with danger of life, and no interest to myself. However, the ill-will, zeal, and great rancour I have for the Europeans, emboldens me to disregard my life, which I am not afraid to lose. This would appear to you like a boyish trick, but do not think so. I tell you as a friend.

I hope you have made a good use of the lace which I sent per our babla.

I am your Worship's sincere friend and servant,

(signed) *Joaõ de Rocha.*

(G.) of List (E.)

Senhor Raojee—Amigo e Senhor,

Panjim, 15 de Abril d'l 1834.

AINDA sua Excellencia não fez a resposta *disto* (?) *nestes* (?) dias estar muito occupado com os papeis de Macao; pode mandar o seu portador na sexta ou sabado que onde entao penço que ficara prompto; Vm^{ce} se puder vir lhem logo que acabaro Ramnomé será bom cousa lhem Naná em sua companhia e o mais a *nista* (?) fico como sempre para mostrar que seu.

? Orig.

? Orig.

D' Vine Am^o, &c.

(ass.) *Herculano de Noranha.*

TRANSLATION of (G.) of List (E.)

Mr. Raojee—Friend and Sir,

HIS Excellency has not as yet prepared an answer, as he has been three days very busy with the papers from Macao. You can send your servant on Friday or Saturday, by which time I think it will be ready. If you could also come as soon as the Ramnowmee is over, and bring also Nana in your company, it would be a good thing. For the rest, when we meet, I am always ready to show that I am

Yours, &c.

Panjim, 15 April 1834.

(signed) *Herculano de Noranno.*

(H.) of List (E.)

Ill^{mo} e Ex^{mo} Senhor,

TIVE o prazer e satisfacão de receber a estimada de V. Eã de 22 de Janeiro do anno regente em riposta a minha de 27 de Dezembro, findo e levando a V. Eã o mes agradecimento por estimara minha noticia, occorro me dizer a V. Eã que per falta da occasiaõ da Não de Viagem do Reino não tem side possivel para fazer chegar ao conhecimento de S. Magestade Fidelissima os meos dezej os ja communicados a V. Eã e o que V. Eã fica defazer na primeira oportunidade; não deixon de parecer me que penaliza muio a V. Eã

V.

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o entrar em semelhante manejo e sendo assim estemaria muito que V. Eãa purpasse a igoal incommodo, pois que os meos dezejões assim como são ardentes na mira do fine ja communicado lhe não deixao de ser em tirar a V. Eãa o menor incommodo: Toda via assentando me em que V. Eãa ja tira communicado ao Augusto Senhor a minha deliberacão em huma das occazioens das que tem havido, devo lizongear me de que V. Eãa não deixara de participar, me da resolucaõ de Sua Magestade Fedelissima cujas serias intençaoes não deverão ser indifferentes, a respeito de mutuas felicidades, assim como e desvelado dezejo de V. Eãa. Terno a repetir a V. Eãa que os ardentissimos dezejões que tenho me tem feito vir a memoria por varias vezes a consultar a V. Eãa de enviar o honrado Herculano de Noronha com a incumbencia dos ditos arranjos communicados a V. Eãa, as Cortes de Portugal so a fine de expor na presença de S. Magestade Catholica os meos desanrrjos que soffro da Nacao Britanica sem direito e da usurpacaõ do meo Reino feita a poucos annos, sem principio nem tratado algum: Antes contra as leys e tratados entré naçoens civilizadas da Europa come da Asia, sem cauza nem fundamento da deita extorquicaõ que faz do direito do meo Reino. Esta na continuacão de praticar roubos e assassinios entre este miseravel povo Asiatico, e isto me afflige muito a minha vista o dito povo ser arrastado de todos seos direitos sem meios de sustentacão das suas proprias vidas como de familias. Eu tenho varios noticias vagas dos ambiciozos da Nacaõ Britanica elles tem podido fazer andar toda Europa em discordias e todos os Gabinetes viciados semeando moedas, sem minima reflectão do seo character nem pudor da Naçao Britanica, o Rey da mesma nacaõ sepultado em hum abismo e esquecimento que tal existe tal Rey; formando huma chamada companhia da mesma Naçaõ Britanica que não he outra cousa do que hum agregado de alguns politicos da dita naçaõ, somente para desarranjar a todas naçoens, assim da Europa como da Asia, prohibindo as negociacoens, direitos lucros de cada nacaõ e assim tenha muito que descrever e fallar a V. Eãa sobre esta naçaõ; porrem tirdo pora na prezenca de V. Eãa em pessoa o honrado Nago Dew Row que està effectivo as ordens de V. Eãa. He o que se compre me a dizer a V. Eãa ficando de estimar que V. Eãa na continuacão de melhor saude tenha sempre debaixo da vista o meo recommendaõ do dito Noronha.

TRANSLATION of (H.) of List (E.)

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

I HAVE had the pleasure and satisfaction of receiving your Excellency's last letter of the 22d January of the current year, in answer to mine of the 27th December last; and in thanking your Excellency for interesting yourself about me, it occurs to me to say to your Excellency, that for want of the occasion of the annual ship from Portugal it has not been possible to bring to the notice of his Most Faithful Majesty my wishes already communicated to your Excellency, and which your Excellency promises to do by the first opportunity. It did not fail to appear to me, that it grieves your Excellency to undertake such management; and if it be so, I would wish to save your Excellency the trouble, because, though my wishes are very ardent towards obtaining the end already communicated, they were never intended to give you the least trouble; however, hoping that your Excellency will have already communicated to the august Sovereign my determination on any of the occasions that have offered, I flatter myself that your Excellency will not fail to communicate to me the resolution of his Most Faithful Majesty, whose serious intentions ought not to be indifferent in regard to mutual felicities nor the eager desire of your Excellency. I beg to repeat to your Excellency, that my most ardent wishes have on several occasions put me in mind to consult your Excellency about sending the honoured Herculano de Noronha who to the court of Portugal, entrusted with the management of the affairs communicated to your Excellency, in view to his exposing, in the presence of his Catholic Majesty, my grievances which I suffer from the British nation without cause, and the usurpation of my kingdom, which has taken place some few years back, without any principle or treaty; on the contrary, against the laws and treaties among the civilised nations in Europe as well as Asia, without cause nor foundation for the said extortion, which they make of the right of my kingdom, they are in the continuation of practising robberies and assassinations among the miserable Asiatic people. This grieves my soul, to see the said people deprived of all their rights, without the means of maintaining themselves and their families. I have various vague accounts of the ambition of the British nation; they have been enabled to set the whole of Europe in discord, and to vitiate all the cabinets by the distribution of money, without the least regard to their character, or to the honour of the British nation. The king of the said nation lying buried in an abyss, they even forget that such a king exists, and forming what are called a "company" of the said British nation, which is nothing more than an aggregate of some politicians of the said nation, only to ruin the other said nations, both European and Asiatic, they prohibit the negociations, rights, and gain of each nation. Thus I wanted to describe, and to talk to your Excellency about that nation; but the honoured Nago Deorao, who is effectively at the orders of your Excellency, will lay the whole in the presence of your Excellency personally. This is all I have to say to your Excellency, and I shall be very happy that your Excellency, in the enjoyment of most perfect health, will always have under your eye the said Noronha whom I have recommended to you.

(I. of List E.)

Sinher Nana,

A 25 de Julho de 1835.

AMIGO e Senhor; Agou runetto ao nuo Batequiou Atamarama para lhe fallar rego que rueba e lhe Sirva como Amigo de que lhe ficarcy obirgudo e son.

D. Vene,
Am. Aff^e e Attv,
(ass.) *Joaõ Franc^o.*

P. S.—Ibeñ queira entregar a minha conta passada ou un dinheiro ou un roupa ou traste e nesta time o ruibo delle para sua descarga, &c.

(No. 1 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of a Mahratta Version of a Letter (No. 3) from the Governor of Goa to the Raja of Sattara.

May Shree Bhugwruttee be propitious; may Shree Altor Dugdee prosper.

Sultunul Punah Ajum Akkum Swajii Raja Chritruptee Maharaj, may his prosperity be everlasting.

From Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro, Minister of the Empire of Shreemun Maharajadhee Rajundee Punum Vishwas Nidhee, "Christo Senhora do Concua de Villa Vicoga," (advised with these two names and a high councillor) Viceroy, Capitaogeneral (meaning commander-in chief by sea and land of the exalted Empire of India.)

As per Mahratta.

After compliments,

THE receipt of the Maharaj Sahib's friendly letter of the 4 Shaban (27th December), has afforded me the greatest pleasure. The pleasant accounts of the Maharaj's health and prosperity, conveyed to me, have one great satisfaction; with respect to what was written in the friendly letter abovementioned, the sentiments as expressed in my letter of the 23d Rubilavist (20th August) to the Maharaj Sahib should be considered as a reply to the present letter. In order to communicate to the Shirunen Maharajadhee Rajundee Penmoor Visevas Needhire, the most courageous, the most powerful Lord of Portugal and Algarves Sahib, the wishes of the Maharaj Sahib, as no ship has as yet come from thence, no opportunity has been found; therefore, as I intimated to the Maharaj Sahib, when the first opportunity offers I will make a communication there. Whatever decision may be given by Shiremun Maharajadhee Rajandee Sahib, I will immediately communicate to the Maharaj Sahib, of which be assured. For the good of the Erculan de Noraj, the Maharaj Sahib has made a recommendation. As to this, the recommendation of the Maharaj Sahib is most illustrious, and is most acceptable to me to evince this, keeping it in recollection when an opportunity offers. Good will be done to him. May God bless the Maharaj Sahib with magnificence.—Goa, 22 July 1833; Swastouthee Neupa Sahiborum Sakey 1754; Aunduiror am servant Surry, 2d Maghsood.

(signed) *Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *Shree Sukharam Narrain Sudasew Kamul Mag Doobhashee,*
of Shree Sounstone Shere Neigier Shree Goa.

(SEAL.)

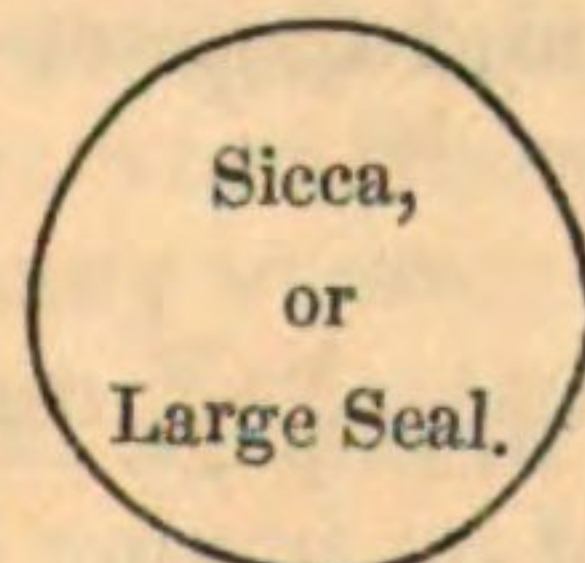
(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans, Acting Resident.*

No. 2 is an exact copy of the above, but not in the same handwriting, and is not therefore translated.

Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 3 of List E.)



TRANSLATION of a Letter in the name of the Raja of Sattara, to *Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro*, Governor, Capitaogeneral of Goa.

After compliments,

FURTHER, Rajushri Nago Deorao in charge of a letter, and having been made conversant with the whole of the matter, was formerly deputed to you, from which the whole

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

of the matter will have been known. At present the health here is in some way deranged, therefore do you send your confidential person, Ajun Erculano Noraj Loor Joa More, the doctor, that remedies may be made by his hands: so it is, therefore despatch him.

Gratify the heart constantly by your correspondence.—Dated 6th Bainyan Sion Ehedele Suttasum (20th February 1831).

What more, &c.

Mortub,
or
Small Seal.

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident

(No. 4 of List E.)

Sicca,
or
Large Seal.

TRANSLATION of a Letter in the name of the Raja of Sattara to *Don Manoel* de Portugal e Castro, Governor, Capitaogeneral of Goa.

After compliments,

FURTHER, the letter sent by you arrived at a happy moment, and I derived great pleasure from it; it was stated, "friendship has already existed between the two states; for the business every support will be given from here;" thus it was written. As to this, the friendship which formerly existed between both the Governments has worn out on both sides, which, through your mediation, has been renewed; to increase it hereafter a desire should be entertained. Further, the affairs here will be accomplished by means of the friendship with the (your) Government; and support and aid will be extended in every respect; of this I am fully confident. The affairs here are communicated to Rajushri Nago Deorao; he will make them known.

Gratify the heart constantly by your correspondence.—Dated 5th Ramjeib Surr Ehedele Sallasum (21st December 1830).

What more, &c. &c.

Mortub,
or
Small Seal.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

(No. 5 of List E.)

Sicca,
Large Seal.

TRANSLATION of a Letter in the name of the Raja of Sattara to *Don Manoel* de Portugal e Castro, Viceroy and Capitaogeneral of Goa.

After compliments,

FURTHER, formerly a letter was sent in charge of Sovija Erculano de Norag, and he was verbally desired to make an intimation of its having been made known; no answer has been received. In consequence of this, Nago Deorao and Eshwunt Raojee are dispatched, and they have been charged with the whole of the matter here. They will make it known, allowing them two or four days' time; hear the matter fully and communicate, in writing, your sentiments as to what is to be done about it in future; thus by that confidence the mind will be satisfied, and the heart will be invigorated. We have numerous difficulties. We have spoken some matters which the two persons abovementioned will make known.

You

You have been confidentially incurring the friendly intercourse, this being fully impressed on the mind, and we have been abundantly satisfied.

Sic orig.

Gratify the heart constantly by your correspondence.—Dated 29 Mohurnum Sinn Sullas Salasseen (18 June 1833).

What more, &c.

Mortub,
Small Seal.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 6 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of the Paper No. 6.

Sicca,
Large Seal.

From *Prutab Sinhu Chutruputhe Hindoopunt Padsha* to *Don Manoel de Portugal*
Capitao-general of Goa.

WHEN the intentions of the tuhmanels (agreements) separately sent to you are accomplished, in order that friendship may be continued as long as the sun and moon endure, therefore out of grace and our own free will we agree to grant you a territory, with five lacks of rupees per annum.—Dated the 14th of December, corresponding with 16th Junadilavue Soor Sein Seeta Seen Mujantyn Oulf (A. D. 1829).

Mortub,
Small Seal.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 7 of List E.)

Sicca,
Large Seal.

TRANSLATION of a Letter in the name of the Raja of Sattara, to *Don Manoel de Portugal*
e Castro, Governor, Capitao-general of Goa.

After compliments,

ON your answer to the communication made by this friend being known, the practicability of the exalted project desired by this friend, and the success of the objects are apparent, which, being written separately, are herewith transmitted; which, being taken into your most prudent consideration, what this friend has at present been deprived of, may in due course of time be restored to this friend. For this purpose, laying it very cautiously before the Vistraas Needhee Padah, to take such pains as may be necessary to forward its objects, you are perfectly wise. For this purpose, exert yourself as far as possible, without fail. For this purpose, it has been sent to you by this friend, for the success of the whole accordingly. What may be necessary to forward the views should be done with caution.

What more should be written? Let your friendship and kindness remain. This is the matter. May God preserve you for many years.

Despatched 16 Jumadilakur Soor Sun Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (14 December 1829).

Mortub,
Small Seal.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 8 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of the Paper No. 8.

Sicca,
Large Seal.

ARTICLES concluded by *Pretaup Sinhu Chuttraputtee Hindo Put Padshah*, with *Rishwas Needhae Padah Don Manoel*, of the original State of Portugal, to wit:—

1. THE English have swallowed up our raj (dominions). It being requisite to recapture it from them, to assist in that purpose, 30,000 troops, or such number as may be considered necessary, complete, together with gunpowder and shot, should be supplied by the King of Portugal. As to this, from the time they may set off from thence, up to the time the project may terminate, monthly pay shall be allowed them, on their arrival at their destination. Besides this, whatever charges for gunpowder and shot, &c., may be incurred, as well as for the ships which may bring them, together with that of the sailors on board of them, shall be paid.

2. When the territories, mahals, forts, and tributes enjoyed under the administration of Madhowroo Narrain Pudhun are recaptured, we will then retain 12,000 Portuguese troops; and on account of their expenses, and the honorary treatment to the Padshah, a territory yielding an annual revenue of one rote (crore) of rupees shall be allotted.

3. Peons of higher or lower ranks, who may be taken prisoners during the war, are to be dealt with as both parties may consent.

4. Whatever native stores, &c., may be captured in the mahals, forts, and other places in the raj, shall be taken by us as ours, and whatever European stores, shall be divided between both parties.

5. Under the administration of Madhow Narrain Prudhan, whatever dominions, tributes, and other country and umuls were enjoyed, being excepted, whatever new country we both may capture, a third share shall be given to you.

6. Your ports, and other country which may be in the possession of the English, you and we together shall take, and we will make them over to you.

7. If any person, either of lower or higher rank, belonging to us, seek refuge under you, you are not to afford him shelter without our consent. Accordingly, should any one belonging to you come, we will not admit him without your consent.

8. At the time the friendly intercourse may be disturbed, or after it has been disturbed, if the English sue for peace, whatever is to be done should be done by mutual consent. Either of the party leaving, the other should not make peace.

9. Having been fully convinced as to Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro, Governor, Capitaogeneral of Goa's high respectability, fidelity, prudence, his being versed in consultation, possessed of powers from the Padshah, and of his being one conferring benefits in order to relieve our ryots, &c., who have been ruined by the English, this tanamah, to contract your friendship through the medium of the Capitaogeneral, together with other papers prepared, is sent to the Governor-general for transmission to you. He will submit them.

10. Before this, if any native stores may be required, we will, as far as we can, assist, prepare them, and send them to the Governor-general.

In all the above, articles are written, according to which friendship between you and ourselves shall continue from generation to generation, so long as the moon and sun endure; and besides the articles specified above, should any articles occur to you tending to the prosperity of both states, make them known to us; then, after consideration, they will be settled.

11. If, on the part of any European Umuldar, or any of the Deckun Prunt, any one should communicate any articles of any description, or any matter about any tamanah that should not be arranged, unless with the sanction of the states of Portugal and of the Chuttraputtee, they are to be ascertained and inquired into. Therefore the Chuttraputtee, of his free will, has passed the above specified articles to the Portuguese state. Besides these, those of the European or native states shall not be attended to.

Dated 14th December, or 16th Jumadilakhur Soor Seen Sullosseen Myantyer Oulf (A. D. 1829).

Mortub,
or
Small Seal.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 9 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter, in the name of the Raja of Sattara, to *Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro*, Governor, Capitaogeneral of Goa.

After compliments,

A LETTER from you, dated 15th May, has come, stating, "As soon as an answer comes from the principal place it will be communicated." As the answer was to come on board ship, confidence being established in the mind, we were waiting with great pleasure as to this. Here the enemy has given the news of the principal place, hearing it, apprehension having arisen, many suspicions being entertained. To make them known, the vakeel has been written to; he will communicate them. You, being a perfect friend of the state of this friend; being assured of this, whatever the case may be, you will do that which may be conducive to the prosperity of this friend. But, at present, all things have assumed a different aspect; and the affair here being very delicate, therefore at some time it may tend to the ruin of this friend; therefore your apprehensions on this account will be increased, for the most part, as to who are the foes of this friend. Those matters are already known to you; therefore, in order that the intentions of the purpose here may not transpire at all, deliver up all the papers which may appertain here to the confidential vakeels of this Sirkar, Nago Deorao and Eshwantrao. It is not your wish, in the least, that any mishap should befall this friend. Being so convinced, anything which may give a trace to the enemy should not be done. Consequently, whatever may be the secret in this, keep in your mind, it is not requisite to suggest anything more about this. You will therefore, doubtless, contribute in every way to the easiness of this friend, of which we are sure a communication of several paragraphs is addressed to the vakeels, to which return replies to them, according to which means will be adopted by this friend. The solemnization of the nuptials of the daughter of this sirkar is to take place, therefore honour the ceremony with your presence. This friend is very anxious for an interview with you. As soon as a previous intimation is made, provision for the journey will be made by this.—Despatched 15th Rumzan Soov Seere Khurmes Sullasseen Myantyn Oulf (15th January 1835).

For the rest, &c. &c.

Mortub,
Small Seal.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 10 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Nago Deorao*, addressed to the Raja of Sattara.

Shree Sidhraj.

IN the service, Nagesh of Deojee, makes a respectful salutation, that the circumstances here may have been made known by Rajushri Raojee Kotnees and Vedmoort Narrain Bhut Chitney, who were formerly sent, may have been received. At present, my body having been greatly distempered, I have been overcome by disease. Now I cannot see the feet. Being so fully persuaded, I have written a supplication in the service; and having intimated all to Churunjee Rajushri Balcrushna Rayhoowath and Rajushri Moro Bullal Jossie, I have sent them to the service. They will make a supplication. The supplication is as follows:—

1. It is my wish that the offerings and lamp at Deo, of Shree Ravensidh, may constantly continue. It depends on you to continue them.
2. I am in debt to the shop, and at Ravensidh, about which I formerly made a supplication, providing for it; to make me free from debt, the master is mighty.
3. My children are young and ignorant; to provide for them depends on the master, as you may think proper: it is with you to protect them. I have been so convinced from before.
4. A pledge was given that the late Chintaram would be made free from debt, and I also gave him my word; to fulfil this depends on the master.
5. Chiremjure Dajee Waeed has been with me for two or three years; he has much exerted himself, and has been of infinite service during my sickness. Devising some means for him to provide for his means of support, the master is mighty.

In all I have submitted, my supplication in the five paragraphs in the service; the master has hitherto provided for me in every way, and will accordingly do so hereafter: therefore, taking this supplication into consideration, the master is powerful to make provision. The papers and stamps have been delivered into the charge of Chirimjure Balkrushna

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Rughavuatti. By the virtuous actions of the master, the affair will be accomplished; but myself being unfortunate, I have been bereft of the feet; never mind; Shri Sidraj will bless the master with constant prosperity.—Dated 12th Ashad Sood Inkey 1758 (26th July 1836), Soudur Waree. Be it known at the service. This is my respectful representation.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 11, List E.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Nago Deorao* to *Hurry Punt Bhao*, *Raojee Kotnees*, and *Narrain Bhut Chitney*.

Shree Sidraj Prusun.

Sic orig.

To Suthwarooje Rajushri Hurry Punt Bhao, in the service of the Helder, Nago Deorao Waeed, makes his humble salutation, and respectfully represents. The circumstances here have been fully written; be they known; this is my respectful representation.

To Rajushri, &c. Raojee Dada Kotnees and Veduroort Narrain Bhutjee Chitney, in the service of the master, their servant Nago Deorao Waeed makes an humble salutation, and begs to represent. The state of things here is good up to 12th Ashdad Sood (26th July 1836). Further, since you went the distemper daily increasing, and my constitution getting very weak, I have been overcome by disease. Now I cannot get over it, being so fully persuaded, I have written an humble supplication. By looking at this all will be known; making a supplication, get the whole of the arrangements made; he will comply with my humble supplication, being so perfectly assured. I have confidently sent the humble representation, and all the matter on Vedmoort Rajushri, Balum Bhutje Chirinjire Bajushri Balkoba, Tatin Dajeeba, and Moropunt Dajee making a communication, will be understood; in short, bringing into mind how you and myself have hitherto behaved, take care of all the Mandallee, and see them all conduct themselves with one unanimous consent; and the affair through the grace of Shree Sidh, should be accomplished by the exertions of all. The Deu being favourable, will crown it with success. To accomplish his own affairs it depends on Shree Deu. My desire was that the affair might succeed, and all with pleasing consideration might be ready in the service of the Deu; persevering in it, you should by the command of the Shri accomplish it. He will have favour. Do not desert Chirinjire Dajeeba Waeed; and the pledge given by me to marry Babjee Wittul, it rests with you all to fulfil. Be it known. What more should be written?—12 Ashad Sood Sukey 1758 (26th July 1836), Soonder Ware. Let your kind regard remain. This is my humble petition.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 12 of List E.)

Sicca,
Large Seal.

TRANSLATION of a Letter in the Name of the Raja of Sattara to *Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro*, Viceroy, Capitaogeneral of the City, &c. &c. of Goa.

After compliments,

ESCULAN de Naraj, who came in charge of a letter from you, arrived at a happy moment, and much pleasure was afforded. He was informed of the nature of the state of health. Having it explained, medicines should be positively pitched upon. Relying fully on you as regards this, we remain easy. Hereafter, Nago Deorao and Eshwunt Ramkrushna will be despatched; they will explain all. Accordingly, medicines should be appointed. The rest of the matter, upon the persons above mentioned making a communication, will be understood.—15th day of Mohazum.

For the rest, &c. &c.

Mortub,
Small Seal.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 13, List E.)



Sicca,
Large Seal.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

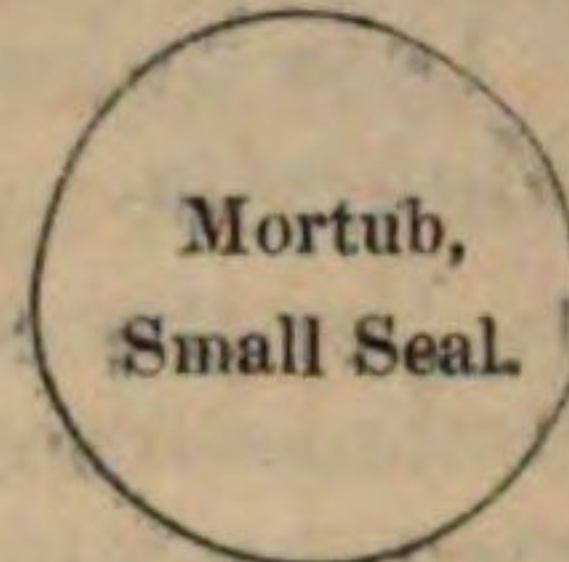
TRANSLATION of a Letter in the Name of the Raja of Sattara to *Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro*, Viceroy, Capitao-general, Governor of Goa.

After compliments :

THE letter from you has been received at a happy moment, and afforded much pleasure. It has been stated in the letter, "Soor Jas Erculao de Noraj has gone on public duty, embarking in a ship; as soon as he returns he will be despatched." So it has been intimated; despatch him accordingly. You have received a new high title. As soon as this was known great pleasure was experienced, which cannot be described in writing. The circumstances Nago Deorao, who is already near you, will communicate, by which they will be understood.

Gratify the heart constantly with your correspondence —1st day of Zilkaad.

For the rest, &c. &c.



Mortub,
Small Seal.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 14 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of a Paper, apparently Requisitions from the Governor of Goa to the Raja of Sattara.

YAD 1. Two persons to go and come.

2. A detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of the inland raj, of the suringams (service lands), &c. is required.

3. A specification of the suringams, and the names of the suringamees, are required.

4. The whole pedigree of the Chutruputtee Maharaj is required.

5. The genealogy of the Shreewunt from the time he became prudhan, as also a specification of the eight prudhans, their suringams and names, and those of their successors, are required.

6. What were the contents of the letters from France which came in the year Sun 1808 or 1809 of the Portuguese year, or Sukey 1730 or 1731, and the nature of their replies, should be written.

7. Who were the military sirdars of the Shreewunt, and which are their present seats, and what is the extent of their suringams and forces, are required in detail.

8. What is the extent of the dominions of the Moguls and their troops; what is the name of their master; what shares the Mogul and the Maharaj first enjoyed, and afterwards how the treaty was concluded, should be written in detail.

9. As connected with Hindoostan, Carnatic, Goozerat, and other zillas, by whom and what suringams are held, to whom did the padshahs grant any territory, as well as the places of the jaghirdars, enamdars, and of all others, and the names of those now in existence, are specifically required.

11. What was the nature of the treaty concluded during the ministry of Bhao Dewan of Sindia? Its transcript is required.

12. Whether the Europeans who are in the Mogul territories, and those of the Guicowar, are allowed pay or any suringam, or whether they remain of themselves, [should be written.

13. Besides these, every point of information which may occur, and which may be of use, may be written.

14. At what places do the two brothers Shreewunts, and the son of Amrut Rao reside; what is the extent of the suringams allowed them, and what is the number of troops with them, should be written.

15. In what way was the present treaty with the Maharaj concluded; what is the nature of the arrangement respecting him; what is the extent of his sovereignty; what was the first promise made; who possesses the sovereignty over the rest of the prudhans, and how do they conduct themselves, after carefully ascertaining this, should be written.

16. As soon as the project can be set on foot, what funds can be supplied should be written after consideration; first, with the understanding that this cannot now be determined.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Sic orig.

17. Of the proposals which you may have to make, and of your claims, a separate statement should be drawn up.

18. A mookhtiaoputree, together with seals attached to it, is required.

19. I would have come at present,* but on its being prepared in this manner, can you then be relied upon? And after coming here, if difficulty be encountered, calamity will occur, and the life of the communicating person will be in jeopardy. As to whatever is to be done to-day, the determination should be firm till the end. If your object be previously accomplished through the grace of Shri, this thing is to be taken as valid; such should be the resolution. Three other paragraphs are required for information, in all 22 (twenty-two) paragraphs.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 15 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of a Paper, said to be Verbal Instructions from *Don Manoel* to the Raja of Sattara.

“INSTRUCTIONS.” This word is in Portuguese, and the meaning of it is also attached in Mahratta.

1. For the construction of the raj (kingdom), propitiating the Sowkars, and supplying a half share from the sirkar (government) and fitting up ships, commerce should be conducted, by which means the ships reaching Europe, all the intelligence there will be known, and your subjects will be wise, and navigating the seas will be prepared, and information from the countries of all will be obtained. By this means the administration of the raj will be excellent.

2. Your people are ignorant of the art of cannonading and of military discipline, and are not possessed of learning; therefore, from each village selecting 10 persons, those arts should be taught them; whosoever may become accomplished should be honourably cherished in the raj: they should be annually inspected, and whoever may distinguish themselves in that way should be honourably treated, and allowing some rewards, they should be maintained. By this means knowledge will be disseminated, and they will act zealously.

3. You should maintain a friendly intercourse with the Umuldar of Goa; this carries with it many ends. If at any time he allows of a landing, it will be of great use, and a supply of stores may be had. This is the only door in this prant (country) to Europe for your people. I should have told him (his successor), but he is not of my rank, being a native of this country, and standing in the favour of the elder master; in consequence of this, in order that friendship may exist, you should adopt a direct course.

4. All the sounsthanees and sirdars, as far as the Seiks, should be kept in unanimity. This object should be positively secured; for if all be in your friendship there will be the greatest facility. Considering this as the principal plan, attempts for it should be first made. You are the master of all the Hindoos, so I have intimated at the principal station; regarding which let no doubt appear.

5. There was in our country Bonaparte, and before him valiant and intelligent padshahs and sirdars, who distinguished themselves, and who by their courage overcame their enemies and contemporary states, and gained the highest glory. About them there are books extant; copying them into your own language, the master should peruse them twice a day, from which all the projects of our people will be known.

6. A school called “Arul” is at Goa, of a common sort; one of that description should be established within your dominions; people should be taught there. Persons fit to conduct that school can be found at Goa.

7. Your senaputtee and the high sirdars below him should be taught our discipline, and the books which exist regarding the managing of the army, after converting them into the Hindoo language. The books of your enemy can, if required, be procured, those and ours of a similar description.

8. At present some people of my tribe, within the number of 100, are allowed leave to return to their own country, among whom there are men of the artillery, and of the infantry. Out of them, if some be maintained by you, it will be excellent. If they are required, let it be intimated accordingly. I will refrain from taking them with me, and deliver them into the charge of the vakeel; but your enemy will take offence at this, for if even a few of them remain in your country, they will be found by them to be formidable. Therefore that matter is communicated to the vakeel; if necessary make it known.

9. Having found Eshwant Raojee fit for being entertained in matters of state, I have kept him in my fullest confidence, and though he was desired by his master to go to his sounsthan, yet without regard to covetousness, he faithfully stopped with me, for which I have been greatly grateful to him. As soon as I depart for my country, it will be obligatory on him to retire to a remote place, for I cannot give any introduction to the new Umuldar.

Therefore,

Therefore, taking up this cause, you should do him good; for this purpose I have spoken to the vakeel, who is also greatly interested in the cause of your sounsthan; this all should be kept in mind. I intend soon, according to your wishes, to return to this prant (country).

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

(No. 16 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of a Paper, said to be Verbal Communications from the Governor of Goa to the Raja of Sattara.

Substance of the Instructions received from the Head Station.

Purum Vishwas Needhe, the junior master, for the success of your affair having created a domestic dispute, with the intention of sending troops to this prant, prepared them in company with himself; but your enemy practising some misconception on the eldest brother, some of the sirdars and the subjects, and having supplied funds and troops themselves, gave rise to hostilities. Notwithstanding this, without joining them, he entered the field, and more than 20,000 men were destroyed. The neighbours who were concerned in the former resolution were also prepared for this purpose; amongst them also dissensions were introduced; in consequence of that, the Vishwas Needhee thought that when the states there by strifes amongst themselves continued to be reduced, then for the present desired project no one might proceed. Such appeared to be the intention, upon which, wishing that his sounsthan by the destruction of his own nation may not be ruined, and telling this plainly to his brother, he has retired to a remote state, accompanied by the highest sirdars of the state, "Deogdee Cadewal," one deeply interested in the cause of your object, and my brother "Marquis de Wallis." Those circumstances have been fully intimated to the vakeel, to submit them.

"de Valencia."

1 (2.) Vishwas Needhee Sahib feeling himself now greatly constrained for the success of the purpose, and remaining in the state of "Espanjel," upon making an intimation to the Russians and Austrians concerned in the previous determination, they have, according to the former plan, prepared themselves. But the road to visit your country runs through the territories of Sham and Room, which is not however impracticable; where their frontier terminates, by what way they should come, and what sirdars of yours will receive them there, this should be settled. According to which it is, inform them, and as soon as the armies reach your sirdars, within your boundary line, the expenses should be provided for.

1 (3.) In the previous articles of agreement, it was stated, "Come by sea." As to this, the state of Goa is in the possession of the eldest brother; therefore, until they are reconciled to each other, no landing can be had there. It is not proper to use forcible means; excepting it, what other post is proper for landing, in your opinion, should be resolved on.

1 (4.) To come by sea the expense for ships, &c. will be very considerable. This matter has been communicated to the vakeel; taking it into consideration, the state of things should be made known.

1 (5.) Whether by sea or overland, as you may appoint, whatever troops are required to be brought are ready. I am directed to take with me a respectable and good vakeel; accordingly one should be sent with them. As soon as he arrives there, the suringam will be despatched. Statements of the stores, &c. required should be in charge of the vakeel. To send the vakeel, there should not be the least doubt in the mind. If I were here no vakeel would be required.

1 (6.) Maintaining from the object of the exalted project which you have commenced, a vakeel to take with me should be immediately despatched. Being satisfied by means of the vakeels, and by means of this project, of your high wisdom, fortitude, and courage, I made a representation to my master, in recommendation of yourself. My master taking it into consideration, an order has been given to bring a vakeel; therefore, I make this request. Should any delay take place in despatching a vakeel, myself and the confidential persons there will suffer much. This matter, which has been communicated to the vakeel, he will make known.

Sic orig.

1 (7.) Being prepared to depart for my country, I am at a foreign place. You should, in order to send him to the head station, despatch soon some person with the vakeel, together with a reply, and you should hereafter entertain no doubt as to the intention made by you; that very intention should be strengthened. This request I make by reason of the intention of my master.

Thus in several paragraphs, and by word of mouth, I have made a communication to the vakeel, being substance of the instructions received by me from the head station, which should be taken into consideration by you, and immediately despatch the vakeel, together with another person. Besides this, something tending to the prosperity of the sounsthan has been communicated.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 17 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter to *Nagoba Nana* from *Hurry Bulal Fatuk*, dated 3d Asain Sood, Sukey 1756 (5 October 1834).

After compliments :

THE letter sent by you has been received ; the contents have been understood. By letting Rajushri Tejeeram Bae 50 rupees have been given to the Marwarree, and 25 in ready money have been sent in charge of Bappoo Ghatgey, and clothes, being a pair of dhoties and a turban for Bhowding, being in all worth 25, are sent. "Send the horse;" so you wrote; upon which he was delivered into the charge of Bappoo Ghatgey; and for the expenses of the horse, rupees 20, ready money, have been given, for keeping the horse near the Deo; he is to train him; therefore they have been given. What more should be written? The Mundullee of Wae, &c. are well. The rest of the matter here, Cherungue Rajashri Narain has written; from it will be known this is my blessing.

Here the solemnization of the marriage is to take place in the month of Margsush (November-December).

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 18 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter, stated to be from *Narain Bhut Chitney* to *Nago Deorao Waeed*, dated Asain Sood 3d, Sukey 1756 (5th October 1834).

After compliments :

FURTHER, the letter sent by you has been received ; the contents have been understood ; getting a letter regarding Shreemunt Rajushri Appa Sahib, send it. You requested that money might be paid to the Marwarree ; as to this, in consequence of clothes going from here, and your giving notes, &c. to Marwarrees, great publicity takes place here. The Mundullee here daily threaten me, and nevertheless, you draw such notes, &c. in the bazar. This is not proper ; 50 rupees have been given to the Marwarree, and the clothes which he gave Bappoo Ghatgey has taken. According to your request to send the colt, it was given in charge of Bapoo Ghatgey ; it will not be sent there for the present. "Keeping it near the Deo I will train it;" so he said, and asked for expenses ; therefore I have given him for expenses. Here the difficulties as regards the shop, &c. are great ; I am in distress in every respect ; this matter cannot be described in a letter. Fifty rupees were given to the Marwarree, and 25 to Bapoo Ghatgey, and 20 for the expenses of the colt ; and clothes, being a pair of dhoturs and a turban for Bhowding, have been sent, which cost 25 rupees, amounting in all to 120 rupees, due by you. The shop is labouring under a great inconvenience, nevertheless, you frequently draw notes ; therefore this is not proper ; you should make expenses with great care. I will pay Rajushri Luxmon ; and for the expenses of the Deo 200 rupees have been credited, and debited to Vedmoort Rajushri Balum Bhutgee, and he has been written to. The cup will be sent hereafter. Having consecrated the house on the 8th Shrarun Rud (27th August), I have removed my residence into it. I have incurred considerable expense ; to rescue me from it depends on you. What more should be written ? Let your kind regard remain. This is my respectful representation.

Here a marriage is to take place in the month of Margsirst (November-December), therefore, writing a letter there, give it to the Mookh. Here the matter has been communicated. Give a letter ; so it is said.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 19 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter, stated to be from *Narain Bhut Chitney* to *Nago Deorao*, dated 3d Margsush Sood, Surkey 1756 (3d December 1834).

After compliments :

FURTHER, the letter sent by you has been received ; the contents have been understood ; the replies to them and the matter here are as follows :

I will bring a letter about the "Shreemunt;" so you wrote; as to this, send it positively.

The matter about Rajushri Balkoba Tatia, and what was written about the Marwarree have been understood. Let it be in your recollection ; then it is right.

To Lukhoba for expenses at Wae about 100 rupees were given, and some for the Deo also were given. Do not be apprehensive on both accounts.

"For

"For the debt incurred for the house and other matters do not have the least anxiety;" so you wrote. As to this you are already wholly interested for me; why should I be apprehensive? But I wrote merely as a hint; do as you may have to do.

"Bhowding is sent; therefore credit and debit 100 rupees in the name of Vedmoort Rajushri Balum Bhutjee, and send clothes, &c. for 300 rupees." Thus you wrote. As to this, the clothes, &c. sent from thence are as follows:—

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

185 3 1½ clothes purchased, selected by Bhowding, of which there is a separate list—180 3 ¾—4 3 1½ andrukas.

100 - - Note of Balum Bhutjee.

79 1 2 Turbans were formerly sent to Almaram Prubhoe which he did not bring into use; therefore four turbans were returned; take these yourself, and one turban used by him; take its value yourself; a letter is sent to him; out of these four turbans keep one for you to put on.

61 2 ¾ The ready money sent, 3 2 ¾ tupelees—8 cash—50 Meeruj rupees.

426 3 2¾

The contents of the letter of the 19th, which were written, are understood, but they are not such as he may believe them. You and Raojee are about to come; as to this, you should not come over the Ghaut for the present; so it has been clearly said. "Bring Roojee;" so it was said; and he must arrive on the 10th Margsirsh Oad (25th December 1834). The Swaree is to proceed on the 1st Poush Sood (31st December) into the districts for the Jumabundy; therefore Raojee should come quickly.

On account of the wedding a pair of shawls, valued at 150 rupees, and a turban, rupees 20, in all 170 rupees, have come in ready cash; with which I should have purchased a pair of shawls and sent them, but the balance of the shop amounts to 2,500, and you have two pairs of shawls at present, therefore they are not sent.

The nuptials were celebrated on the 2d Sood (2d December). The bridegroom is a son of Rughoonath Rao Goojue, for the daughter of the Senaputtee, that of the Tunookan Mohitey, and the weddings of two other girls; for the daughter of Purshram Raja, the bridegroom is a son of the Nimbalkur, and for that of the Maha Deoker that of the Mohites. In all, four marriages were performed. Your marriage-present was given. I should have mentioned the bridegroom previously, but he was not heretofore pitched upon; therefore he was not mentioned. The nuptials were performed yesterday; the wurat (marriage procession) is to move the day after tomorrow.

The pela (cup) is not ready; when it is, I will send it.

Up to the end of Jest Sukey 1757 (26th June 1835), for four years, and adjustment having been made, the money has come. You have incurred considerable expense; how can it be provided for? At present the balance of the shop is 2,500; therefore I have written this. You should make expenses with great care. The statements of the receipts and expenses here I will bring when I come there with Raojee.

Thus the matters stand. In short, send Raojee here immediately; afterwards I will come there with him. On my arrival there, your coming here will be determined upon, if necessary to do so. What more should be written? Let your kind regard be increased. This is my respectful representation.

By means of this very letter Bhikajee Abbajee Bam makes many humble salutations, and respectfully represents:—The letter sent by you has been received. As regards what was written about a horse, in the month of Asoin (October), by Bhowdsing's request, a small good mare was purchased and kept; but on the 11th Kartikreed (27th November) she died by a blast from the stars; never mind. Any other fit to be sent there does not appear; should any good one be found, I will purchase it. You need not write. Speak in my favour to Raojee, who is to come; manage so that the business may be effected. This is my respectful representation.

By means of this very letter Teykurn Jowderhass makes his salutation, and respectfully represents:—The letter sent by you has been received. The matter here the Chitte has already written. The balance of the shop against you is about 2,500, and against the Fatuk and Chitte 3,000; in all, 5,500: and the building of the house has cost me about 3,000. I am in such difficulty; to relieve me from this depends on you; I have no other support; all this you are sensible of; it is not requisite that it should be made known in writing; be it known. This is my respectful representation.

By means of this very letter both send their humble salutations to Rajushri Dajeeba Waeed and Rambhaoo.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovals, Acting Resident.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 20 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter to *Nana Waeed*, stated to be from *Hurry Punt Fatuk*, dated 13th Margsirsh Sood (Wednesday), Suwey 1757 (2 December 1835).

After compliments :

THE Sirkey has come here ; four days since I had a meeting ; he had no separate meeting, and the matter was not explained ; so the Sirkey said. The circumstances relating to your interview, &c. I communicated to him. "After this speak what you may have to say, and whatever may be agreed upon inform me ; according to it I will acquaint him ; he is waiting for your arrival near the Deo." So it passed ; be it known. After your departure I met Soopajee ; he said, "How did you manage an affair of 8,000 without money ? you should provide for it itself ; I am not to blame if the rupees do not come." So he clearly said. Therefore what should be done now ? Because some rupees were not given him, getting angry, he spoke thus ; or because he has procured some information, it cannot be made out ; I am in consequence apprehensive. When Shri Dooroo removes it then it will be right.

Rajushri Teejeram Bhaee and the other Mandullee (party) have not yet come. The Sirkey says, "Raojee should not come for the present ; so I have arranged ; when an intimation goes from me then he should come ;" thus he spoke. Then how can the plan entertained by you be forwarded ? think of this. It depends on you entirely to get Rhugwandass safely out ; send a reply soon to this letter ; what more should be written ? Kindness already exists. This is my blessing.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

(No. 21 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Hurry Bulal* (Fatuk) to *Nana (Nago Deorao)*, dated 1st Fulgaon Ven (Friday), Suwey 1757 (4th March 1836).

FURTHER, the letter sent by you, in charge of Rajushri Bulkota Tatia, has been received ; all the contents have been understood. Rajushri Dajeeba made a verbal communication whether the matter anterior to it was not understood (by me), or without retaining in his mind the meaning of what I said, what he has mentioned cannot be comprehended. When we meet personally, then the meaning will be mutually unfolded ; you have now urgently written for the hoondees, and Bulkota Tatia has mentioned the whole of the matter. "Should not the money come, the affair would be ruined ;" so it has been written. In consequence of that, Bhaee has forwarded hoondees of 3,000 and 500 rupees. As to this, that the affair can be accomplished by the hands of him who is present, this being fully ascertained by Rajushri Raojee Dada and yourself, the money should be expended ; if not, in such manner as the affair of the master can be successful ; doing that, expend the money ; if 1,000 or 500 more be required, it matters not. If nothing of this be done, a charge of ingratitude will be attached ; no room will be left to show the face in, and what calamity may befall cannot be conceived ; therefore keeping the feet of the master in view, all with unanimous effort do that by which his affair may be effected. Here we have many enemies ; how much should this be enlarged upon ? In fine, pay attention to the business, and no one should mind his own livelihood. Considering the whole of the matter and perfectly the affair, Raojee Dada and yourself should set out and come soon ; do not stop there. Show this letter to Raojee Chirungere. Lukhoba and Terths Waroop Matoski Kakee have come here, and are thinking about the marriage of Chirumjere Dhouadoo. That matter, from what Balkoba will mention, will be known. According to your request, having paid 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) rupees to Rajushri Laximun Naik, I have taken his receipt for 155 rupees ; what more should be written ? Kindness already exists. This is my blessing.

By means of this very letter my humble salutation to Rajushri Raojee Dada Kotnees. The letter sent by you has been received. Now I am well. Finishing the affairs there, you should set out and come ; unless you and Chirunjee Nana come here soon, the affairs here to be completed will not be effected ; therefore come quickly. On a meeting taking place all matters will be known. This is my humble petition.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

(No. 22 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of a Note, stated to be from *Narain Bhut Chitney* to *Nago Deorao*.

After compliments :

YOU wrote for a kinbat, but by reason of the bustle attendant on the nuptials it could not be had ; therefore, for the present, a bit sufficient for a bag is sent ; take it, I will send [more] hereafter. Let your kindness remain. This is my respectful representation.

By

By means of this very letter Tejeeram humbly represents. You have all concern for me. This is my respectful representation.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 23 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Tejkum Jowheedas* (Tejeeram) to *Nana Sahib* (Nago Deorao), dated 1st Magh Sad (February).

After compliments :

FURTHER, the letters sent by you have been received ; the contents have been understood. "Giving the hoondees and other articles, despatch Rajushri Dajeeba Waeed." Thus you wrote as to this. By the letter written by Rajushri Hurry Punt Bhao, the matter will be comprehended. The affair below the Ghaut cannot at present be done ; on this being known here to the head, an injunction has been given to Rajushri Bhao, in consequence of which the hoondees are not sent ; therefore both you and Rajushri Raojee, setting out, come soon. That the business can be done, if you be so positively convinced, let an intimation come here to Bhao ; then from hence Bhao, taking the money, will come to you ; the rest of the matter, by Dajee Sahib Waeed's communicating it, will be known. From hence to Dajeeba Waeed 50 Chandwin rupees, and 50 Meeruj, in all 100 rupees, have been given. Be it known. What more should be written ? This is my humble petition.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

(No. 24 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Tejkurn Jowherdass* (Tejeeram) to *Nana Sahib* (Nago Deorao), dated 8 Faljaon Sud (March).

After compliments :

THE letters sent by you, in charge of Rajushri Balkoba Tatia, have been received ; the contents have been understood. You wrote in the letter in an angry tone ; as to this, I cannot help it ; all the matter is communicated to Tatia ; he will make a supplication to you, from which it will be understood. Now, in accordance to your direction, two hoondees of 4,000 rupees are sent ; return an answer in acknowledgment of their receipt. I am wholly yours. It rests with you to uphold my reputation and character ; what more ? Be it known in the service. This is my respectful representation.

By means of this very letter my salutation to Rajushri Dajee Sahib Waeed.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

No. 25 is not translated, it being an exact copy of No. 4.

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

(No. 26 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from *Don Manoel de Portugal da Castro* (Portuguese titles), addressed to *Swajee Raja Chutreeputtee*, of Sattara.

After compliments :

HA Rajeuala Shar Sahib's (your) letters of the 25th June of last year, and of the 19th March of the present year, having arrived at a happy moment, Izzat Mawaab Nago Deorao and Eshwunt Rao communicated the pleasant accounts of your health and happiness, coming personally in the Hoozoor. I had much pleasure to hear the matter from them. To be of service to Ha Sahib Raja is my pure desire ; therefore as regards making a communication in the Hoozoor of Huzzut Sekunder, Padshah of Portugal and Algarves, Tishwas Needhe, when the first opportunity presents itself, the intentions of Ha Raja Wala Shan Sahib will be communicated to the Hoozoor of the Padshah Sahib. In order that the Padshah Sahib may be of great service to Ha Raja Wala Shan Sahib for this purpose, and in order that the greatest assistance may be rendered for this purpose, whatever his answer may come from thence, will be communicated without delay to Ha Raja Wala Shan Sahib. May God bless Ha Raja Wala Shan Sahib with magnificence.—Goa, 20th August 1832.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

(No. 27 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from *Juran Cooruce Peelwas Bitao Coor*, addressed to *Bulwunt Rao Rajey Senaputtee*, of Sattara.

After compliments :

THE pleasant letter, dated the 27th December 1832, sent by you has been received. The agreeable accounts therein conveyed, regarding yourself and Shreemunt Maharaj Chutruputtee, of Sattara, have afforded me infinite gratification. In the same manner I always pray to heaven to favour you and the Shreemunt Maharaj Chutruputtee with increased prosperity and constant grandeur. When I am gratified with an account of this, I will constantly obey the commands of yourself and the Shreemunt Maharaj Chutruputtee.

In consequence of being always engaged in the service of my master, Eekbal and Izlal Punah, Viceroy, Capitao-general, as I could find no leisure I could not write the particulars to you. I frequently desired Nago Deorao to write on my part what was necessary; he will have most probably done accordingly. Notwithstanding this, in the letter above alluded to, as regret has appeared, availing myself of some short leisure from the service above mentioned, I write some particulars. The Eekbal Punah Viceroy Sahib being sensible of the sincere friendship of Shreemunt Maharaj Chutruputtee, remembers him every moment, and at such times as it becomes necessary, I also make representations; but as the success of your plan depends on the exertions of the other senior master, even if any delay occurs, the time becoming favourable, a proof of it will be forthcoming.

In the last few days a ship from Portugal has arrived. The intelligence regarding it is communicated to Nago Deorao aforesaid. He will explain it; and another ship also will come, which will bring pleasant tidings, for which I am waiting. Nago Deorao aforesaid and Eshwunt Raojee, having procured here the perfect favour of the Eekbal Punah, Viceroy Sahib, have enjoyed the fullest confidence. Exerting themselves for the business, they have retained a remembrance of the same. There appear no other such indefatigable and trustworthy persons; and I also have been exerting myself along with them in support of the objection, which you will know from it. By your remembering me before Ajuin Erculan de Noraj, I have been much delighted; and as desired, good will be done him. I am ready here for your and the Shreemunt Maharaj's service. Give what directions are requisite. —Panjun, 9th February 1833.

I am, &c.

Juran Cooruce Peekas Bitao Coor.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Acting Resident.

No. 28 is an exact copy of No. 5, and is therefore not translated.

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Acting Resident.

(No. 29 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter, in the Name of the Raja of Sattara, to *Soor Jao Erculan de Noraj*.

AJUJO Soor Jao Erculan de Soirag is hereby commanded, that placing great confidence in the Portuguese Sounsthan, in the firmness of its steady pledge, and in its great courage with that confidence; and in order that the friendship of the Sickar with Jour Sounsthan might be on the increase, and with the purpose of this Government, that their purposes might also be accomplished by reason of that friendly intercourse, and that the friendship might continue firm; with this view, articles of agreement regarding the affair were formerly sent. Their replies, intimating some delay, come, upon which, on sending a letter, you were brought here, and all the matters here were intimated to you in person, and a letter for the Sounsthan was given. Its character being the best, this being fully impressed on the mind, and confiding on this, there is great encouragement. But as the matter was communicated to you, after intimating it to the Viceroy, you should have sent a reply; but till now, no letter from you has come. In consequence of this, some doubt has been entertained in the mind whether you have not explained the matter mentioned to you, or whether it has not been known should be communicated. Therefore Nago Deorao and Eshwant Raojee are deputed from the Sirker. When they have a meeting, they will communicate the matter here with which they are charged, and return an answer. And on your making a communication, what answer may have been given, write and send. Know this.—29th Mohunum Sun Sulas Sulasun Myantyn Oulf (18 June 1833).

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Acting Resident.

(No. 30 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter, in the Name of *Bulwunt Rao Rajey Bhonsla Senaputta Dhoorundhur Vishwas Aeedhur*, to *Javun Pakas Bitao Coor*.

After compliments :

FURTHER, the letter under date the 13th August, sent by you, has arrived at a happy moment, and I have derived great pleasure from it. You have been greatly aiding in the affair, of which the Khavund and myself are greatly sensible. As regards our affair, the whole reliance is on you. On this subject, Nago Deorao has already been establishing confidence. The whole of the matter here has been mentioned to Narain Wassooda; taking it into consideration, an answer should come.

Narrain Bhut Chutby.

Refresh the heart by frequent letters containing the news there. Despatched 2d Shahan Sun Arba Sullanon Myantyn Oulf (12th February 1834). What more should be written? This is the matter.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 31 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of a rough Draft of a Letter, in the Name of the Raja of Sattara, to the Governor of Goa.

FURTHER, the letter sent by you arrived at a pleasant time, and afforded infinite pleasure. For the affair of this kind you were all ready, so it was stated, and Rajushir Nago Deorao and Eshwant Raojee intimated that you were about to proceed to the head station; this and other matters they stated. Upon this, in order to inform you of the matter in the heart of this friend, both the vakeels were despatched with emergency. As to this, in consequence of the news of your having taken your departure having become known on the road, the vakeels returned back, by which the mind entertained a great doubt. But now your having returned to the Sounsthan has been heard of; but whether it is true or false cannot be ascertained, therefore both the vakeels are deputed. Why you have stopped, how long you will remain at the place, and when you intend hereafter to go, communicating this to the vakeels, send them with haste; for in order that the matters in the heart of this friend may be known to you, therefore as soon as the vakeels return here, according to your intention to take your departure, they will be again despatched. The rest of the matter the vakeels will communicate.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 32 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from *Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro* (Portuguese titles, &c.) to *Swajee Raja Chutruputtee Maharaj*.

After compliments :

THE friendly letter of the Ajum Ahum Salhunt Punah Maharaj Sahib, of the last date, regarding the affair, and the verbal intimations made, have been received, and the heart has been much pleased; and our vakeel, Nago Deorao, has been charged with a separate letter, containing matters about the above-mentioned affair, and he is entrusted with matters useful to the affair. In regard to this, as regards that affair, vakeel aforesaid having carried on the concerns of the affair most excellently, has faithfully conducted himself for the success of the affair; of this, this friend is fully assured, therefore this friend is ready for the vanquishment of your enemies; and at present this friend is prepared to forward such ends as it may be in his power to do. Giving an answer to this letter, despatch the vakeels immediately.

May God bless the Suthmund Jumah Ajum Akun Maharaj Rajey Sahib with magnificence.—Vingoola, 16th February 1835. Sukey 1756, Magh vud 3d.

Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 33 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter, stated to be from *Don Manoel*, the Governor of Goa, to the Raja of Sattara.

FURTHER, the letter dated the 15th April last, sent by you, has been received, and great pleasure has been experienced. Its contents have been fully understood, and what was stated in it, that the letters formerly sent to your vakeel have been received, has also been known. To know other matters on the part of this friend, it was written. As to this, a ship of war, under repair here, will not sail from hence before the month of September, so it appears. When she sails, I will proceed in her to Portugal. Therewith our mistress, the most powerful and faithful Queen of Portugal and Algarve, undertaking with great pleasure the service relating to every one of your purposes, I am ready to do that service. How greatly interested I am in the cause of your affair I will give proof of. Be assured of this for the above matter, and for the increase of friendship, by means of happy accounts of yourself. Give me directions.—2d June.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 34 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of a rough Draft of a Letter, in the Name of the Raja of Sattara, to *Don Manoel*, the Governor of Goa.

Sic orig. FURTHER, your letter of the 13th August has come; its contents are:—"As soon as an answer comes from our state in Europe, it will be made known. That both of the states may be prosperous, I am interested in this cause in every respect." Thus you wrote. As to this, several governors have hitherto come into the Goa state; but from here, by their means, no such plot was concocted in Portugal with Europe. The reason of forming a communication with you is because you are of the high royal family, deep in counsel, firm in trust, courageous, and one willing to sacrifice life for the benefit of the Padshah. Before this, Nahu Kanés came to the Goa state. During their administration, some ports and plans were lost. To recover them, as also new states, you are greatly skilful, and have also commenced endeavours for this purpose. Bringing this in many ways into the mind, and placing perfect reliance in you, the secret project was made. From this affair, the good of both states will result. Restitution of the ports lost, and new states, &c., will in many ways be gained. Keeping this seriously in the heart, you have been making exertions in every way. Then both states will obtain prosperity. This having occurred to your mind, your zeal was manifested in the letter, from which infinite pleasure was derived. The affair will be accomplished. Such a confidence was in many ways established. What are the benefits derivable from this affair? This matter, as well as the other matter regarding our Carbarries having made one or two such projects with the English state; but after pledging their faith, their having effected a total destruction at last, and ruined the Dowlut, will have been understood by the former letters and papers. Now, in order to intimate some matters here, Narain Wassosden is despatched to Nago Deorao. He will communicate them to you. After hearing them, then let an answer come.

Sic orig.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 35 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Narain Wassoodur Chitney* to *Balkoba Tatia*, dated Sattara, Shravum 14th (9th September 1836).

After compliments:

FURTHER, the letter sent by you in charge of Moohodon has been received, and the contents understood. You wrote in the letter, "Getting a hondee of 700 rupees, send it." So you wrote. As to this, you are aware of the whole of the state of matters here, nevertheless. You write, therefore it is a matter of great surprise. On what terms Firthswaroop Hurry Punt Bhao and Tajeeram Bao are with me, you are aware of. Notwithstanding this, a hoondie of 200 rupees was sent before. Taking it, and making a settlement, set out and come; and you have not done well that you have staid so many days. Therefore, on the receipt of this letter, taking the amount of the hoondie from Rajushri's Purshotum Dajee, and effecting a settlement, set out and come. Bhao and Teejeeram Bhae are not here, they have gone to Poonah. I also am to set out for Poonah on the 1st of the month. As to this, the matters here have been extremely mismanaged. This cannot be stated in a letter.

letter. You should come and remain at Waree. Do not come to Sattara for the present. On my return, some plan may be formed. You are already sensible of all; it is not requisite that I should write. The matter here you are wholly conversant with. What Shoree Sidh may do will be right. The manner of Nana's behaviour at Warree has been wholly communicated here to the master by the person of that place, who is known to you. Let it be. You write to me at great length for friendship. As to this, there is nothing wanting on my part. But at present it (the affair) has in fact miscarried. My silver cup, which Nana took, is a pawned one, therefore bring that; it has been pawned by Nana Maggaunkur, therefore do not pledge it. Rajushri Dada has also come here, but he has been greatly displeased. After the news had been known at Wae in the house, Firthswarooje Bhao, when going to Poonah, went by that road. The affliction is very great; it has no end. The balance of the shop, including interest, will be about 2,500, for which, what Shri Sidh will provide, let him provide. The note of Nana, to give the horse, was delivered to the master; he sent to bring the horse, and arranged for a doolee. In short time, the letter reporting his death arrived. Let all be. Send the horse soon; make no hesitation. The whole of the rest of the matter will be known when a meeting happens. What more should be written? Let your kind regard remain. This is my humble petition. Present my salutation to the mundullee at Araba, if you go there. By means of this my letter, my humble salutation and representation to Ragushri Dajeeba Waeed, Moropunt Dajee Rambhaee, and Lukhoba Waeed. From what is written above it will be known. Though you possess a full knowledge as respects him, you write a letter. Never mind. What more should be written? Let your kindness remain; this is my humble petition. Bring my peacock-feathered brushes when you come. Do not stop many days. There is no need of remaining in a remote country. What may happen hereafter through the grace of Shri is true. This is my humble petition. Present my salutation and blessing to my friends in Warree. By means of this my letter, Bargwandass and Teejeeram send their salutations to all. From what Nana has written above, it will be known. In short, do not stop, come away. Let your kindness remain. Bring positively the peacock-feathered brushes. Let your kindness remain. This is our humble petition.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 36 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of a rough Draft of a Letter, in the Name of *Bulwunt Rao Rajee Bhonsley Senaputtee Dhooram Dhur Vishnoos Needhee*, to *Javaes Coornee Peekar Bitao Coon*.

After compliments :

KNOW the health and happiness here, and write always your wellbeing and prosperity, and refresh the heart. Further, since the receipt of your letter last year no letter has come and no accounts known; therefore, by sending a letter constantly, continue to please the heart. My master, Shreenum Maharaj Chuthaputtee, having heard much of the fairness and of the wisdom of your master, the Viceroy Sahib, and having been fully satisfied by referring to the ancient Dufturs of this sawnsthane, as to your state being adorned with the two qualities of trust and courage, has wholly placed his reliance on your master, and with that confidence he is easy. But in that sawnsthane under your master there is no other person so trustworthy, so respectable and active like yourself; of this my master is fully convinced; therefore, the course of the affair is entirely in your hands; being persuaded of this, the heart is frequently, day and night, directed towards you. Though I am in this sawnsthane, yet my mind is towards you; therefore, making frequently a supplication to your master, and adopting the course of the affair, letters should come, and as soon as intelligence comes from the head station, let it be intimated here. To remind you of this, Rajushri Nago Deorao and Eshwunt Raojee have been kept near you; keeping kindness on them to protect them in every respect depends on you; you are accordingly doing so. Ajeim Erculano de Noraj, who is in your sawnsthane, is very respectable, and useful for every purpose. Making a supplication to your master in his behalf, and keeping kind regard on him, do him good by conferring high honours. My master is cordially resolved that the whole of the Dowlet is yours, therefore, managing as you may think proper, effect an arrangement; when the affair is accomplished in any way, the prosperity of both states will be the result.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 37 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of a rough Draft of a Letter, in the Name of the Raja of Sattara, to the Governor of Goa.

FURTHER, the reply to the two letters formerly sent to you are in charge of Erculano de Noraj, and the other with Rajushri Nago Deorao, of Eshwunt Raojee, having arrived at a pleasant moment infinite pleasure was derived. "The desire for the affair is great; as soon as the first opportunity offers I will make a communication." Thus it was written; and of your having assured the vakeel, he made an intimation. But an answer is to come from the chief station of the empire; so it is stated. As to this, though this friend is in this sawnsthane,

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than, the whole of his mind is directed towards that prant ; as soon as the favourable news, and from thence is known, the heart will be greatly gladdened, of which you are sensible. Frequently the news from the head station should be communicated by letter ; then this friend will be advised as to the affair. Any matter not fit to be written in a letter, if intimated to the vakeel, he will communicate it here. In short, this friend having placed his whole confidence on you, the preparation of the surinjam for the affair is in progress. As it may suit your convenience, taking advantage of the favourable time, you will doubtless trace the course of the project of which this friend is fully assured. In order to remind you of this, both the vakeels, the confidants of this friend, have been placed at your command. Without getting weary of them till the affair is completed, protect them under your command. The accounts here are written to them both ; they will make them known. Ajum Erculano de Noraj was formerly in this prant ; he is very wise and useful to this friend and yourself ; on such being perceived, this friend has interested himself in his welfare ; therefore you should do that by which good may be done him. If anything be required from hence at any time, send the vakeel immediately. Whatever surringjam may be required, it will be provided. If anything here be required, send the vakeel ; then, according to written communication an immediate arrangement will be made.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 38 of List E.)

TRANSLATION of Paper No. 38, stated to be in the handwriting of *Nago Deorao Waced*, Shree Sidhruj.

Memorandum of Requisitions to be made.

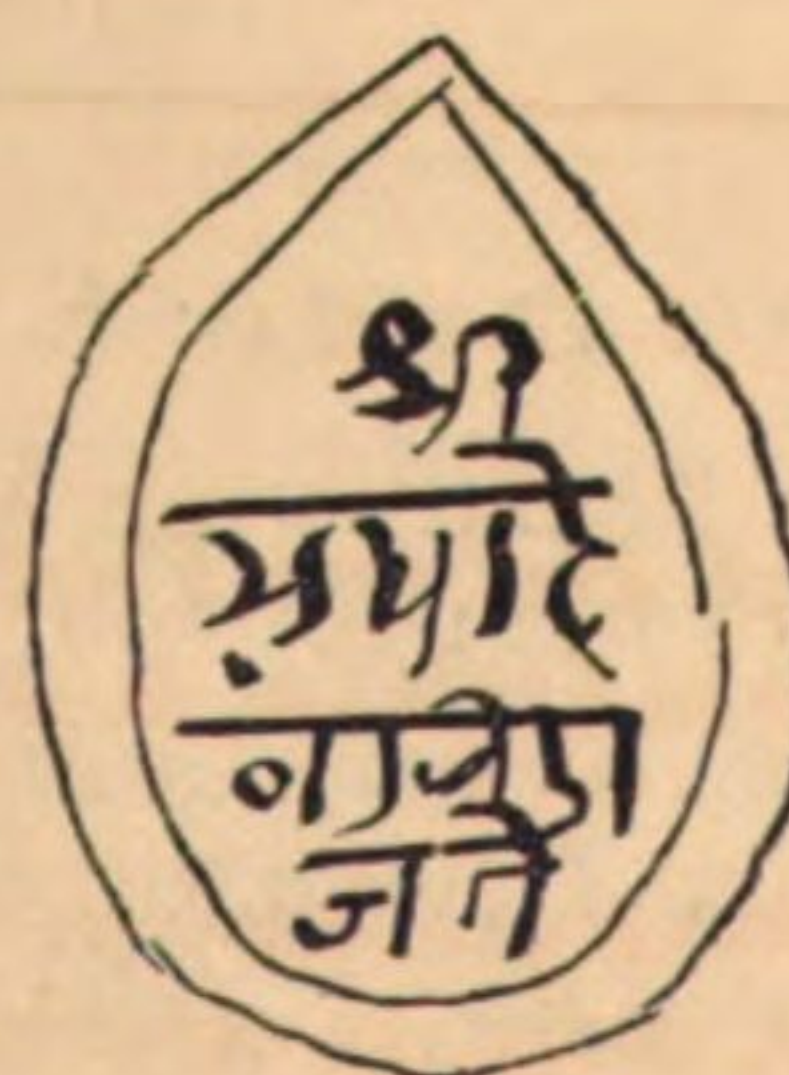
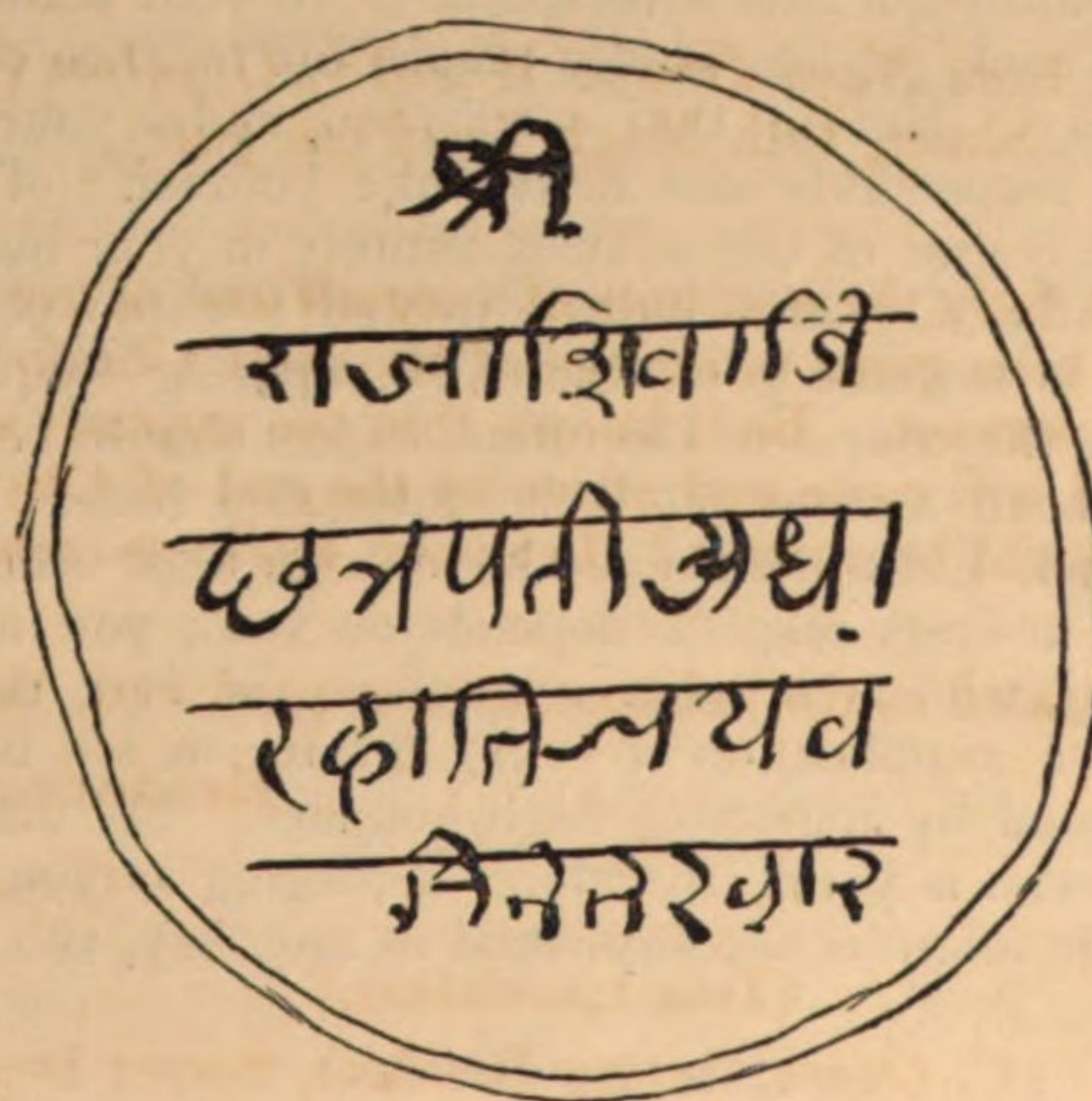
1. For the papers.
1. By drawing up other papers.
1. How should letters be delivered to the General.
1. For the project agreements to be concluded with other quarters
1. Letter of Appa Sahib ; arrangement ; Bundobust.
1. To the Maharaj what letter is to be given.
1. What time will intervene before going.
1. Some things for the Maharaj.
5. Letters remaining.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 39 of List E.)

IMPRESSIONS of the Sicca and Mortub, brought from Sawant Warree, with Balkoba Kelkur.



(True impressions.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 40 of List E.)

EXTRACT from the *Bombay Courier* of the 9th of November 1837, page 843.

PORTUGAL.

(From *Galignani's Messenger*, July 8th.)

"M. Thomas de Mello has been replaced in his post in the Queen's household by M. Manoel de Portugal, brother of the Marquis of Valencia, who has just arrived from India, where he was formerly Governor."

See No. 16 of List (E.)

(True extract.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of *Gopal Jegram Kolutkure Pandan Warrickur*.

Question. UNDER date the 13th Shrivun Vud Sukey 1758 (28th August 1837), you have given in a deposition, and returned answers to questions, in which it is stated, "Nago Deorao had left with me a lukhota regarding the Goa affair, which was given in charge of Hybuttee, a servant of the Waeed, and sent to the Waeed." As to this, state if any letter of Nago Deorao came with Hybuttee, or upon what security you gave the lukhota in charge of Hybuttee?—*Answer.* Nago Deorao sent a letter with Hybuttee, servant, to my address, to transmit the lukhota which Hybuttee gave to my father; having taken it, he desired me to deliver the lukhota, upon which I gave the lukhota in charge of Hybuttee.

Have you the letter with you which was brought and given to you by Hybuttee?—I had the letter; it was missing; now it is found, and I produce it. The word "Shri" and some two lines from that letter have been torn.

State in whose handwriting is that letter?—I think that letter is in the handwriting of Nago Deorao Waeed. I am not acquainted with the handwriting of the Waeed; but with the understanding that the letter was in his handwriting, I made over the lukhota to Hybuttee.

Dated 31st January 1838.

In my own handwriting.

(signed) Gopal Jeyraud Kolutkur.

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Nago Deorao Waeed* to *Gopalrao (Kolutkur)*, dated Sunke Shuer, 10th Magh Sowd (no year).

After compliments:

FURTHER, let me know fully the accounts of yourself and of my house. If the "pothee" (book) left with you has been given in charge of Rajushri Chinto Punt Anna, it is well, if not, send it by Hybuttee, servant. Be it known that the nuptials are to be performed this year; should be in view. I will come and arrive by the end of Chytee (March-April). Be it known. What more should be written? Let your kindness remain. This is an humble representation.

This is the same letter stated in the zubanee as now produced, this 31st January 1838.

Handwriting of

Gopal Jeyram Kolutkur.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident, Secret Department.

(No 1.)

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of *Ballajee Punt Natoo*; Soor San Sumaco Sullasan Mayatyio Oalf (A. D. 1838).

Question. Regarding the Maharaj being engaged in secret communications with Goa, did Colonel Robertson Sahib, the Resident, mention anything to you, and did he mention it to you for the purpose of communicating it to any one else, or how; state this as you may know it?—*Answer.* That on the part of the Maharaj, Nago Deorao and others were in the

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habit of frequently visiting Goa, and that some money, horses, and pashaks were then going; some one gave information to Robertson Sahib. Upon this, in order to obtain information regarding this, Robertson Sahib wrote to Nibet Sahib, at Dharwar, he having deputed the Ukburnawes to Goa; intelligence came from thence. He sent the same Mahratta paper to Robertson Sahib, which Robertson Sahib showed me. It was written in that paper thus: "A hoondie came, and a pashack and a horse came, which were presented to the Governor of Goa by Nago Deorao." Then Robertson Sahib said, "This affair will be the ruin of the Maharaj's raj (dominions); therefore, do you make an intimation to the Maharaj, that if he has engaged himself in such an affair, he will involve himself in great difficulty." I then said to Robertson Sahib, "If this treasonable affair be mentioned by me to the Maharaj, and in case he should ask me how I came to know of it, it will become requisite to say that the Sahib told it." He then said, "You should make an intimation by way of friendship; I will inform him personally." Upon his having said so, I made a communication to the Maharaj; the Maharaj having heard it said, "I will either send the Senaputtee and Dinkur Rao to the Sahib, or speak to him personally." Thus he made answer, which also was communicated by me to Robertson Sahib. I do not remember the date and year, but the above-mentioned circumstance which I am aware of, I have stated 5th February 1838.

Signed by my own hand,

Ballajee Narain Nattoo.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovens, Acting Resident.*

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of *Ballaram Chuprasee*.

Question. IN your former deposition, given in on the 6th October 1837, you have stated thus: "Having kept Balkoba Kelkur at Bawdie, and having taken his mark, in order to get possession of the papers, we went to Araba, and there having given the mark to the person in whose charge the papers and seals were, and having given the rupees, we took the papers, and the sikka and the mortub;" so it is written. As to this, what was the mark given by the Kelkur, and what is the name of the person in whose charge the papers were? State this.—*Answer.* The Kelkur gave as a mark his brass drinking vessel, called toolpature, which mark was given at Araba to Avue Koombria, who had previously been in the service of the father of Raojee Kotnees, and had lately been employed by Balkoba Kelkur, and in whose charge the papers and sikka and mortub were; and having given the rupees to her, I took from her the sikka, mortub, and the papers. Balkoba had said to us, "If you give up the name of the Koombie, it will be derogatory to my character;" and the Koombie said, "If my name should transpire, this being the Portuguese territory, I would have to suffer great injury; and the house of the Kotnees would be ruined." In consequence of having been so told, I did not mention the name in the first deposition; now being questioned about it, I have stated it. Had not the Koombie rendered her assistance, the papers could never have fallen into our hands; but after strenuous exertions and trouble, the papers were obtained. We therefore told her that we would not disclose her name; consequently it will be better if her name does not transpire; and as regards this, I beg to make a petition to the Sirkar. Dated 11th February 1838.

(signed) *Ballaram.*

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Hurry Bullal Fatuk*; Saor Sene Samaed Sullaseem Myatyee Oulf (A. D. 1838).

I do hereby depose that Huzreet, Colonel Ovens, Sahib Bohadoor, the Resident, having directed me to state the different paragraphs of my former deposition, in which the various items appearing in my accounts in the books of Teejeeram are alluded to, I state as follows:

1. Those mentioned in the second paragraph of my deposition are entered in the book of Teejeeram for Sumvut 1835 (A. D. 1828-29), in the month of Falgoon Sukey 1750 (March 1829), in the account of Nana Fatuk, being Rs. 2,916. 1, on the debit side. The articles for this money were taken by Nago Deorao to Goa for the purpose of being presented to Don Manoel and others.

2. Those alluded to in the reply to the first question of my deposition are credited in the book for Sawunt 1835 (A. D. 1828-29), under date the 5th Chytire Vud Sukey 1751 (24th of April 1829), being 249 haees in the account of Nana Fatuk. These haees were given by Nago Deorao to purchase a horse, &c. for Don Manoel.

3. Those alluded to in the 4th paragraph of my deposition are entered in the book for Sawunt 1837 (A. D. 1830-31), under date the 10th Jest Sood Sukey 1753 (19th of June 1831),

1831), credited to the account of Nana Fatuk, being, Rs. 706. 2, on account of gold. This is on account of gope, &c. received by me and by Nana Fatuk, on the occasion of the visit by Irkoolan to the Maharaj, when gifts were distributed.

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4. Those mentioned in the 10th paragraph of my deposition are entered in the book for Sawunt 1891 (A. D. 1834-35), credited under date the 1st Chytire veed Sukey 1757 (14 March 1835), in the account of Pandoba Waeed, being Rs. 4,208. 1. Out of this, 2,000 rupees are mentioned in the said paragraph of the deposition. These rupees were for the purpose of being given to Irkoolano and others.

5. Those adverted to in the 6th paragraph of the deposition are entered in the book for Sawunt 1892 (A. D. 1835-36), in the month of Marg Sirsh Sukey 1757 (November-December 1835), credited to the account of Pandoba Waeed, being 8,000 rupees. These were for the purpose of sending an agent with Don Manoel.

Dated 12th February 1838. This is a true statement, in my own handwriting.

(signed) *Hurry Bulal Fatuk.*

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Narrain Bhut Chitney*; Saoo Sur Sumaed Sullasued Myatiee Oulf (A. D. 1838).

I do hereby depose that Huzrut, Colonel Ovans, Sahib Bahadoor, the Resident, having directed me to state different paragraphs of my former deposition, in which the various items appearing in my accounts in the books of Teejeram are alluded to, I state as follows :

1. That mentioned in the 3d paragraph of my deposition appears in the book of Teejeeram for Sawunt 1887 (A. D. 1830-31), under date the 10th Jest Sood Sukey 1753 (19th June 1831), being value of a gold kurry, weighing $15\frac{1}{2}$ tolas (279 rupees), credited in my name on the occasion when Irkoolano paid a visit to Maharaj, and gifts were distributed by the Maharaj. I received this kurry.

2. That which is contained in the 4th paragraph of my deposition is entered in the books from Sawunt 1887 (A. D. 1830-31), from the 7th Ashad Soad Sukey 1753 to Sukey 1757, (from 16th July 1831 to 1835-36), being the annual allowance of 150 rupees settled on me, which stands credited every year.

3. Those stated in the 10th paragraph of my deposition are entered in the book for Sawunt 1889 (A. D. 1832-33), under date the 7th Marg Sirsh Soad (29th November 1832), credited in the account of Pandoba Waeed, being 2,450 rupees, in Sukey 1754 (A. D. 1832-33). This is out of the 2,500 rupees mentioned in the 10th paragraph. These rupees were given to Nago Deorao to discharge debts.

4. Those alluded to in the 7th paragraph of my deposition appear in the book for Sawunt 1891 (A. D. 1834-35), credited under date 1st Kartick vud Sukey 1756 (17th November 1834), in the account of Pandoba Waeed, being 170 rupees. These rupees were given by the Maharaj on account of his daughter's nuptials, for a pair of shawls to Nago Deorao Waeed.

5. Those adverted to in the 14th paragraph of my deposition are entered in the book for Sawunt 1892 (A. D. 1835-36), credited in the account of Pandoba Waeed, being 8,000 rupees, in Sukey 1757 (A. D. 1835-36). These rupees were given for the purpose of an agent going with Don Manoel.

Dated 12th of February 1838.

Signed in my own handwriting.

(signed) *Narrain Bhut Chitney.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans, Acting Resident.*

TRANSLATION of a Statement of *Vishnoo Kesson*, a Dewustuly; Saor Sun Sumaed Sullasien Mytayee Oulf (A. D. 1838).

BEING required to state if I am acquainted with Wassedew Shastree, and if I know anything regarding Goa, I beg to say that the house of Hurry Punt Fatuk and my own are situated at Sattara, in the Pujut of Yado Gopal, near each other. As to this Wassedew Shastree, Nago Deorao, and the party of Nago Deorao, used for seven or eight years to come and stay in the house of Hurry Punt; then I became acquainted with Wassedew Shastree. I used sometimes to visit Hurry Punt's house, and Wassedew Shastree, and the party of Nago Deorao used to come to my house to sit idly, and Wassedew Shastree, in consequence of some misunderstanding arising between him and Hurry Punt, left his house and came and lived in my house; then the party of Nago Deorao, Balkoba Kelkur, and others used to come to Wassedew Shastree, and Balkoba Kelkur used to mention the circumstances connected with Goa to Wassedew Shastree; I then heard them often; but though I heard them many times, yet I do not recollect the particular year and month.

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The substance of the facts heard of from the mouth of Balkoba Kelkur was, that the Maharaj had formed a secret intrigue, through the means of Nago Deorao, with the Portuguese of Goa, to bring down some Pultans from Portugal to Goa; that after their coming into the Desh, they were to take the country of the English; that out of this country the Portuguese were to make over to the Maharaj such portion as had previously been held by him; that in consideration of this, the Maharaj was to pay three crores of rupees to the Portuguese; that to make this negotiation, a vakeel from Goa, being a Christian (whose name I am ignorant of) came and met the Maharaj; that the Maharaj having presented him with a gold kunttee (chain), &c. dismissed him; that the Portuguese had cleared a piece of ground for the Pultans to pitch upon; that this would be manifest in the course of a short time; that for this affair Nago Deorao and his party were zealously exerting themselves; that cash for expenses was supplied by the Maharaj, and that the Swamee of Sunkeshwer was also favourable to this transaction. To this effect he used to mention reports of various sorts, and then I heard them; I would have described these circumstances in minute detail, but they having occurred a long time back, and the conversations having passed at many different times, I do not recollect them minutely; the substance, however, is as I have stated above in writing.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Dated 17 February 1838.

Vishnoo Kesson Dewustuley.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of *Wassoodew Shastree*, on the 24th of February 1838.

Question 1. IN your deposition, and in the replies to questions, it is stated, that Moosapit came from Goa to the Maharaj. Thus you have mentioned his name in two or three places; as to this, are you positively acquainted with the name of Moosapit, as having come, or how? state this.—*Answer.* I heard the name Moosapit, so I think, therefore I mentioned it; but whether it was Moosapit that came, or some other Ferunjee that came, I did not myself see; and the circumstance being of a period many years back, I do not therefore perfectly recollect the name, but that a certain Ferunjee came I certainly heard.

2. Was it once or twice that the Ferunjee heard of by you came. State how you have heard this?—The Ferunjee who came into the Maharaj's palace, came only once; so I have heard.

3. You have stated that a Ferunjee came into the Maharaj's palace; as to this, how many years have passed since then; recollect fully, and state this?—It is about six years since I heard this; it was about a year before that he came; so I recollect.

4. The statement of Vishnoo Punt Dewustaley is read to you; look at it, and state how you came to mention the name of Moosapit?—That a Ferunjee came, I understood, from the mouth of Vishnoo Punt. This is also alluded to in the statement of Vishnoo Punt; but with the view of not discovering the real name of the Ferunjee who came, whether the party of Nago Deorao, after concealing it, mentioned the name as Moosapit, or how, cannot be made out; I have, however, stated what I have heard, that a Ferunjee came, and his (Vishnoo Punt's) deposition and mine correspond with each other.

Dated 24 February 1838.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Wassedew Shastree Agasey.

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of the Examination of *Rajaram Bhut Moondley*, of Sawunt; a Kuradu Brahmin by caste, aged 56 years.

Question. WHEN did you become acquainted with Nago Deorao, and what business did he follow; state this as you may know it?—*Answer.* About 13 years ago I left Warree and came to Kolapore, then I went to Shri Sum, a Keracharia Swamee, who was in his own mut, and met him; I communicated to him a dispute pending between the Brahmins of Warree regarding the performance of some penance; afterwards I went with him to Sunkeshwer, and accompanied him to Sattara. I met Nago Deorao at Kolapoor with the Swamee; the Swamee, after staying about 15 days at Sattara, returned to Kolapoor; while at Sattara the Maharaj performed his worship. The Swamee charged me at Kolapoor with performing an amooshtan (certain religious rites in propitiation of the divinity), in the month of Sravun; afterwards, about the month of Aswin, I returned home to Sawunt Warree, when the Swamee went back from Sattara; Nago Deorao and Hummut Rao, attached to the Swamee, staid some time at Sattara; I came about five or seven times to the Swamee on account of the

the dispute; then I used to meet Nago Deorao. Once, when I was with Swamee, Nago Deorao went into the Concan to Panjum, and then visited my house at Sawunt Warree; he gave me an account of my family at home; Nago Deorao had always with him one or two horses, Brahmin attendants, and servants; he used to be at Araba, and was in the habit of visiting Goa and Panjum, so I understand. Once I went to Pedney, where Atmaram Prabhoo Dessae, who is there, asked me whether I was acquainted with the object of Nana Waeed's coming to and going from Goa there? thus he inquired. I said I was not acquainted at all with the object of this. Some time afterwards, when I met Nago Deorao, I asked him the question which Atmaram Prabhoo had asked; then Nago Deorao said, "There is a bargeer (trooper) with me. I bring horses, &c. and sell them to the Maharaj (viceroys) of Goa, what should I do by sitting idly?" Thus he observed, and that Nana Waeed gave a horse to the Raja of Goa I had heard previously; where I heard this I do not remember. "Nago Deorao makes always so much expense; how this is cannot be understood." Thus the people of Sawunt Warree, of Pedney, &c. used to say. From the time I first came to the Swamee I became acquainted with Nana Waeed; I was not previously acquainted with him; Nana Waeed was laid up with sickness at Sawunt Warree, then he told me to perform amaostithan (religious rites in propitiation of the divinity), and gave me three rupees. Then Nana Waeed died there. The party I saw with Nana Waeed consisted of Balkoba Tatia, Moroba Dajee, Dajee Ram Bahoo, and Babajee. Out of the Brahmin attendants, these names I know; I do not know the names of others. Balkoba Tatia stopped for two days in my house, then I was not at home; whenever they came to Sawunt Warree they used to live in the house of Ramchundree Naik Pitrey; when Nago Deorao died he had taken up his lodgings in the house of the Neroorkur Sinay.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Dated 26 February 1838.

Rajaram Bhut Moondley.

Question. Wasdew Shastree is now forthcoming before you; are you acquainted with him; if so, state where you became acquainted with him?—*Answer.* I first saw Wassoodew Shastree Agasey at Sunkeshwer with the Swamee, and next time I saw him at Nepaude, in the house of a certain person where he had resided; I do not know that person's name.

State how many years was it ago that you saw Wasdew Shastree at Sunkeshwur?—I have not gone to Sunkeshwur for six years; before that I saw him there, but I do not recollect the exact year.

Do you know Raojee Kotnees?—I went to Araba, to the house of Govind Rao Dessae Senay, who is there, to ask alms; then I went to the house of Raojee Kotnees to dinner. There are three brothers, Raojee Kotnees, and others; I am not personally acquainted with Raojee, but I know him by name.

You have stated in the foregoing deposition that Nago Deorao went to Panjum; as to this, state in what year he went, and how many years have since passed?—About 10 or 11 years may have passed.

State if you did or did not ever resort to the Konkan in company with Nago Deorao?—I never went with him into or came from the Konkan, nor did I meet him on the road.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Dated 27 February 1838.

Rajaram Bhut Moondley.

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition sworn to before Mr. John Dunlop, the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, on the 21st of February 1838, by *Vishnoo Bhut bin Krushna Bhut*, surnamed *Punsekur*, a Kurada Brahmin by caste; inhabitant of Punsee in the Goa Jurisdiction, now residing at Heley Warre in the Jurisdiction of the Swamee of the Mutt of Sunkeshwer; aged about 45 years; a Brahmin mendicant by profession.

THE late Shrie Swamee Nursinh Bharuttee, of the mutt of Sunkeshwer, sent me, about four or five years ago, to Nago Deorao, who was in the Goa territories. Upon this, according to the order of the Swamee, I went from Sunkeshwer to Nago Deorao; I met him at Malpey, within the Goa territories; on that occasion the Swamee charged me with a message that he was suffering from a violent attack of asthma, and that therefore, if the medicine for it was prepared he (Nago Deorao) should bring it. I accordingly informed Nago Deorao. He returned an answer that the medicine was not then prepared; that when it was so he would bring it, and that no fear should be entertained. I returned and informed the Swamee accordingly. After this, again, in the next year, *i. e.* a year after the above-mentioned circumstance had taken place, the Swamee having charged me with a message to call and bring Nago Deorao to him, sent me; I accordingly went, and met him in the Goa territory, in the village of Araba, in the house of Raojee Kotnees; Nago Deorao had resided in that house; on my seeing him, "The Swamee has called you, come." So I told; then saying that he would come, he stopped me there for eight days; afterwards Nago Deorao and myself came together to the Swamee at Sunkeshwer; Nago Deorao was a resident of the Sattara territories. Thus twice I went during the time of Nursinh Bharuttee Swamee to Nago Deorao; after that, lately, on the death of the Swamee, a month or two ago,

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the Karbaree of Sunkeshwer, Sivram Bhut Latkur, and Babajee Hummunt Dewan, sent me to ascertain if some papers regarding the affair of Sattara, belonging to Nago Deorao, who used to reside at Sawunt Warree, in the house of Moro Punt Leley, or near it, and who died there, were forthcoming there, and to bring them. Upon this I went to Warree, to the house of Rajaram Bhut Moondley, and made inquiries through him regarding the papers; as no discovery could be made there, Rajaram Bhut and myself went together into the Goa jurisdiction at Koregaon. There was Balam Bhut Moongeykur, a friend of Nago Deorao; we went to his house; we did not meet Balum Bhut there; thus much passed. Afterwards we returned; besides this I know nothing. A Konkani Brahmin, by name Wassedew Shrastree Agasey, was in the mutt of Sunkeshwer, with the Swamee; I know him; where he is now I do not know. This is a true statement, under date the 21st of February 1838, Magh Vud 12th (Wednesday) Sukey 1759; Heevee lambee nam Suvunt Surey Sun 1247, Tasby Koonvor Turf Gokak.

Nago Deorao was also called Nana Waeed Waeekur. Dated as above.

Signed in my handwriting,

Vishnoo Bhut bin Krushna.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

(True copies.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

From the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country to the Secretary in the Political Department.

Sir,

Belgaum, 29 November 1837.

* Query 10th.

I now do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th* of August, having this moment obtained some of the papers supposed to be alluded to in the letters from the Acting Resident of Sattara, of 27th July and 5th of August last.

2. I obtained them through Anyagee Shahpoor, the Dewan of Chintamun Rao Sahib of Sanglee, from the present Swamee of Shunkeshwer, Shunker Bhastee, who I am happy to say, seems most anxious to make up for the course of intrigue in which his predecessor, the late Swamee, appears to have embarked; and who, in addition to these papers with which he has now supplied me, gives hopes of procuring an original thylee from the Sattara Raja to the address of a Portuguese, who is said to have left the country before it was delivered; but from the confused way in which European names are pronounced or written by natives, I cannot discover who may be indicated, and the correspondence through the late Swamee and the Sattara Raja's agent, Nago Deorao, was with a doctor of an equally unintelligible name.

No. 1.

No. 2.

3. The first paper is said to be an original letter of Nago Deorao from Sattara of the late Swamee, and the paper No. 2, is a copy found among his papers, of a manuscript bearing the same date, and supposed to contain the heads of the propositions which that person was empowered to make to the Portuguese government.

Nos. 3 and 4.

4. The remaining two papers are, one said to be an original letter from the Doctor (or perhaps it should be dhotoor, the name or title given to an office in Goa), and an original letter from a Shenwee native of Goa, on the subject of the employment of Nago Deorao.

5. Of these papers the first is said to be an original; the second being only a copy, cannot be looked upon as of any force as proof, though it bears the appearance of age, and comes from so respectable a source that it affords grounds for suspicion in the connexion in which it stands.

6. I have also questioned the Ukbar Neewees Ram Row, who has been so occupied with the prosecutions against him that some delay has occurred in procuring information; but from the intelligence he formerly obtained, and the accompanying letter from that person, there seems to be little doubt that Nago Deorao was employed by the Raja in Goa, and that Sunkeshwur was an intermediate point from which information could be communicated with less suspicion, from the sanctity of the Swamee's office and character, at the same time that he was himself engaged in these intrigues.

7. Chintamun Rao has informed me through his minister that he obtained intelligence of something being in agitation at Sunkeshwur, though not in a sufficiently authentic shape to enable him to communicate to Government without the risk of being unable to substantiate it if called on, and he therefore contented himself with writing to caution the Swamee to abstain from all concern in such transactions, which letters are produced, but he denies having ever possessed any original papers, though he made use of the intelligence he had obtained to endeavour to frighten the Raja into his views respecting the quarrel between the Brahmins and Prubhoos, by pretending to know much more than he really did, and which he supposes may have led to the opinion of his having original papers in his possession.

8. Ram

8. Ram Row is now disengaged from attending on the prosecution, and I hope soon to obtain a knowledge of some of the minor agents (for Nago Deorao is unfortunately dead), and perhaps some more particulars may be learned; at present I can only state that the detection of his employment by Colonel Robertson and Mr. Nesbit seems to have become known to the Sattara Raja, for Nago Deorao was never suffered to return to Sattara, but continued to reside at Goa till his death.

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9. Whatever further intelligence on this subject may be obtained shall be immediately communicated.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John A. Dunlop, P. A.*

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter, said to be Original, from *Nago Deorao*, to the Sunkeshwur Swamee.

THE dust of your feet, Nago Deorao Vyde at Sattara, with joined hands, salutes with the most humble memuskur, and writes, that up to the 5th of Viashakh Jood, I am well at the above-named place. I came direct from Araba (a village near Goa) to this place, and did not pay my respects in coming, fearing you might be displeased at my coming direct. I have written this petition; I came in consequence of an emergent occurrence; on my return from hence, I will attend at your feet, make known all that has passed, and proceed onwards. Be this known in your service. He vidnyapuna.

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of a supposed Copy of Heads of Propositions from the Raja of Sattara to the Goa Government.

MEMORANDUM of Articles of Settlement, dated Shuk 1750, Ashur Sood 5th.

On account of the talooks being delivered, the sum of 3,00,00,000 rupees, three lots of *Sic orig.* rupees (first in figures, then in words) for you.

The particulars:—

Agreed to pay on account of Portuguese troops being prepared and sent - - - - -	<i>Rupees.</i> 25,00,000
Agreed to pay on the fort of Belgaom being taken and delivered over to us - - - - -	25,00,000
	50,00,000

Agreed to pay the remainder when Poonah and all the talooks have been delivered over. The Wukeel will speak about the chouthaee and other payments.

Additional Articles to be agreed upon verbally:

1st. Stores which may be taken in the war are not to be required; any white sirdar who may be taken prisoner should be made over to us.

2d. After the enemy has been defeated, and our authority has been established, the people at Kasee and Bruhmavurt Barthoor must be brought and made over to us.

In this manner, after real discussion, must an agreement be made Roojo (attested).

(No signature.)

(No. 3.)

In the Service of Shree.

THE dust of your feet, your obedient servant Yeshwunt Ram Khishna, having made prostrations at three times in the day, offers salutation. Till to-day, the 5th Phalagoon Shood, by the favour of Shree, I am well. The Vadamoortee form of the Veds Rajashree Nago Deorao and Balum Bhutjee have gone from hence; they will inform you of all the news, which having considered, what is to be done should be done quickly. Having used the support of the feet of Shree in every way, the trouble that I have taken up to this day is about to bear fruit; what would be the use, therefore, of my entering into long detail? The glory of the merit of Shree is equal to Mount Meru, and in consequence there will be no delay in any matter. I, myself, was going to your service to inform you that the business, and I am therefore engaged in that labour. By a kind look from Shree, the whole will be accomplished properly. I have sent the above-mentioned two persons, having instructed them what they were to represent concerning this matter, which they will do in your presence. Having considered it, it is incumbent on Shree to take care in every way. The

Sic orig.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Doctor's letter has gone separately, from which the whole will be understood. All the preparations, including cash, have come through him, which will be understood by the verbal representations of the above-mentioned persons. Having considered this, appropriation should be quickly made. I shall look out for an answer to this. When the Vedmoortee Balum Bhut returns, I will be present at the feet of Shree, according to order; every thing else has been properly arranged according to order. The above-mentioned Nana will represent this verbally, from which the matter will be understood. The affair was arranged to be in the month Vaisakh. If Balum Bhut could be sent before that, the whole affair will be happily completed, by the favour of Shree, and the time will come for going to your feet. Having placed confidence in Shree in every way, as when a great man (pruoth) behaves with courtesy, it is not one kind of representation only that is made so; it is incumbent on Shree to make all kinds of preparations. It is not proper that I should write more at length. Let this be heard in your service. He vidnyapana.

(No. 4.)

From *Irko*, Conductor.

After salutations :

HAVING known that all is well here, you should favour me with your news; Ojurn Nago Deorao and Balum Bhut will represent the whole, which having considered, you, my friend, (mohil,) being wise, should make the future appropriations quickly. As my friend (mohib) ordered me orally, I have exerted myself till to-day, and prepared a way according to my friend's wishes; all that is now to be done must be done by my friend's hand; this only remains. If through delay some misfortune occurs, the fault should not be laid at my door. Having been informed once or twice that my friend was coming to this province, I had taken your orders; I made preparation on the road; however, you not having come, I was charged with falsehood; still I expected that a letter would come some time or other from my friend, but none has come. The Gruhush has asked once or twice how it was that no letter had come, when I gave him some reasons. I have nothing to do with anybody else; I have spent money and exerted myself up to this day, having placed confidence in your verbal orders. Now at least there should be no deficiency on the part of my friend; for there should be no delay; I await an answer. I am unable to write more. Why should I write more? Hekitabut.

(True translation.)

(signed) *J. S. Law*, Second Assistant Collector.

(No. 321 of 1837.)

To the Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 12 December 1837.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 29th ultimo, with its enclosures, connected with the Sattara intrigues, and to communicate to you the following observations and instructions thereon.

2. The information contained in your communication now acknowledged, and the documents accompanying it, corroborate in a very remarkable manner the evidence received from the Acting Resident at Sattara.

3. The Governor in Council requests that you will inform Shunkeshwur Shunker Bhartie, that the intrigues of his predecessor have been detected, and that the only way in which he can expect to avert the penalties of such conduct, is by affording Government every information in his power, and by furnishing them with all the documents in his possession, or within his reach, calculated to throw light on these proceedings.

4. In particular, I am instructed to inform you that Government deem it of great importance to obtain early possession of the "original thylee from the Raja of Sattara to the address of a Portuguese, who is said to have left the country before it was delivered." With a view to aid your inquiries, the Governor in Council desires me to acquaint you that the Raja's correspondence is believed to have been carried on with Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro, Viceroy of Goa, and that the Doctor to whom you allude as having been one of the agents on the occasion, though called "Irko," was one "Herculano." I am also directed to state that Government expect to derive information of importance on this subject from the zeal and intelligence of Ram Row Akbarnavees.

5. The Governor in Council cannot quite excuse Chintamun Row's conduct, as reported in the 7th paragraph of your letter, for it was clearly that chief's duty to have communicated to the Political Agent, the reports which have reached him regarding the Swamee's proceedings; Government, however, trust he will now make up for the neglect, by aiding you in developing the truth, and thinks that considerable light may be thrown on these transactions by obtaining copies of Chintamun Row's letter to the Swamee, and to the Raja, alluded to in the above-quoted paragraph, which you will be pleased to obtain as early as practicable, and

and forward them to Government. At the same time, I am instructed to request that you will confer with Chintamun Row in person, in preference to resorting to any intermediate agency.

6. In conclusion, I am directed to inform you that Government await with some anxiety the result of your further inquiries; and with reference to my letter in the Political Department of the 30th ultimo, request that you will not avail yourself of the conditional leave granted to you to visit Bombay until your inquiries have been fully completed.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of *Hurry Bulal Fatuk*, Soor Sun Suman Jullaseen Myantin Oulf (A. D. 1837).

Question 1. A LETTER of Nago Deorao Waeed is now shown to you; state in whose handwriting it is, and what are the circumstances regarding it?—*Answer.* I have examined this letter, it appears to have been written by Nago Deorao to the Shre Sunkeshwurkur Swamee. This letter is in the handwriting of my son Nana Fatuk, it is dated in the month of Vyshak (May), in Sukey 1754 (A. D. 1832). On the date of the letter, Nago Deorao came to Sattara to my house; from thence, as my son was sick, he took him along with him to Revensidh, for medical treatment. He went in the month of Vyshak (May); afterwards my son Nana Fatuk died in the same year, on the 13th of Shravan Sood (9th August), at Revensidh; this is in my recollection, on this letter. The word “Sidraj,” near Shri, and the words, “Hey vidmyatunah” (this is a respectful representation) at the end, are in the handwriting of Nago Deorao.

Dated 10 December 1837.

Signed in my own handwriting,
Hurry Bulal Fatuk.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of *Balcoba Kelkur*, Soor Sun Sumun Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf, dated 18th December 1837.

Question 1. DID Nago Deorao ever come direct from Araba to Sattara; if so, how many years ago was this? Did you accompany him on that occasion; if so, what other mundullee (party) was in company? State this.—*Answer.* In Sukey 1754, in the month of Vushak (May 1832), Nago Deorao came to Sattara. I and Moropunt Josee accompanied him. Afterwards, when on his way back, having taken Nana Fatuck, who was sick, Nana Waeed, myself, Nana Fatuck, and Moropunt, these went to Revensidh.

2. In whose handwriting is this letter which is now showed to you, and by whom and to whom is it written? State this.—It is written to the Swamee of Sunkeshwur by Nana Waeed. The handwriting is that of Nana Fatuck, and the word “Sidhraj,” near Shri, and the words “Hey vidmyapuna h” (this is a respectful representation) at the end, are in the handwriting of Nana Waeed.

Dated 18 December 1837.

Signed in my own handwriting,
Balkurshna Rughoonath Kelkur (Balkoba Kelkur).

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of *Eshwunt Ram Krushna*, alias *Racjee Kotnees*, Soor Sun Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1837).

Question 1. IN whose handwriting is this letter now shown to you; to whom and by whom is it written, and what is its meaning? State this.—*Answer.* This letter is in my handwriting, and is addressed by me to the Sunkeshwerker Swamee; since which about two or three years have passed. It was despatched in charge of Nago Deorao and Balum Bhut, when they came from Araba to the Desh. The meaning of it is this: “The Viceroy Sahib is about to proceed to Europe, and a certain person who is to accompany him is made

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

ready. His expenses should be provided for. Hitherto pains have been taken for this affair, the accomplishment of which is at hand, and the Doctor has written a separate letter, by which all will be understood." Thus it is written. This affair is the same which I have stated in my former deposition regarding the treasonable communications of the Raja of Sattara with Goa.

2. You have stated in the above reply that there is a separate letter of the Doctor; so you have stated. As to this, is the letter now shown to you that same letter, or how; and what is its meaning?—I have examined the letter which is now shown. This letter is in the name of Erculan, the Doctor; its meaning is,—“Agreeably to the wishes expressed by the mohib, (friend, *i.e.* you,) by his own mouth, pains have hitherto been taken, and a way opened according to the desire of the mohib. Now everything to follow should be done by the hand of the mohib.” Thus the matter is written by way of a private intimation, which relates to the treasonable communications formed by the Raja of Sattara with the Portuguese Walley; and “The man who is to be sent with the Viceroy Sahib should go soon, or else the business will miscarry.” Such is the import of it.

3. As regards the statement in the letter of Erculan, that the Swamee expressed his wishes with his own mouth, state, did the Swamee and Erculan ever meet personally, or how?—Erculan (Doctor) once came to Shapoor; then he had a meeting with the Swamee, and a second time, Erculan, on his return, after visiting Sattara, had a meeting. I was not present; but Erculan said to me that a meeting took place, and when Erculan went on a visit to the Swamee, who accompanied him I do not know.

4. In the letter of Erculan, the Doctor, it is mentioned thus:—“A letter even has not come, therefore the person (Gruhust) inquired once or twice.” As to this, state who is that person?—The person means Moodomore.

Sic orig.

5. “As the Swarree of the Mohib was to proceed into this prant (country), permission was obtained.” Thus Erculan has stated in the letter. As to this, whose Swamee, and where was it to proceed, and whose permission was obtained? State this.—The Swarree of the Sunkeshwerker Swamee was to proceed with the Goa prant. As regards what is written, that permission was obtained. Permission was obtained of the Viceroy Sahib. So it is. These replies are truly returned in writing, in my own handwriting, under date the 16th December 1837.

Raojee Kotnees.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 4.)

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of *Wassoodee Shastree*, Soor Sun Sumon Sulaseen Myantyn Oulf, under date the 16th December 1837.

Question. COPY of a yad of stipulations now shown to you separately; state what you know about this?—*Answer.* I have examined the copy of the yad; it is not in my handwriting, nor do I know whose handwriting it is. Referring to its contents, the article contained in this present yad, to this effect:—“When the enemies are defeated and our authority is established, those who are at Brumhwust (Bithore) and Benares should be brought and delivered up to us,” did not appear in the yad to which I have alluded in my former deposition as having made a copy of it with my own hand at Sunkeshwur.

The rest of the articles are similar to those in the one which I copied at Sunkeshwur.

Dated 16 December 1837.

(signed) *Wassoodeo Shastree Agasey.*

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To *A. Dunlop*, Esq. Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country.

(No. 5.)

Sir,

Sattara Residency, 25 September 1835.

WITH reference to a communication from Government, to my address, under date 16th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter to you also of that date, relative to certain documents respecting an intrigue between Sattara and Goa, said to be in the possession of Chintamun Row Sanglekur, I beg to inform you that Bhasker Mahratta, now in Sattara, has stated privately to my informant that Chintamun Row showed him these papers some years ago, when he was at Sanglee, and that Chintamun Row then mentioned that these papers were obtained from Nago Deorao, and the deceased Swamee of Sunkeshwur.

2. As these documents are connected with an inquiry now in progress here, as to these communications with Goa, it would be of great importance if they could be sent to me; and it would also be very desirable if the statement of the Ukhbanavees Ramapa, stated to have been deputed to Goa by Mr. Nisbet, to inquire into these intrigues, could be transmitted to me with as little delay as possible.

3. I am

3. I am told there was a statement, drawn up by Ramapa, containing the result of his inquiries, forwarded at the time by Mr. Nisbet to Colonel Robertson, then Resident here, but I cannot find any trace of it, or of any other correspondence on this subject, in this office. I would feel obliged to you, however, if you would ascertain if any papers are forthcoming in your office as to this matter, and if so, I hope you will be good enough to furnish me with copies of the same.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Ovans,
Acting Resident.

(True copy.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

To the Secretary to Government, in the Political Department, Bombay.

Sir,

Belgaon, 6 January 1838.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that I have just obtained some papers through the agency of Ram Row Akburmivees, connected with the late intrigues, from the dependants of the deceased Sunkeshwur Swamee; some of them originals.

I have also taken a deposition from Narain Bhut Lidhe (a copy and translation of which shall be forwarded as soon as it can be prepared), detailing the missions on which he has been employed; and the fact stated by him of having seen the Peishwa's seals in the Swamee's possession is amply corroborated by those instruments having been brought to me, unknown to him, by the Khurbarees of the Swamee, from his Treasury, where they were found after his death. I enclose impressions of them, but do not think it would be advisable to forward the seals by post for fear of accidents; they are of silver gilt, and are supposed to have been made by the Swamee, in obedience to orders from the ex-Peishwa Bajee Row, but I yet hope to ascertain this point.

The inscription on the large seal is in the name of the present Raja of Sattara, as follows:—"Shahoo Nurputtee," "Hursh Nidan Sudasew Bajee Row," "Bajee Row Mookb Prudhan;" the latter name being that of a youth adopted by Bajee Row, which marks the feelings and intentions of the party.

The small seal has merely the words, "Sekhun Seema."

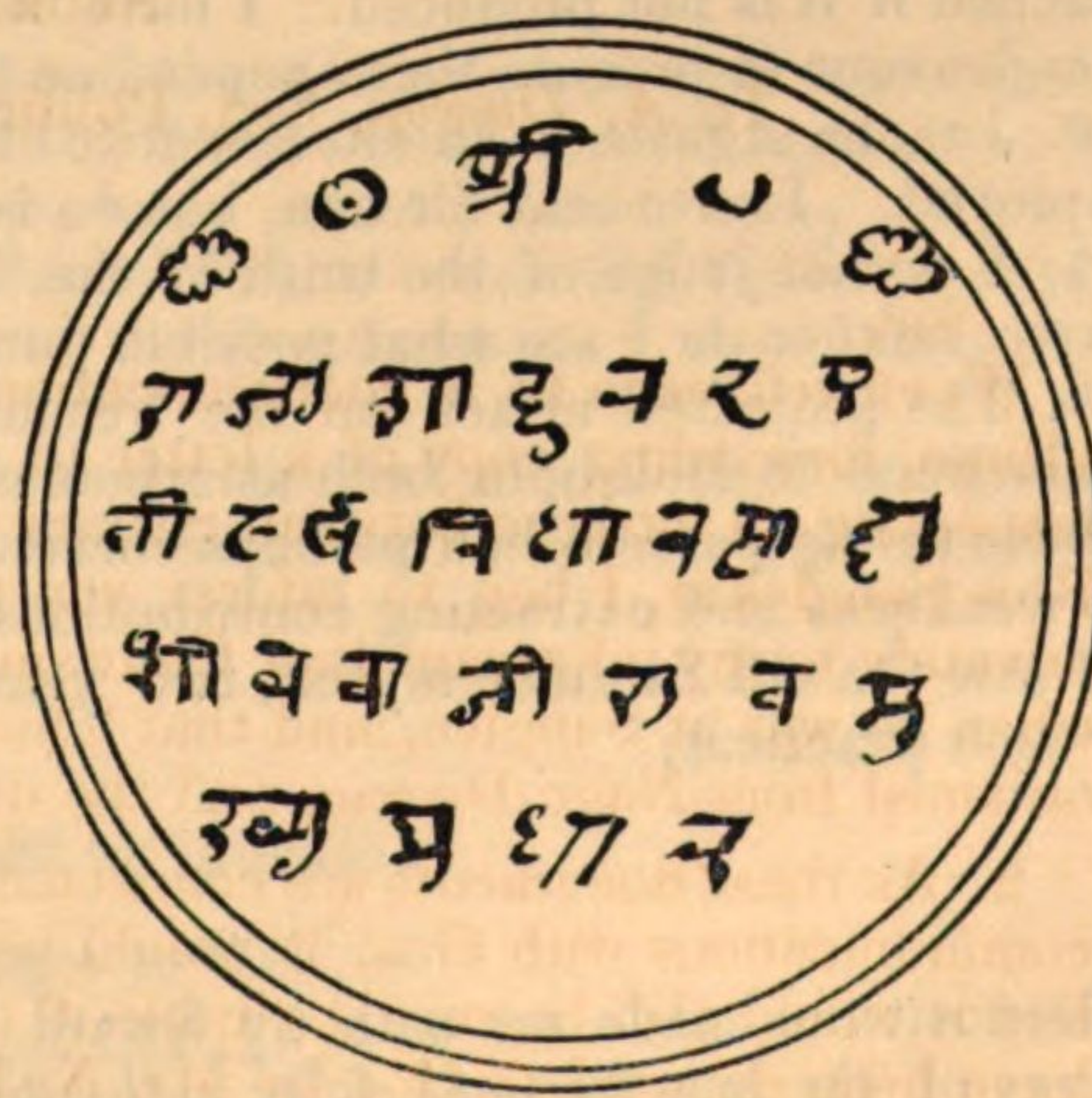
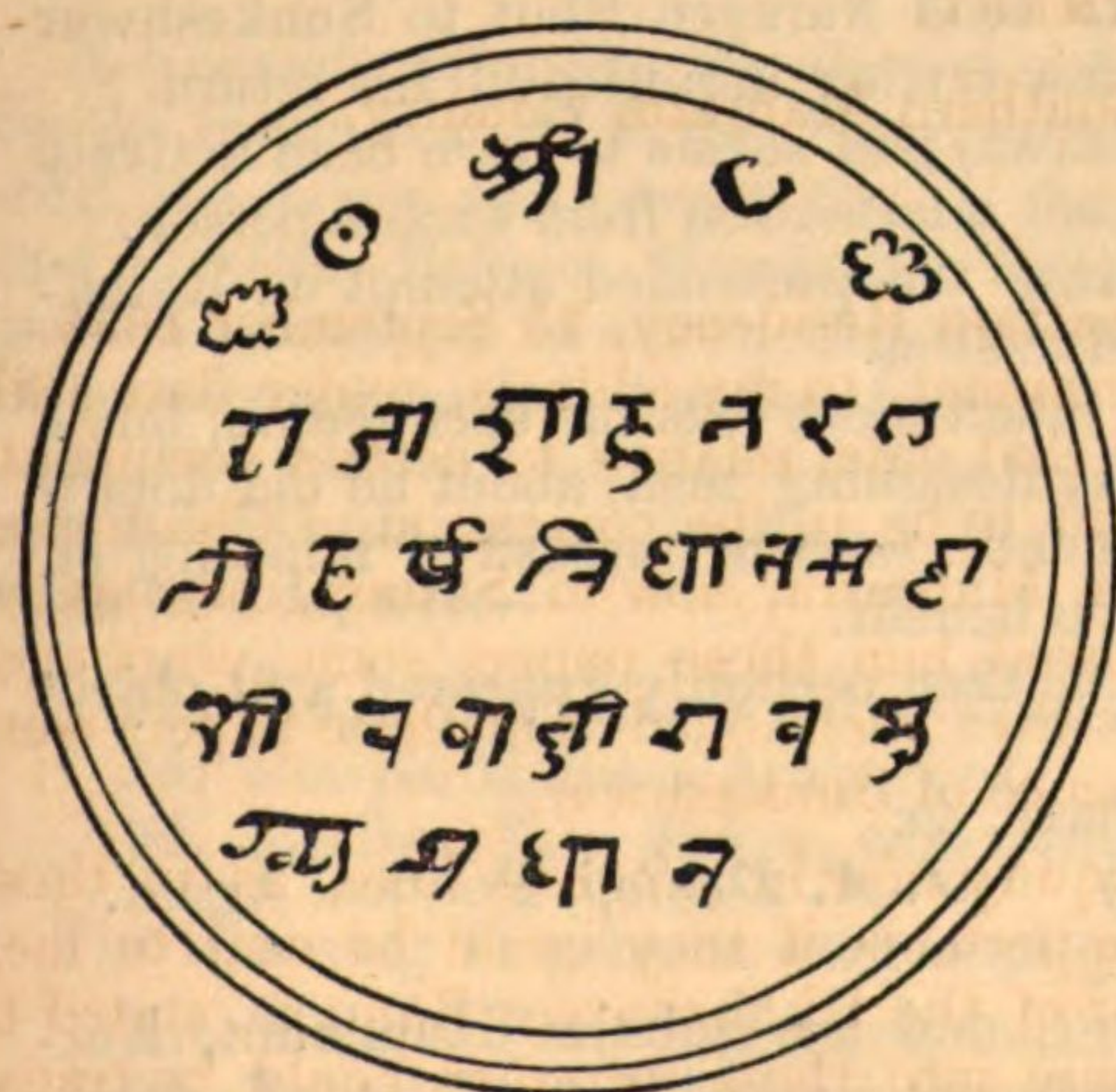
I much fear that some of the papers left by the late Swamee, have been destroyed, and others will be denied. I have threatened to attach the Swamee's villages, if all are not surrendered to me, and request the sanction of Government to my doing so if necessary. The principal paper, mentioned by Narain Bhut and others, is an original treaty between the Portuguese Governor of Goa, called, by my informants, Don Manoel Sahib, and the Sattara Raja, signed by the former, and sealed with his seal in wax.

I am sorry for the delay I have experienced in procuring these documents and seals, as it affords time for those interested to defeat my inquiries, but it was unavoidable; and I have now made the request for authority to attach Sunkeshwur and its dependencies, if necessary, to avoid the risk of further delay.

I beg to add that Ram Row, through whom these have been procured, still is, and has been for nine months, under suspension, while exposed to great temptation, for large offers will be made to get such documents concealed or suppressed.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. A. Dunlop,
Political Agent.

(Here follow copies of the impressions of the seals.)



V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.



(No. 8 of 1838.)

To the Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 15 January 1838.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 6th instant, reporting your having obtained some papers through the agency of Ram Row Akbharnuvees connected with the Sattara intrigues, from the dependants of the deceased Sunkeshwur Swamee; also forwarding impressions of certain seals found in the Swamee's treasury, and requesting permission to attach Sunkeshwur and its dependencies if all the papers left by the deceased are not surrendered to you.

2. In reply, I am instructed to acquaint you that the Right honourable the Governor in Council deems it expedient to avoid, if possible, the attachment of the deceased's possessions, which, however, you are permitted to threaten *in terrorem*, in the name of Government.

3. Should you, however, conceive the attachment to be absolutely necessary, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise its being carried into effect.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To the Secretary in the Political Department, Bombay.

Sir,

Belgaon, 15 January 1838.

IN reference to my letter of the 6th instant, I now do myself the honour to forward copies and translations of the deposition of Narayen Bhut Sidhe, alluded to in the 2d para. of that communication, and the four original papers mentioned as having been delivered to me with translations.

2. I also enclose copy and translation of a deposition made by three Karbarees, much in the confidence of the late Swamee, Seuram Bhut Sadkur, Babajee Hummunt Row, and Ramapa Jamadar, the persons who brought me the seals.

3. The person named as having the treaty with the Guikwar in his possession (Atmaram Bhut Noolkur) is dead, but every means have been tried to procure the papers from his widow, as yet without success; this is, however, one of the points in which the new Swamee is bound to assist, for we have proof that a dependant of his, named Bapoo Tarlekur, went and got some papers from the widow at the time my inquiries commenced, though he denies that the important papers mentioned by Sidhe were amongst them.

4. Raghoo Bhut Soopekur has been summoned.

5. The treaty between the Portuguese Don Manoel and the Sattara Raja has not yet been brought to me, neither have the other papers mentioned by Narayen Bhut, as having been in the late Swamee's possession, and I now have not much hope of procuring any except the first, the existence of which at one time is not denied, though it cannot now be proved into whose hands it fell; the only hope rests on their fear of the Surmusthan being attached if it is not produced. I have been obliged to send Narayen Bhut to Sunkeshwur to endeavour to procure these papers, and can make few further inquiries till his return.

6. Junoba Agasee is an old favourite of the ex-Peishwa, and seems to have been actively employed. I have sent for him, but do not much expect information from such a person.

7. I cannot judge of the truth of the story respecting the pretended attempt on Rutnagerree, neither do I see what possible purpose it could answer.

8. The projected attack on the treasure seems a much more feasible speculation, but I am inclined to look upon both as schemes contrived by designing men, about an old dotard (whose ruling passion had perhaps survived his judgment), for the purpose of imposing on his weakness and extracting contributions for their own benefit.

I saw the old Swamee myself, two years ago, and he then certainly appeared a fit object for such practices.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. A. Dunlop, Political Agent.

Depositions made on oath by Sward Bhut Ladkur, and by Babajee Hummunt, Karbarees of the late Swamee, fully authenticate the documents marked 2, 3, and 4, of accompaniment (A).

(signed) J. A. Dunlop, Political Agent.

1/5
A.

2. The papers mentioned as given to me in this deposition, accompanied my letter of 29th November 1837.

THE Deposition of *Narayan Bhut Sidhey*, of the Brahmin Caste, Inhabitant of *Arosee*, in the Sawant Warre Territory.

I DEPOSE as follows, the particulars of what I know concerning the intrigues of the late Shunkeshwur Swamee with the Raja of Sattara, &c.

1. I have delivered up the papers in my possession connected with the intrigues carried on with the Soorapoorkur Buhiree, in the Nizam's territories, viz., 1st, An original letter from Machloo Row Sirkey Rajej, an inhabitant of Sattara and a relation of the Raja of Sattara, to the Shunkeshwur Swamee, on the subject of Soorapoor. This letter is in the handwriting of Bapoojee Mullhar Pruglee, inhabitant of Mhar, a dependant of Sirkey's, and the words "He Vichnya Pana" at the end, are in the handwriting of Madhoo Row Sirkey himself.

I was sitting by and saw when this letter was written and signed, and have now delivered it up.

2d. An original letter from the Shunkeshwur Swamee to the abovementioned Madhoo Row Sirkey, on the subject of Soorapoor, with the Swamee's signature, sikka (large seal) and morteb (small seal).

3d. An original letter from the Swamee to me and Lukshmun Sing, Jemadar in the service of the Soorapoorkur, on the subject of Soorapoor, &c., signed and sealed.

4th. An original letter, being an answer written by the Swamee to Atmaram Bhut Moolkur, with a feigned allusion to Shree Wittoba Arowlekur. I know that this is about the Baroda affair.

2. An agreement was made between the Raja of Sattara and Don Manoel, Raja of Goa, to which the latter affixed his signature and seal, stamped in sealing-wax. The original agreement was in Jamdarkhand, of the Muth, at Sunkeshwur, where I have seen it; Babajee Hummunt Row, Ramappa and Bapoo Potdar know that it is there. Now the said agreement was made through Nago Deo Rao Kedye Waeekur, in the service of the Raja of Sattara, and Rowjee Kotnees, an inhabitant of Arulee in the Goa territory. Afterwards Madhoo Row Sirkey, on the part of the Raja of Sattara, went from Sattara by way of Sawuntwaree to Goa. I spoke to the Raja Don Manoel personally on the subject, and then departed. I can prove this. The said Sirkey came to the Swamee at Kolapur, and then went to Sattara.

3. An agreement, consisting of a memorandum of five articles was made with the Guikwar of Baroda, through the agency of Wittul Devojee of the Purbhoo caste, in the service of the Barodakur, and Atmaram Bhut Noolkur, in the service of the Swamee. This original memorandum was brought from Baroda by Wittul Sudashew, in the service of the Barodakur, and Atmaram, to Shunkeshwur, and delivered to the Swamee. It was in the Jamdarkhand, which is known to Babojee Hummunt and Ramappa. The Swamee used to send from hence rough drafts of the terms of agreement, in feigned language, by Atmaram Bhut Noolkur. These are all in the handwriting of Babajee Hummunt. A copy of the abovementioned agreement is in the hands of Raghoo Punt Soopekur, who is now at Jumkhumdee.

4. Papers which were in the Swamee's Jamdarkhana.

1st. The agreement between the Goakur and the Raja of Sattara, and letters written by the Goakur.

2d. Letters which used to come from Shreemunt Bajee Row Sahib at Brumhawust.

3d. The sumneeds sent by Appa Sahib Bhoslay of Nagpoor, promising to give the Swamee a talook, worth four lacs of rupees, after he should have re-acquired his own dominions. The small seal (mortub) is on them; the handwriting in which (the seal) is that of Setaram. There are besides other letters of the aforesaid Bhoslay.

4th. Letters from the Guikwar of Baroda.

5th. Letters from Buhiree of Soorapoor, and a memorandum of an agreement in five articles.

6th. Letters from Hyderabad.

7th. A sikka and mortub in the name of the son of Bajee Row Peishwa.

8th. Other letters from various chiefs.

A Roomal containing the abovementioned papers and the sikka and mortub were placed by the Swamee apart in the Jamdarkhana. Whilst the Swamee was very ill, and when he died, the money and jewels, &c. in the Jamdarkhana were secretly taken away. This I saw myself: Babajee Hummunt, Ramappa and Bapoo Potdar were the three principal persons concerned in abstracting the money, &c. from the Jamdarkhana; there were also other persons employed under them.

5. The following persons used to go to the Goakur on the part of the Raja of Sattara and the Shunkeshwur Swamee. The principal persons employed to go to Don Manoel, Raja of Goa, were—

1st. Nago Dew Rao Vurdya Waeekur.

2d. Rowjee Kotnees Arubeeker.

3d. Madhoo Row Sirkey, who went once and had an interview.

The following 11 persons were employed on messages to Goa:—

1st. Bulajee Punt Jogleekur, inhabitant of Shumbheswur.

2d. Balum Bhut Moongeekur, inhabitant of Koraygaour in the Goa territory.

3d. Wasdeo Punt Thakoor, inhabitant of Poonah.

4th. Narrayan Bhut Chittee, inhabitant of Sattara.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Documents, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

- 5th. Tejeram Sawker, inhabitant of Sattara.
- 6th. Bhow Sing, inhabitant of Paree, in the territories of Sattara and Chinchnee.
- 7th. Dajeeba Waidya, inhabitant of Waee, in the Sattara territory.
- 8th. Balkoba, inhabitant of Waee, in the Sattara territory.
- 9th. Bapoo Gorkhya, inhabitant of Hutmoore, belonging to the Shunkeshwur Swamee.
- 10th. Moro Punt Putwurdhun, inhabitant of a village the name of which I do not remember, distant about one koss from Sattara.
- 11th. Raur Bhow, inhabitant of Waee, in the Sattara territory.

Besides these, some other persons were employed on messages, whose names I do not remember.

6. The names of the dependants of the Goakur employed in these intrigues are as follows:—

1st. Cyprian Bardeskir, inhabitant of Mahufise, in the Goa territory; he has a banking establishment at Shunkeshwur.

2d. A Portuguese from Goa came to the Swamee at Skunkeshwur, and put up at the house of Cyprian Bardeskir, where he stayed about four days. I do not remember his name. He made a present of a ring to the Swamee, which appeared to be a diamond one. The Swamee gave him a gold chain of 13 links, which was on the neck of Roghoba Hoozurd, and a diamond ring, and 50 Punalee rupees for travelling expenses. I was an eyewitness to this.

7. The persons who went on the part of the Swamee to Soorapoor:—

- 1st. Ram Bhut Tihoterkur.
- 2d. Narayun Bhut Sidheekur.
- 3d. Junoba Bhur Agasee.
- 4th. Raghos Punt Sooperkur.
- 5th. Balcrishna Punt Meershaheekur.
- 6th. Jeewajee Punt Soorapoorkur.

8. The persons employed on the part of the Soorapoorkur in this matter:—

- 1st. Temappa Shastree, a Tebuger Brahmin by caste, called the Rutnagirookur.
- 2d. Luckshmun Sing Rajpoot.
- 3d. Heibeek, an Arab Jemedar, who came to Shunkeshwur in a palankeen, stayed there about six weeks, and took away with him from the Swamee 20,000 rupees; 100 Arabs came with him. The Swamee gave him a shawl, turban, &c. of gold brocade, and sent him away. This I saw.

4. Vyrukassa Hoolsungeehur Joshee, a Brahmin, came from Soorapoor with about 50 Bedurs, &c. to Shunkeshwur. I stayed for about a month at the temple of Marayun. The Swamee paid his expenses. After the Swamee had gone to Soorapoor and returned, he went to Hyderabad, and on his way back came to Soorapoor, when Bahajee Hummunt and Ramappa and others were with him.

9. The names of the persons who went to the Guikwar at Baroda:—

- 1st. Atmaram Bhut Noolkur.
- 2d. Raghoo Punt Soopeekur, now at Jumkhundee.

10. The persons who went to Hyderabad:—

- 1st. Raghoonath Row Maudreekur.
- 2d. Raghoo Punt Soopakur, now at Jumkhundee.

The Maudreekur returned, and afterwards Raghoo Punt Soopekur came and took with him Junooba Agasee, and they two remained at Hyderabad; when the Swamee himself went there, Babajee Hummunt and other Karbarees went with him.

11. A Moosulman Fukeer, whose name I do not know, was employed in this business on the part of the Hyderabadkur Junoba Agasee, Raghoo Punt Soopekur, and Babajee Hummunt, know his name. The Swamee gave the said Fukeer at Hyderabad a necklace and sirpeinh of pearls and other jewels, and a dress of honour. This is known to Ramappa, Babajee Hummunt, and the other persons above mentioned.

12. I do not know through whose agency the agreement with Appa Sahib Bhosley, of Nagpoor, was made; Raghoo Punt Soopeekur and Junoba knew.

13. The persons employed in the matter of Bajee Row Peishwa:—

- 1st. Bapoo Kamera came from Brumhavunt with letters. The Swamee gave him 700 rupees for travelling expenses. This I know. He also gave him a poshak.
- 2d. Babajee Punt Jog, inhabitant of Itee, in the Sattara territory.
- 3d. Dajeeba Golee, inhabitant of Poonah, a relation of Junoba Agasee; he is with Bajee Row Sahib at Brumhawurt, and Agasee will therefore know something about it.

Besides these, some other persons used to come and go, whose names I do not know.

14. The persons employed in the Sattara business:—

- 1st. Nagoo Deo Rao Vaidge Waeekur; he was the principal agent, who constantly went to the Raja.
- 2d. Hummunt Row, in the service of the Swamee.
- 3d. Auree Punt Phatuk, in the service of the Raja of Sattara.
- 4th. Narayen Bhut Chitulee, in the service of the Raja of Sattara.
- 5th. Narayan Bhut Sidhe, who went on the part of the Swamee to Madhoo Row Sirkee.

15. The

Sic orig.

15. The principal persons in the service of the Swamee, employed in all these matters :—

- 1st. Hummunt Row, inhabitant of Sunkeshwur.
- 2d. Babajee, inhabitant of Sunkeshwur.
- 3d. Ramappa, inhabitant of Sunkeshwur.
- 4th. Bapoo Sonar, inhabitant of Sunkeshwur.
- 5th. Atmaram Bhut Noolkur, inhabitant of Sawuntwaree. (Dead.)
- 6th. Bapoo Tarleekur Chitnees.
- 7th. Balkrishna Punt Chitnees.

Besides these seven persons, Sweain Bhut Ladkur, Bhow Koolkurmee, and Ragoba Hoojura are acquainted with all these matters.

16. With a view to seizing the fort of Rutnagiree in the Concan by treachery, and raising an insurrection, Babjee Punt Jogleekur, in the service of Shriveam, Bhut Ladkur, a dependant of the Swamee, sent for some of the sepoys of the Peishwa's time, who live in the villages about Miria Dougeer, near Rutnagiree, and brought them to Shunkeshwur. The said Babjee Punt took from the Swamee an account of their expenses, 500 rupees, through Ramappa; besides Shivram Bhut caused cloth of the value of 500 rupees to be given to them. I can prove this transaction thus: I am acquainted with the people who were brought on this business from the Rutnagiree Collectorate. The said people remained about a month at Sunkeshwur. I will show what persons went from Sunkeshwur to fetch them. This happened last year.

17. I was in the service of the Swamee for the last six years; I was present at the time of his death. I am therefore acquainted with all the particulars.

18. A plot was laid to attack and plunder some treasure sent from Dharwar at Vingorla, the principal persons engaged in which, on the part of the Swamee, was Balojee Punt Jogleekur; besides him Bapoo, Hutgee, Bhow Sing, Ram Rhow Vaidya, Moro Punt Putwurdhur, and the brother of Atmaram Bhut Hulbee and others went. Balojee Punt Jogleekur had gone previously on this business to Kareewarre in the Sawuntwarre territory, where he told Bahem Bhut Moomgeekur, and he also spoke to Bapoo Ghatgae, a principal inhabitant of Paree, a Dooterfa village of Sattara and Chichnee, the inhabitants of which are in the habit of committing gang robberies. In this manner arrangements were made, but the people who took the treasure to Vingorla were on their guard, and the plan did not succeed. It is, however, true that what is above stated took place. After laying this plot, the Swamee died; afterwards Balojee Punt Jogleekur acted as above stated. His object was, after seizing the treasure, to raise an insurrection in the Rutnagiree Collectorate.

19. Babajee Humment, a dependant of the Swamee, brought a person called Govind Row Raja Ghorpury Moodholkur, and a Karkoon of Bapoo Gokla, and kept them in his house at Sunkeshwur for 15 days. They received money for their expenses, &c. from the Swamee. Afterwards the person called Govind Row and the Karkoon left Sunkeshwur, saying they would bring Bapoo Gokla. The Karkoon alone returned, but the above-mentioned two persons did not come with him. The Swamee and Babajee, therefore, sent me with the Karkoon to bring the aforesaid two persons. I and the Karkoon then went to Mahakacher Chinchnee, in the Kolapoor territory, and stayed one day at the Patel's house, where we met the person styled Govind Row. He was a Mahratta of low stature; a cloth was tied round his face from the nose. He said that Bapoo Gokla was 10 coss off, and that he would send for and bring him. I returned with the Karkoon, and stated as above to Babajee and the Swamee. When I was sent on this affair, Bhow Khoolkurnees' large mare and servant were sent with me; a mare out of the Paga was given to the person called Govind Row. The aforesaid Karkoon was afterwards sent again to fetch these two persons, but I do not know whether they came or not. Nago Deo Rao Waidya was engaged in this business at Sunkeshwur.

20. The Swamee sent me to fetch Soko Punt, inhabitant of Agera, belonging to the Eechulhuringsekur, which I did. He stayed one day at Sunkeshwur, and then went back. He said, "Soko Punt is a relation of Bajee Row Saheb Peshwa, and he was brought because it was necessary to speak to him on the subject of some intrigues." He spoke to the Swamee at night, and went away. I do not know what he said.

I have written the above 20 paragraphs in the full use of my understanding and senses.

Belgaum,
6th January 1838.

(signed) *Narayan Bhut Sidhey.*

Solemnly deposed to before me, 6th January 1838.

(signed) *John A. Dunlop,*
Magistrate and Political Agent.

(True translation.)

(signed) *J. S. Law,* Second Assistant Collector.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 1.)

To *Nursing Bharutee, Madhow Row Rajey Sirkey* writes from Sattara, 16 Rubbaool Auril

After compliments :

THE Soorapoor Raja wants two and a half lacs of rupees, on which subject, when I spoke before, you were pleased to say that if this business could be accomplished it would be very well, and that it would be for my advantage. I consequently came to Sattara, and having obtained credit with a Sawkar, have got ready as much as a lac and a half of rupees, and told Narayan Bhut Siclhey to speak to you (I Shree), regarding the remaining lac ; on which the said Siclhey, having represented the matter, sent a letter to the effect that you (Shree) would be able to make up a lac of rupees. Having therefore got a lac and a half of rupees in readiness with Vishnoodass and Tejeram, I wrote letters to you and the Soorapoorkur, the answers to which were brought by Sidhey and Lukshmun Sing Jemedar, who informed me of the affair of the Semsthan. Having considered the contents of these letters, I have prepared and sent a yad on the part of the Sawkars, and another regarding private arrangements, according to which an agreement being made, and matters being maturely arranged, on an answer to the yads and letter being received, the money from the Sawkars and my Mookhar will be forwarded. My confidence is on the part of Shree, who will do what is for my advantage. There is no use in writing much. You wrote that the Raja had sent Agasee ; the yads and letter should, therefore, be sent by Agasee to Soorapoor. When the arrangement there has been completed, the Sawkars will set out. The Swamee having given me orders according to my capacity, should contrive so that my honour should be preserved.

Narayan Bhut Sidhey will tell the news of this place, which having considered, and having furnished Agasee with instructions, he should be forwarded. May this be heard in your service. This is my representation (he vidnyapuna).

The
Swamee's
large seal.

(No. 2.)

From *Nursing Bharutee Swamee* to *Madhow Row Rajey Sirkey*.

After compliments :

FORMERLY the Soorapoorkur Puhiree Sunsthaink was in want of money, in consequence of which you had some conversation on the subject with Shastree Rutnageree on the part of the Shunsthaink, on which subject Narayan Bhut Sidhey also wrote you a letter, and he received a satisfactory reply from you. In consequence, Lukshmun Sing, on the part of the Buhiree, and Sidhey, were sent to you with a letter, who, having spoken to you, brought from you a memorandum of 14 articles, on the subject of accomplishing the affair with you, which I have read ; some of these articles are hard : nevertheless, it will be done, more or less. But a satisfactory answer to the letter has not been received from you, and I have therefore written to you, without informing the Buhiree on the subject. If you will send a letter, stating that you will certainly accomplish the money affair, I shall be able to write to the Buhiree : you should write constantly. Sheek 1758 (A. D. 1836-37.) Doormooke naux Sumvutoom Adhikmas (intercalary month). " Mahanooshasunum Vura-vurttee " (a form of salutation : these words are in the Balboob character, probably in the Swamee's writing).

Swamee's
small seal.

(No. 3.)

From *Nursing Bharutee* to *Narayan Bhut Sidhey* and *Ludshmun Sing Jemedar*, Soorsun Saba Suloseem Muyateen Wu^d Alef (A. D. 1836-37).

MY orders are as follows : I have received and read your representations. You have therein stated that you had an interview with Sirkey, who agreed to what he formerly stated on the subject of the Soorapoorkur in his letter, but that he had given a memorandum of 14 articles, now forwarded, which, on being agreed to by the Soorapoorkur, there would be no obstacle on the part of Sirkey in the money affair. I have read the memoranda which have come from that quarter once or twice, and you also have seen them. This being the case, there appears to be a difference in an increase of rupees 2,000 for the Nenmook : well, be it so. If I am to inform the Buhiree of this, the chief confidence must be placed in a letter from Sirkey ; but you have not obtained and sent an answer from him,

Sic orig.

him, so that if the substance of the memorandum were communicated to the Buhiree, and he should agree to it, rejecting some articles, there should be an answer from Sirkey to the effect that he would certainly manage the business. Afterwards, having written to the Buhiree, and got his answer, I shall be able to bring them together.

Dated Adhik Asharh Mas Shuk 1758 (A. D. 1836-37). "Roogoo" (in a different hand to the rest).

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Swamee's
small seal.

(No. 4.)

Nursing Bharutee orders *Atmaram Bhut Noolkur* as follows, Soorsum Araba Sulaseem Mayaleem Wo Alef (A. D. 1833-34).

I HAVE received your representations, which have been understood. You state that you intended to set out on your return, after having arranged about your travelling expenses, and that Shree Deo Witoba Arowleeken had sent for you on the day of the Dusseera, and said that he would cure Shree (the Swamee), and would accomplish the whole affair within the constellation Mrig, and that you would come and state all this at length personally.

I have therefore now sent 50 rupees by Sukho Shevrain Puroleekur, which having taken, and made your private arrangement, you should set out on receiving this letter. It is necessary to understand at length what Shree Deo (the God) said. On receipt of this order, therefore, you should set out.

Dated 21 Jumad-ool-Akhir Ashwin Mas. Signed "Roojoo" (in a different hand to the rest).

Swamee's
small seal.

(True translation.)

(signed) J. S. Law, Second Assistant Collector.

THE Deposition of *Shevram Bhut Ladkur*, *Babajee Hunamunt Row Karbharee* and *Ramappa Jandaus Nisbut Shree Swamee Smestham Sunkeshween*.

BEING required to state what we know concerning what occurred between the Raja of Sattara, the Governor of Goa, and others, through the agency of the late Swamee, and to deliver up any papers relating thereto which may be in our possession, we now declare what we have understood on the subject from others, and have delivered up the papers we have obtained, as follows:

1. The papers found in the Janderkhana of the Mut, at Sunkeshwur, which we gave upon the first occasion; viz. 1. A memorandum, purporting to be a copy, beginning with the words, "Articles of a treaty, dated 9 Ashar Wud Shuk 1750," in which an item of three crores of rupees appears; 2. A letter from Doctor Irculan; 3. A letter beginning, "The dust of your feet, Nayo Deu Wardya, at Sattara," with the word "Sidhraj" written after "Shree," at the top of the letter; 4. A letter beginning, "In the service of Shree, the dust of your feet, your obedient servant, Yeshwunt Ram Krishna, performs prostrations three times a day, salutation dated 5th Phalagoon Sood." According to the foregoing list, we have delivered up four papers. We do not know in whose handwriting the treaty and letters are written; but, from the context, they appear to relate to Sattara and Goa.

2. A sikka (large seal) and mortub (small seal) in a small box, enclosed in a sealed bag, were kept in the Jamdarkhana, at Sunkeshwur, which the Swamee formerly told Ramappa Jamdar contained medicines; these we have now delivered up. On the sikka is engraved in Babbud letters, "Raja Shahoo Nuraputi Hursh Nidhan Sudashiv Bajee Rono Mookhya Purdhan;" and on the mortub, "Lekkim Suva." The said seals appear to be gilt, but we do not know whether they are made of gold or silver.

3. The papers found in the Jamdarkhana Sunkeshwur, which we delivered up on the second occasion; viz. 1st. A memorandum of five paragraphs, beginning, "Memorandum on the subject of a wuttun of a conversation between Hurjeewan Shet and Tirtum Shet, and Atmaram Krishen, at an interview procured by Wittul Dewajee through Madhow Row Bundhoojee Samout 1889." After the word "Shree," at the top of the paper, are written the words, "Teerlajee prusuum" (may the God Teerlajee be propitious). We do not know the handwriting; but, from the names and context, it appears to be from Baroda. 2d. Another memorandum, purporting to be a copy on the same subject as the preceding; the handwriting is not known. 3d. Memorandum of two paragraphs, beginning, "Details of a conversation held by Atmaram Krishen with Wittul Row Devajee, Hurjeevan Shet,

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Documents, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Terkumjee Shet and Madhow Row Bunchoojee." After the word "Shree," at the top of the paper, the word "Shunkur" occurs. The handwriting is not known; but, from the names and context, it appears to be from Baroda, because this Atmaram Krishna is the person called Atmaram Bhut Noolkur; he used formerly to go to Baroda, &c. on the part of the Swamee. It therefore appears to us that this memorandum is from thence.

4th. Six letters from Junardhun Mahadeo Agasee, written with feigned allusions to a marriage, and the subject cannot therefore be exactly understood, but they are in the handwriting of Junardhun Mahadeo Agasee; he was in the constant habit of visiting the Swamee, and we therefore know his writing. These letters begin, "In (your) service, the dust of your feet, Junardhun Mahadeo Agasee," and it therefore appears that they must be addressed to the Swamee.

5th. Two letters from Raghoo Devajee; viz. one beginning, "In your service, the dust of your feet, the slave of your slaves, Raghoo Devajee Deshpandey," which appears to be addressed to the Swamee; the other is a letter addressed to Chinte Punt Anna Joshee Waeekur. It would appear that this person is connected with Nago Deo Rao or Junardhun Mahadeo Agasee. These two letters are written in disguised terms. The abovementioned Raghoo Devajee Disbandhey is identical with Raghoo Punt Soopekur, who was in the constant habit of visiting the Swamee, and we therefore know his handwriting.

6th. A letter, beginning "Daudavut Vidneyapuna," couched in feigned terms, and stating that Wittul Row had arrived in that district, from which it appears to be from Baroda, but it is not known exactly by whom it is written.

We delivered 12 papers on the second occasion, according to the above list.

4. We have sent to different places to search for the treaty and other original papers, and if found, we will quickly produce them. Dated 11th January 1838, in the handwriting of Babajee Hummunt Row.

(signed) *Shevram Bhut Sadkur.*
Babajee Hummunt Row.
Ramappa Jamdar.

The truth of this statement was solemnly affirmed by all the three persons named, who also signed it in my presence, 11th January 1838.

(signed) *J. A. Dunlop*, Political Agent.

(True translation.)

(signed) *J. S. Law*, Second Assistant Collector.

(No. 20 of 1838.)

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To the Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 6 February 1838.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 15th ultimo, with its several enclosures, connected with the intrigues of the late Shunkeshwur Swamee with the Raja of Sattara, and to acquaint you that the Right honourable the Governor in Council entirely approves of your proceedings on the occasion.

The Governor in Council further instructs me to request that you will use every exertion to obtain possession of the other documents alluded to in your letter, but more especially the alleged treaty between Don Manoel and the Raja of Sattara.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

LIST of Documents accompanying Letter dated 6th February.

1. (1.)—From the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, dated 6th January 1838.
2. (2.)—From - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - - dated 15th ditto.

Original Enclosures to Letter 15th January :

- 3.—One Native Paper, marked (A.)
- 4.—Translation of the Deposition of Narrain Bhutt Sidhey, dated 6th January 1838.
- 5.—Four Native Papers, marked (B.)
- 6.—Translation of a Paper from Madhow Rao Rajay Sirkey to Nursing Bharwattee, dated 10th Rubber-ool-Amul.
- 7.—From Nursing Bharwattee Swamy to Madhow Row Rajay Sirkey.
- 8.—From Nursing Bharwattee to Narrain Bhutt Sirkey and Lukshmon Sing Jemadar, Lexemon-Saho-Sukasin-Myatur, A. D. 1836-37.
- 9.—Nursing Bhamittee orders Atmaram Bhutt Noolkur, &c. A. D. 1835-36.
- 10.—One Native Paper, marked (C.)
- 11.—The Depositions of Shevram Bhutt Ladkur, dated 11th January 1838.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of *Tejeeram Jowherdass*, of Sattara.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

1. Q. A LETTER written to the Sunkuracharia Swamee by Madhow Rao Sirkey is read to you, in which letter the Sirkey has alluded to your name; as to this, look at the letter, and state how those circumstances stand?—A. Madhow Rao Sirkey said to me, that by giving a loan to the Soorapoorkur, he would have the administration of affairs transferred to him by means of the Swamee, and we both, Vishnoodass Dwarkadass and myself, were to advance a loan of one and a half lac of rupees; we were to be allowed interest at one per cent. per mensem, and a premium of two per cent., and an Enam village hereditarily worth 4,000 rupees. To this effect a conversation passed between the Sirkey and ourselves; but afterwards this was not effected. Thus much of the circumstance I am aware of.

2. How many years have passed since the conversation took place between Madhow Rao Sirkey and yourself; state this?—About two years have passed.

3. In whose handwriting is this letter of the Sirkey now shown to you, and are you acquainted with the writing in which “वदमपणह Vidmyapunah,” appears at the end?—It not having been usual for a correspondence to pass between the Sirkey and myself, I am not acquainted with that handwriting.

4. “On the part of the Sowcar a yad is sent;” thus it is stated in the letter of the Sirkey; as to this, did you give any yad to the Sirkey? If so, state what were the contents of that yad?—I and Vishnoodass made out and gave a yad to the Sirkey; of which there may be a copy in the possession of Vishnoodass, but he is not now at Sattara; he has gone to Meeruj; I will see if any copy be in my house, and if there be any, I will bring and produce it. If the yad be not found, as much of its contents as I recollect I will state to-morrow in writing.

5. After obtaining this money from you, for what purpose was he about to have taken and given it to the Soorapoorkur?—The Sirkey said to me thus: “The Soorapoorkur is indebted to the British Government 75,000 rupees, to the Swamee 50,000, and 50,000 to the Gosavees, who have seized upon the Umuls of Soorapoorkur.” Therefore, in order to clear off the whole of the debt, Madhow Rao Sirkey was trying to advance two, or two lacs and 50,000 rupees, and, after discharging that debt, to conduct the management of affairs himself.

Dated 10th February 1838.

Signed in my own handwriting.

*Tejeeram Jowherdass.*Further statement of *Tejeeram Sowkar*.

Tejeeram Jowherdass writes: I have stated above, “that if a copy of the yad be found, I will bring and produce it to-morrow.” As to this, of a note passed by me to Madhow Rao Sirkey, a copy was forthcoming at my house, which I now produce before the Sirkar; besides this, no other yad was executed.

See Accompaniment, No. 2.

6. Q. In the letter written by the Sirkey to the Swamee (it is stated) “I wrote two letters, one to the Shree, and the other to the Soorapoorkur Raja; an answer to which was brought by Narrain Bhut Sidhey and Luxumun Sing Jumadar.” So it is written. As to this, did you or did you not see the Sidhey and the Jumadar who had come to Sattara; and are you or are you not acquainted with them? State this.—A. The Sidhey and the Jumadar came to the Sirkey; so I heard, but I did not see them, nor am I acquainted with them.

Dated 11th February 1838.

Signed in my own handwriting.

Tejkurn Jowherdass.

7. Q. Looking at the copy produced by you of a note passed by you to Madhow Rao Sirkey, two dates appear on it, the 3d of Vyshak vud (4 May 1836) on the first part, and the 15th of Adhik Ashad Sood (28 June 1836) on the latter part. As to this, state how this stands?—A. I first passed the note on the 3d Vyshak vud (4th May), in which “I will advance 25,000 rupees, and Enam villages worth 2,000 rupees should be given to me;” so it was written. Subsequently the Sirkey said, that on account of an advance of 25,000 rupees, villages to the value of 2,000 rupees could not be had. Upon this I wrote upon the same note on the 15th Adhik Ashad sood (28th June) that a village worth 1,000 rupees should be given. Accordingly this appears on the copy.

Dated 12th February 1838.

Signed in my own handwriting.

Tejkurn Jowherdass.

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter addressed by *Tejkurn Jowherdass* to *Shreenunt Rajushri Baba Sahib Rajay Sirkey*.

After compliments:

FURTHER regarding the Soorapoorkur, a conversation took place between you and myself; send for a vakeel from him. I will advance positively 25,000 rupees. From the Surkar Soorapoorkur, Enam villages worth 2,000 rupees should be caused to be given to me. Dated Sukey 1758, Doormookhuam Suvut Surey Vyshak vud 3d (4th May 1836).

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

What more should be written? This is an humble petition in my own handwriting. It is written above that I will advance positively 25,000 rupees, and that villages to the value of 2,000 rupees should be caused to be given from the Surkar. But you require 50,000 rupees, which I will advance; in case it cannot be done, I will certainly advance 25,000, and receive a village in Enam worth 1,000 rupees on the above amount, which will be advanced by me; I will take interest and premium according to custom. Dated Adhik Ashad sood 15th, Sukey 1758 (28th June 1836), in my own handwriting. This is an humble petition.

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of *Moro Bulal Josee*, on the 11th February 1838.

1. Q. WERE you ever, or were you not, in the habit of resorting to and remaining in the mutt of the Swamee of Sunkeshwur; if so, do you know the sikka and mortub of the Swamee, and the signature which the Swamee used to put with his own hand?—A. I used sometimes to resort to the mutt of Shree Sunkeracharia Swamee Sunkeshwerkur, and know the Swamee sikka and mortub, and his signature.

2. In what character was the Swamee in the habit of signing?—He used to do it in the

म य अ सा सन ण री णी

Balbode character; the letters were ma, ha, noo, sha, sun, vu, ree, vurttee.

3. Now three papers are shown to you, whose sikka and mortub are those appearing on them, and whose is the signature?—I have examined three papers; viz. 1. The letter No. 2 is written to Madhow Rao Sirkey, by the Swamee; the sikka and mortub on it are

म य अ सा सन ण री णी

those of the Swamee; and the Balbode characters, ma, ha, noo, sha, sun, vu, ree, vurttee, are in the handwriting of Shree Swamee. 2. The second letter, No. 3, is written to Narain Bhut Sidhey, and Luxumon Sing Jumadar, by Shree Swamee. There is no sikka on

रज

it, but the mortub appearing on it is that of Shree Swamee, and the word “Rojoo” is in Balbode; in whose writing it is I do not know. 3. This third letter, No. 4, is written to Atmaram Bhut Noolkur, by Shree Swamee. The mortub on it is that of Shree Swamee.

रज

The word “Roogo” is in Balbode; in whose handwriting it is I cannot make out.

4. Who is Atmaram Noolkur; were you acquainted with him, or how?—Atmaram Bhut Noolkur, an inhabitant of Sawunt Warree, was always about the Swamee. I saw him there.

5. The letter written to Narain Bhut Sidhey, by the Swamee, is above adverted to; as to this, who is Narain Bhut? Where does he live? Do you know him, or how? If so, where did you become acquainted with him; state this?—Narain Bhut Sidhey was an inhabitant of Arosee, a village in the vicinity of Sawunt Warree. I saw him with Shree Swamee at Sunkeshwur. He was with the Swamee in the mutt.

Dated 11th February 1828.

In my own handwriting.

(signed) *Moro Bulal Josee.*

(No. 4.)

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of *Narrain Bhut Chitley*, on the 11th February 1838.

1. Q. WHOSE letters are these four, from No. 1 to No. 4, which are now shown to you; and whose sikka and mortub are those? State this as you may know it.—A. I have examined the four papers: 1. the letter No. 1 is addressed to Madhow Rao Sirkey, but I am not acquainted with its handwriting. Out of these three letters one has the sikka and mortub on it, and the other two only the mortub, which are those of Shri Swamee Sunkeracharia. The signature appearing is that of the Swamee; so I think, but I am not perfectly acquainted with it.

2. The letter No. 3 is addressed to Narrain Bhut Sidhey, and Luxumon Sing Jumadar, by the Swamee; as to this, are you acquainted with these people, and did they ever come to Sattara? State this as you may know it.—I am not acquainted with the Sidhey and the Jumadar; but these two persons came on the part of the Swamee to Madhowrao Sirkey at Sattara, and lived in my house for a month; I then was absent from home. On my return home my father told me this, and from that I knew of it. This was about a year and a half ago.

Dated 11th February 1838.

Signed in my own handwriting.

Narain Bhut Chitley.

(True translations.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Acting Resident.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Sir,

Belgaon, 29 January 1838.

1. IN obedience to the orders communicated in the fifth paragraph of your letter of 12th December 1837, I have the honour to acquaint you that I called on Chintamun Row to produce copies of his letters to the Swamee, mentioned in my former letter; and a few days ago copies were sent, which turn out to be of letters from the Swamee instead of to him, acknowledging verbal communications from Chintamun Row, and promising to follow his advice; which, however, he did not do.

2. I enclose copies and translations for the information of Government, and have only to add, that Anya Shahpoorkur assures me he communicated information of the deceased Swamee's being concerned in intrigues to the late Mr. Nisbet, who treated it as an affair of no consequence.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. A. Dunlop*, Political Agent.LETTER from *Hurree Bulal* to *Appa Sahib*, dated 27 Jumadoolakhur.

After compliments:

I HAVE received your order, and understand the purport. You state, that "low people, to get a livelihood, talk to the Swamee about state affairs. The Swamee shows me favour, and I therefore fear lest I be blamed on account of the connexion; I have written to you because you are near [him]; low people should not be listened to in future, but the times and country being considered they should be forbidden [to speak]."

I have therefore represented the matter to the Swamee; why should I write more? May this be heard in your service. This is my representation.

(True translation.)

(signed) *J. S. Law*, Second Assistant Collector.Swamee's
Seal.LETTER from *Krisnih Bhaltee Swamee* to *Chintamun Row Vendoorung*.

After compliments:

A CERTAIN person was speaking about secret plans connected with Shreemunt, when he mentioned the names of some great people, saying that they should be gained over. I kept up a connexion with him, and informed you of the circumstance; when you replied, "This is of no use, and the Swamee should not think about it; and if the Swamee shows me favour, people would suspect me, and I should be ruined without cause."

I thereupon clearly informed the person who spoke to me, that I would have nothing to do with this business. I have written to you for your information.

Dated 2d Shrawemsood Mahonoo Shasumun Veeravurttee (a form of salutation in Balbodh letters).

(True translation.)

(signed) *J. S. Law*, Second Assistant Collector.Small
Seal.

TRANSLATION of a Yad.

AMRAJEE NURSINH having received a letter from Mr. Le Geyt, dated the 11th September 1837, containing two paragraphs, he forwarded a copy of the same, in which it was stated, "In accordance to a letter received from the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, I write to you that—

"1. It is stated, that Hindoo widows should be re-married. Is there any objection to this in your opinion? If so let it be communicated.

"1. As regards their (the Hindoos) decorating their children with costly jewels, and also regarding the children going abroad after being so adorned, (should any arrangement) be made by Government, what will be the feeling of the people, and what will be their impression?" Let replies in detail be returned to these two points.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

It is so written as above quoted; and in a regulation formerly received, it was provided that any person assisting in the rites of self-immolation, or using violence or force in the commission of the act, shall, as heretofore, be considered to have committed or aided in the commission of murder, and shall be liable to punishment accordingly. To the above I reply, that it is a thing which has never hitherto taken place, that widows should be re-married, as is to be done; and that it is disgraceful, and calculated to make a confusion of castes. To become suttee, is an immemorial religious practice obtaining from the creation of the world. Renooka, the mother of Shri Purushram, one of the ten incarnations of the deity, immolated herself as suttee with her husband, Jumudagnee, and there are also numerous other instances in the Poorans of suttees having taken place. To perform the suttee rite is fraught with religious merit. Though the husband of a woman becoming suttee be a sinful person, yet she together with him enjoys paradise until 14 successive indras. In consequence of this, regardless of life, women resolve upon becoming suttees. To assist them in doing a virtuous action, knowing that to assist them carried with it moral merit to the assistant, the great Rooshees and others, whose curse was effectual, have from the creation of the world rendered their assistance. That to aid one doing a virtuous action, entitles the assistant to a share of the moral merit, there is a passage as authority in the Vurha Pooran, stating that, "A quail having rolled over and over upon the ground, a small pit was formed, and water was collected in it, in which a hog came and wallowed, by which the pit was widened, and then water was collected in it; then a buffalo rolled in that pit, by which it was rendered still more expansive, and water rested in it; in the same pit an elephant came and turned up and down, and thus it was made still more and more capacious. The prince saw this. Then the minister begged him to construct a tank there, upon which the prince constructed a tank, by means of which the creatures had water provided for them. The share of the religious merit arising from the construction of the tank fell equally on the six." If to become suttee was a criminal act, suttees would not take place, and no one would assist them. The prohibition of suttees, an immemorial religious practice, is an act injurious to religion, and is one which has never hitherto been done to the injury of the religion of the Brahmins; and in consequence of the intention of Government forcibly to remarry widows, the Hindoos will become regardless of life, and the Mussulmans and the people of all the other castes will think that the Government has the intention of destroying their religion, and with this conviction lose all fear for life. Though it is enjoined amongst the Mussulman tribe to wear a beard, a certain European gentleman ordered it not to be kept. Seeing his intention to be to take off the beard, without regard for life he (the Mussulman) killed that European gentleman; in consequence of this he (the Mussulman) was killed, but he would not take off the beard. This is already known to the English Government, whatsoever are the religious observances of any one, and whatsoever are the ancient customs prevailing in any caste, will never be forsaken, even at the hazard of life. God in his creation has made men and women, &c. Those who have husbands may be called

सर्वश्री

married women (survashnee), and those whose husbands are dead may be said to be widows

वधवा

(vidhwa). The remarrying of widows (vidhwa), or the prohibiting of suttees, has never been heretofore thought of by any ruler, for in conformity to whatsoever religious practices are ordained to any caste they observe them, and do not follow any religious usages repugnant to the popular feeling for which there is an authority. "Though anything be right, it should not be done or followed if noxious to the opinion of the world." Some authors have prescribed certain religious observances to meet emergencies, but being opposed to the feeling of the world, they are not followed, and some of the religious practices are also rejected in the Kulee Yog. If there is any dispute between the Wuttundars and the Ryuts and others, the judges inquire into the possession and testimony so far back as a century, and the possession of whomsoever is proved they confirm it. Such is the custom of the world. The remarrying of widows is a thing which has never hitherto been done, and one in itself disgraceful, and having a tendency to make a confusion of castes, and the performing of suttee is an immemorial religious practice prevailing from the creation of the world, which if the Government intend to prohibit by forcible means, no one will submit to this. Many persons, for the sake of characters, lose their lives and destroy themselves, seeing that the ruling authority is favourable to performing a remarriage; those women whose husbands may be unworthy and needy, and who may not love them, will poison or destroy them in some way or other with a view of having other husbands; and fearing that the father-in-law, brothers-in-law and others, as there may be, will not allow them to perform a second marriage, they will adopt every possible means to destroy them also. If the wife of any one is guilty of an unlawful act, he, if a reputable person, kills her, together with the man, the cause of the unlawful act. There is nothing preferable to character, and for the sake of that character they forfeit their lives. To remarry widows is a disreputable thing, and one bordering on the confusion of castes. If the Government intend to effect this by forcible means, they (the Hindoos) will lose all regard for life. There is a story bearing on this subject. Formerly, under the rule of the Padsha Aurungzah, with the wish of defiling the Hindoo tribe, he ordered dressed food to be sold. On that occasion, all the Hindoos for the sake of their religion, without regard for life, joined in a body, and the number of Hindoos exceeded that of the Mussulmans. Then the Wazeer of the Padsha represented that to sell dressed food was not a fortunate thing. Upon this, the Padsha, having taken the future consequences into consideration, suspended the order. Hitherto many Hindoo rulers,

rulers, such as founders of eras and others, who have distinguished themselves in the world, and many others of different tribes from the above, who have also lived, have never thought of the religion of the other castes, nor have they entertained any intention of destroying the religion or laws of any one, or of defiling the caste by using force upon any one. According to the rules of equity, they cherished their subjects and punished the wicked. They did not hurt the feelings of their subjects. Those subjects wished those rulers well. The fame of such rulers extended throughout the whole region. Those rulers who conducted themselves in defiance of the course dictated by justice, and tyrannized over their subjects, and gave themselves up to rooting out the religious usages of castes, acquired ill fame, and their subjects did not those rulers prosperity. When the time of the dissolution approaches, the advice of slanderous and other unworthy men becomes acceptable, and evil propensities take their rise. There is a maxim to this effect, "Unless the end of prosperity approaches, evil propensities never arise." Accordingly, when the end of the prosperity of wicked rulers and demons and others was at hand, they became arrogant, and having been overcome by evil propensities, they began to oppress mankind and to destroy religious usages, and in order to punish them God assumed various forms, and punished them. These instances occur in the Poorans: a couplet bearing on this point occurs in a certain work of the Mussulmans, viz. "Arrogance was the cause of the ruin of Azazil, and he was contemptuously put into prison." To be puffed up with arrogance is the sign of a dunce, on which subject there is a couplet in a book, viz. "Arrogance forms the habit of the ignorant. Arrogance never enters the heart of the wise. By reason of this, the wise and considerate are not influenced by arrogance." Whatsoever religious observances have been appointed by God to the several species of mankind, are not overstepped by them in defiance of the injunctions of the Supreme Being. They follow such of the courses as are pointed out to them by God. Whoever breaks the commands of God is not acceptable to him. Being sensible of this, the ruling powers and other wise men did not think of the religious rites of the people, nor did they contemplate the destroying of the religious observances. When the British Government has entertained a thought of doing what is above alluded to, whether it is a fortunate thing or otherwise, the hearts of the European and other officers of that Government will bear testimony to themselves, and it is not necessary to expatiate on this. If any one belonging to the Hindoo tribe or to any other tribe conduct himself contrary to the rules of his own religion, there are persons vested with the right of punishing him, and of restoring him to the proper course. If any one of the Hindoo tribe conduct himself contrary to the ordinances of his own religion, the right of rejecting him from caste or of rendering him fit to be associated with by administering penance rests with Shree Swamee Gugud Gooroo Sunkeracharia, who commands a knowledge of the Dhurm Shastree, and who, after summoning Shastrees and other learned Brahmins, and in concert with them, considering the custom of the country, and also that of the caste, excommunicates any one, or restores him to the privileges of the caste by making him undergo penance. There are similar ecclesiastical authorities for the other tribes also as well as the Hindoos. Every one observes the established rules of his respective religion. No one must think of the religious practices of others, nor should he find fault with them. The guilt of overturning the religious observances of others, and of tyrannizing over the people, is not pardonable before the Supreme Being. There is also a couplet relating to this point in a work of the Mussulmans, generally known, viz. "Better drink spirituous liquors and consign the scriptures and the place of worship to flames, and become a settler in an idolatrous temple, than plague mankind." Whoever afflicts the people is not a friend to them, and the imprecations of those people destroy him. For example, the throat of the harmless and innocent goat is cut with iron, and in retaliation the goat burns the iron by bellows made of its leather. There is a distich in Hindoostanee on this subject, viz. "My Lord, do not torment the poor wretches as being the origin of our ill-fame and distress. The iron is reduced to ashes by the puff of the lifeless leather." The ruling authorities should conduct themselves in the fear of God, and be not actuated with arrogance, and should not think of the religion of others. Whatever are the religious rites and observances of a caste are observed by it. To punish those who renounce their own religious persuasions and go astray, as well as those who harass the Shri Deo, the Brahmins, cows, and other poor people, is the duty of the ruling power, and it has accordingly been observed by the rulers who have passed by. The Purbhoos, who are inferior to Soodras, have no title to perform the religious rites relating to the Vedas; notwithstanding this, after the establishment of the Company's authority over the dominions of the Shreemunt (the Peishwa), they began to observe such rites dictated by the Vedas, and taking strings of beads made of bones, they began to go from house to house, with the view of defiling the Brahmins. A letter was addressed on this subject to the Governor, the late Sir John Malcolm, to which an answer was received, stating that he had already often begged of me that I should not interfere in this. The Ruthkar caste is extinct; the Soonars are not Ruthkars, and are not entitled to perform the religious rites belonging to the Vedas. They, however, took upon themselves to observe the rites and ceremonies relating to the Vedas. To consider this, a meeting was held at Poonah, and a decision was passed not acknowledging the Soonars as Ruthkars, and denying their pretensions to perform the religious rites belonging to the Vedas. The Soonars were not, however, subjected to any punishment, and they secretly observing the rites prescribed by the Vedas. The Jingurs are in fact like the curriers, and are not entitled to wear the janwa (sacred thread) on the neck. Nevertheless, they wear the janwas, and take water in Poonah at reservoirs assigned to the Brahmins. Decent and reputable married women have given themselves up to adultery; and other people also have been doing numerous unlawful acts, and following their religious practices just as is suitable to their own fancies.

Sic orig.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

* पण्ट Pant.

They are not brought to punishment. By reason of this, inconceivable acts are being performed day after day, and they are the causes of the failure of rains and breaking out of the cholera; so the world says. By reason of the above causes there is no happiness and prosperity, of which the British Government is already sensible. Although the custom of marrying widows* exists amongst several of the castes of the Hindoos, yet those who are respectable do not perform such a second marriage, viewing it in the light of a shameful thing. In order that it may be ascertained that the custom or religious practice of performing suttee is immemorial, that it has been misrepresented, and that no one has hitherto ever entertained the intention of remarrying widows, let kindness be had, and a protecting eye extend to summon together those who have made these misrepresentations, as well as eminent Shastrees who are conversant with the Dhurm Shastree, as also the Hindoo Sonusthanees, the Jagheerdars and others, and let a meeting be convened. Then the British Government will be fully satisfied. Let the abovementioned proceeding be adopted in the course of two or three months, for it is incumbent upon the various castes to observe the different religious practices prescribed to them by the Supreme Being. In short, those who may give their concurrence in remarrying widows, or may endeavour to effect it, will be expelled from caste by Brahmins. There is a prohibition against the performing of the suttee, and if any one is to make the preparations for her, he is to lose his life; under this fear, on her sons and other relations making entreaties to her to dissuade her from her intention, if she should be overcome by fascination, and fearing that for her sake her sons and other relations, and others, would forfeit their lives, she should desist, it will be well. But if she should be obstinately resolute, and commit suicide, the guilt of it would fall on those who might have stood in her way. People of all castes will hereafter make all possible entreaties to the utmost extreme, but if her intention appear to be firm to destroy her life, it will be necessary to make preparations for her. This is a caste matter relating to its religious rites, and is not one regarding which any coercive means should be exercised over the caste, and to do so will be the cause of some serious mischief. To remarry widows is a disreputable thing, and if this be intended to be effected, all persons of reputation will join together. By forcibly prohibiting the religious practice of becoming suttee, existing from time immemorial, from the creation of the world, several women have already committed suicide, and will do so. On the establishment of the Company's authority over the dominions of the Shreemunt (the Peishwa) the British Government, which duly appreciates the merits of others, with a view to restore the confidence of the community at large, issued a proclamation, stating that without any molestation to the religious usages of any one they would be allowed to be observed in a straightforward manner. In the Regulation XIV. chap. 1, sec. 1, and par. 7, of 1827, it is provided that every one shall conduct himself agreeably to his respective religious law, and if not he shall be liable to punishment. In conducting its affairs, the Company's government is celebrated in the world for adhering to its faith once given. If the notification and regulation above alluded to, passed by the British Government, be departed from, no one will rely on the validity of its faith. The whole of the people will be disaffected, and that this event cannot be fortunate, will appear from the foregoing story. Such people will not be befriended by God. There is a couplet in a work of the Mussulmans, generally known, having reference to this subject, viz. "The man who does not speak the truth, undoubtedly incurs imprisonment, and is dragged into hell after death, through the displeasure of God." But let this be kindly taken into consideration with a due regard to the future consequences, and in order that the world may be convinced of the confirmation of the faith of the British Government, let a proclamation be issued that all should observe such of the religious laws as have been prescribed to them respectively by God. The British Government must at all events confer this favour on the Hindoo and other people. From the intention being to do a thing which has never hitherto taken place, the object appears to be, that by finding some fault or other, the possessions of the Dolutdars should be taken from them. As to this, the possessions and life are not dearer to one than his own religion. In reply to the second question, through the grace of God, one is blessed with wealth and children. To put jewels on the persons of those children, and on the wives and other household persons, and to perform charitable acts, is applying wealth to its proper purposes; knowing this, those who are blessed with riches do as above described. The best use that can be made of wealth is to adorn one's own children with jewels. Because, by reason of those ornaments, some one may do harm to the children, as regards their lives, parents are always taking the greatest care of them. There appears to be no reason why the Government should prohibit this. If it has occurred to its thought, that by reason of children being adorned with jewels their lives are at stake, let a proclamation be issued, directing that whosoever puts jewels on the persons of his children should be very watchful of them. Dated 16th Rujul Soor Sun Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (17th October 1837).

(True translation.)

(signed)

C. Ovals, Acting Resident.

SECRET POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Bombay.

Sir,

Circuit Kucheree, Mumdapoor, 16 February 1838.

IN reference to the letter from the Acting Resident at Sattara, which accompanied your letter of 16th August last, respecting the intrigues between the Sattara Raja and Soorpoor chief,

chief, I now do myself the honour to forward a variety of papers, principally brought to me by Junardhun Mahadew Agasee, mostly written for the purpose of being delivered by him to the Soorpoor chief.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

2. (1.) One is an original letter to the late Swamee from the Soorpoor chief.
3. (2.) Second a letter from Mahadew Row Raje Sirke to Tuminapa Shastree Bawa Rutnagereeker, authenticated by Sirke himself.
4. (3.) Letter from Hummunt Govind, principal Karbaree of the late Swamee, to Ramaju Punt, a Karcoon of Mansing Row Patunkurs.
5. (4.) Directions to find the above.
6. (5.) Memorandum of a private agreement proposed by Mahdoo Row Sirke with the Soorpoor chief, in which the Bandree of the English Government is required.
7. (6.) Letter from Mahdoo Raje Sirke to Pid Naik Bulwunt, a relation of the Soorpoor chief.
8. (7.) Letter from Mahdoo Row Raja Sirke to Junardhun Punt Bhow Agasee.
9. (8.) Another from Mahdoo Row Raje Sirke to Junardhun Punt Bhow Agasee.
10. (9.) An original letter from the late Swamee of Sunkeshwur, to Raja Pind Naik, brother of the Soorpoor chief.
11. (10.) Letter from the late Swamee of Sunkeshwur to Vinkut Row Trunul, the treasurer at Soorpoor.
12. (11.) Letter from the late Swamee to Bupapa Dessae, a Karbaree of the Soorpoorkur.
13. (12.) A letter from the wife of the Soorpoorkur to the late Swamee.
14. The whole of the above twelve papers (except No. 3 and 4) relate to the intrigue between Sattara, the Swamee, and Soorpoor, but contain no proof that anything more was contemplated than an advance of money, except the strong presumption that the advance must have come from the Sattara Raja, the negotiation having been conducted by his relation, the Sirke Raje, and the amount being too great for any other than himself to have supplied.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. A. Dunlop, Political Agent.

(No. 1.)

(Original.)

SREE.

LETTER to *Sreevidia Nursim Bhartee Swamee*, of Sunkeshwur, from *Raje Khrispata Naik Bulwunt Bhyree Ro Abajung Mootburhur Dhowlah Bahrool Moolkh Bhadoor*, dated Poushwudia Chitoor Dessee (14th).

After compliments.

THE whole of the news of this place I have communicated in detail, or word by word, to a Tuninapah Sastree Rutnagheree and Rajaseree Janobah Bhow, and sent them both to your feet. The particular points of difficulty which have befallen on the Sumusthan are from the Sirkar and Sebundeas, therefore leaving aside all other sources of trust, and confiding in your feet for the relief of the Sirkar and Sebundeas distress, and to continue for the future under your mandate (admia), and that the Sumusthan will become successful through you, I sent them both to your service; (you) after taking their representations into your consideration, and the letter of encouragement sent by Luxmun Sing, I put it upon my head, and became exceedingly happy; and by him I also learned some things orally. Now let the Swamee, with a view to protect the Sumusthan, perform what was written by the Shastree and Agasha, and after the removal of both points of oppression, my being supported will be to your credit. I am waiting with great anxiety day and night, rejecting other affairs, and placing my whole thoughts at your feet for the return of them both. Whatever orders there may be, let them be sent, and then both returned with success immediately, and according to your orders I shall abide. For future plans the message sent by Luxmen Sing is judicious, and for which a Bhow Agasha is expected here, and after his arrival it shall be done according to his counsel. He has left this fully acquainted there is no desire here but to act according to his wishes; my principal object is your orders. Mahomed Hubeeh Jemadar Arab and Bheem Row also are come from hence, their object Ved Moortee (Timmapa Shastree) and Agasha will represent. With these they also will return with your orders. If there be any delay for the return of the Shastree and Agasha it will become very difficult for me to maintain myself, the whole of which the said Sing will represent. What is there more to write to wisdom? The said Sing belongs to this Sirkar; after your orders concerning him, he is become the more estimable. I am unable to write more. This is my representation.

Large
Seal.

(True translation.)

(signed) J. A. Dunlop, Political Agent.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(Original.)

(No. 2.)

SREE SIRKAR PRESUN.

LETTER to *Vedsastree Sumprun Rajasree Junmapah Sastree Bowah Rutnaghereeker*, from *Mahoo Row Raje Sirke*, dated Bysakbud 4th, from Sattara.

After compliments :

YOUR letter of the Vysauk sood 7th I have received ; the whole of the subject therein written I have understood on the subject of the Soorapoor Sumusthan affair, according to the yad we conversed and agreed to at Kurveer. A yaud has been determined from Soorapoor, and your letter of the above date has now been received, and I have also received the letter from Rajasree Rajee Krismapa Naik Bulwunt Bhyee Ro Abajung Moothurhur Dhowlah Bahrool Moolk Bhadoor, in which it is written that a "yaud is now forwarded, according to which let the affair be concluded according to the advice of the Sastree Bavah and yourself; deliver it soon." Let yourself and Vedmont Raja Scree Narrain Bhutjee Sidah also come with the yad on the receipt of this letter; the business is kept ready prepared. If you come after our meeting we shall settle about the private affair, and the yaud, as well as the others I have to state, and the business will be done. There is no hindrance; the affair is ready; do you come soon. What is there further to write? This is my representation.

(True translation.)

(signed) *John Dunlop*, Political Agent.

(No. 3.)

(Original.)

SREE SHUNKUR.

LETTER to *Cherunjur Ramajee Punt* from *Hummunt Govind*, whose proper residence is at the Mutt at Sunkeswurr Kirtanek Aserload, dated 7th Jumadilaval Asween Shood Ashtmee. The news here is good.

FOR some time past I have not been favoured by any letters from you; do not do so; constantly send letters by those who are coming here, and make my heart happy. Rajasree Junardhun Punt Bhow Agashe Poonakur for the last five or seven months has been residing at the Mutt Sunkeshwer with the Sree; now, on account of some business, he comes to the force encamped at Gualiar. You will aid in the success of his affair as far as you may be able. Bhow is a respectable person, and is a friend of mine; consequently you will, at any rate, take up and befriend his case. It is not that I should write largely concerning this. Write always by persons coming, and communicate the whole. What is there further to write? Keep favour. This is my asurund (blessing).

(True translation.)

(signed) *John A. Dunlop*, Political Agent.

(No. 4.)

DIRECTIONS.

RAMAJEE Rhaganooth Bheeva Seekur nisbut Mansing Row Patunkur, at the encampment near Gualiar.

(True translation.)

(signed) *John A. Dunlop*, Political Agent.

(No. 5.)

(Original.)

SREE.

MEMORANDUM of the Private Agreement to be made for *Rajasree Mahdow Row Raje Sirkeh*, dated Soorsun Lubbah Sullasoon nyatine vaaluf.

AN Emum village yielding 5,000 rupees to be granted by Sunund, to be enjoyed in perpetuity uninterruptedly.

Maukarees to be entertained of my own family, and Nemnooks to be given for them;

3 persons in nephews,
1 ditto, brother-in-law,
3 ditto, relations.

Nemnooks to be made for 50 Sowars.

Nemnooks to be made for Sebundeas of Mahrattas and Gardees, in whole 200 persons.

For two Karcoons, annual Nemnooks to be made.

The Karbarees of that place, Mutsoode and Sirdars, are to abide by my orders, and they and I should conjointly conduct the Dowlut with sincerity, that the Raja may enjoy every comfort.

The Sowkars I may bring, upon my assurance and agreement, to be maintained in it accordingly, and let there be no interruption in the agreement, and it may not fall upon me.

For the amount to be got from the Sowkars, a guarantee from the British officer at Poonah to be obtained, for which a rough draft has been prepared; let it be obtained accordingly.

For my people, who are to reside at Sooropoor, a substantial house near water. Once a year I am to come, then I shall require it, therefore a good one is requisite. In whole nine paragraphs are written: according to this make arrangements for me.

(True translation.)

(signed) *John A. Dunlop*, Political Agent.

(No. 6.)

(Original.)

SREE SERKUR PRESUM.

LETTER to *Rajasree Raja Gunderaik Bulwunt Bhyree Bhadoor* from *Mahdoo Row Raje Sirkee*, dated 16 Rubelavil.

After compliments:

THE subject of the advance required for the Sumusthan by *Rajasree Bhyree Row Abajung Mootbutur Dhowlah Bolrool Moolker Bhadoor* was spoken of through the *Sree Swamee*, and on the part of the *Raja Ramajee Junardhun Punt Agasha* and *Lexmun Sing Jemadar* were sent, and have arrived with the Raja's letter, whereupon a yad on the part of the Sowkar, and one regarding private concerns, were made and forwarded by *Agasha*. Understand the whole, and make arrangements for the whole, and send an answer to this letter, whereupon the Sowkars with the amount, and an agent from me, will be despatched. I am desirous for a meeting, and that day on which it may take place, through the *Sree Swamee*, shall be blessed. The circumstance from hence you will understand from *Rajasree Luxmun Sing Jemadar*. What is there further to write? Keep favour; this is my prayer.

(A true translation.)

(signed) *John A. Dunlop*, Political Agent.

(No. 7.)

(Original.)

SREE SIRKAR PRESUM.

LETTER to *Rajasree Junardhun Punt Bhow Agasha Gasavee* from *Mahdoo Row Raja Sirke*, dated 17th Rubelaval. The news here is good.

After compliments.

To the Soorapoor Sirkar two and a half lacs and one rupee is to be repaid, regarding which a yaud has been written and sent separately; according to which bring it into agreement, and do the business. What is there further to write? Keep favour; this is my prayer.

(A true translation.)

(signed) *John A. Dunlop*, Political Agent.

(No. 8.)

(Original.)

SREE SIRKAR PRESUN.

LETTER to *Junardhun Punt Bhow Agasha Gosavee* from *Mahdoo Ro Rajee Sakee*, dated 16th Rubelaval.

After compliments:

THE letter you sent on the 27th Suffer, by *Vade Moortee Rajasree Narain Bhut Sidhe*, I have received, and have understood what you have written. You mention "that the subject of the Mootabla money for the *Bhyree Bahadoor Sumusthan Soorapoor* has been concluded; *Lexum Sing Jemadar* was furnished with the *Sree's Adniaputr*," and *Vedmoortee Raja Sree Narrain Bhut Sidhe* has brought it; let the former yaud be considered, and after completing the papers, &c. forward what is the Sowkar's, to which effect you have written, to which I have to say that the *Sidhe* and the *Jemadar* are come; they have explained the circumstances, and after considering the subject of the letter, I have forwarded

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

two yauds, one on the part of the Sowkar and the other in my own; make them known to the Sree Swamee and obtain the Sree's adnia (or order), and proceed to Soorapore and have the yaud finally concluded, and obtain the seal on it, and forward it, whereupon the Sowkar and my agent, with the money, will be despatched according to the yaud. The amount is ready. You will learn the circumstances here, from the statement of Vadee Moortee Rajasree Narrain Bhut Sidhe. My whole confidence is placed on you; I will do nothing without your advice. Whatever may appear clear in the conduct of the Sumusthan, in the same manner there will be no failure from hence, and I would not allow the Sumusthan to be in need of another Sowkar. What is there further to write? Keep favour; this is my prayer.

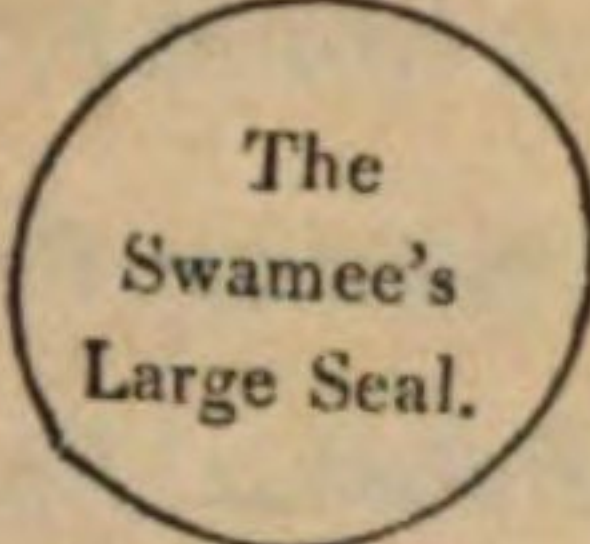
(A true translation.)

(signed) *John A. Dunlop*, Political Agent.

(No. 9.)

SREE SHUNKUR.

(Original.)

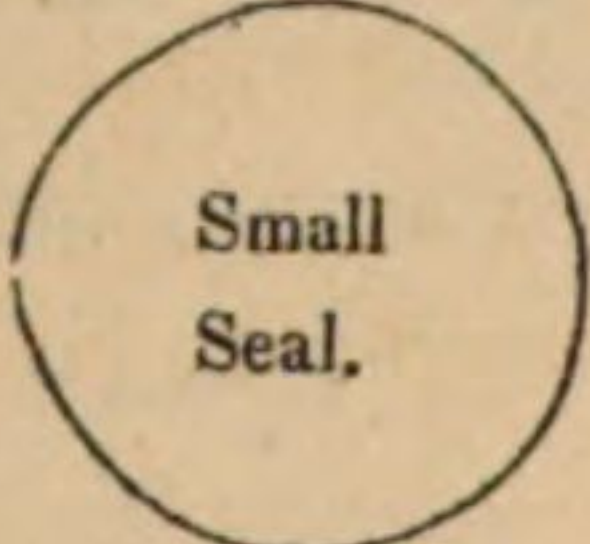


The
Swamee's
Large Seal.

LETTER from the Sree *Vidia Nursin Bhartee Swamee* (with several appellations) to
Raja Pind Naik Bulwunt Bhyree.

After compliments:

I HAVE at present sent the yardee, obtained through the Karkoon sent to the Sowkar at Sattara by Rajasree Junardhun Mahadow Agasee; do you become acquainted with the contents and communicate the same to Bulwunt Bhyree, and if you obtain the assent to the yadee received from thence, and send his assent with a letter, it will be forwarded to Sattara, and from thence the Karkoon, &c. will return with the money, &c.; therefore, as written above, do you quickly send your respectful letter. What is there further to write? Dated Ashad Mas Doormooknam Sumutcher Mahanoo Shasanum verreevurtee (a form of salutation in Balbad letters).



Small
Seal.

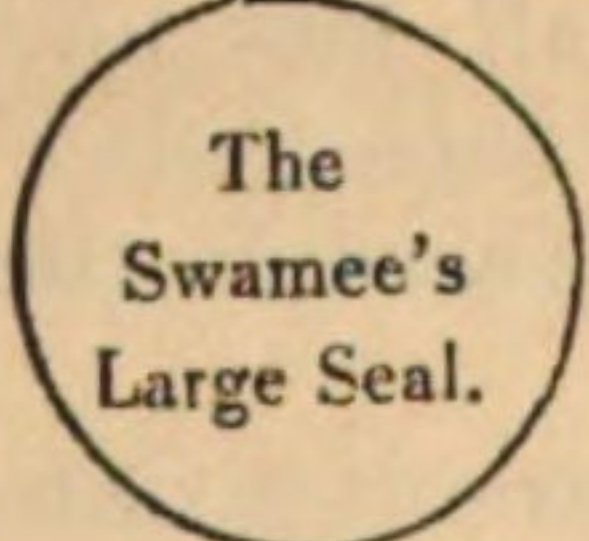
(A true translation.)

(signed) *John A. Dunlop*, Political Agent.

(No. 10.)

SREE SHUNKUR.

(Original.)

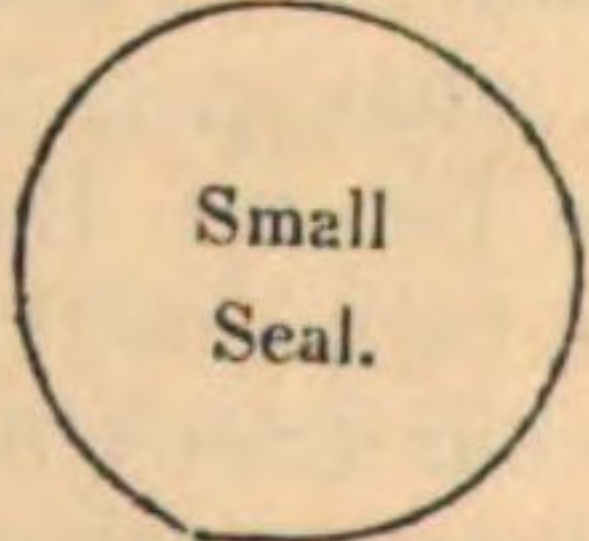


The
Swamee's
Large Seal.

LETTER from the Sree *Vidia Narsin Bhartee Swamee* (with the several appellations) to
Rajimama Rajasree Venkut Row, Timal Nesbut Treasury.

After compliments.

I HAVE now sent the yaud agreed upon, obtained through the Karkoon sent to the Sowkar at Sattara, by Junardhun Mahadeo Agasees and Luxmun Sing Jemadar; do you understand its contents and communicate the same to Bulwunt Bhyree, and if you obtain his assent to the yadee received from thence, and send your respectful letter quickly, it will be forwarded to Sattara, and from thence the Karkoon, &c. will return with the money. What is there further to write? Dated Ashad month Doormooknam vurverted (a form in Balbad letters).



Small
Seal.

(A true translation.)

(signed) *John A. Dunlop*.

(No. 11.)

SREE SHUNKUR.

(Original.)

The
Swamee's
Large Seal.

LETTER from the Sree *Vidia Narsin Bhartee Swamee* to *Bussapa Dessare*.

After compliments :

I HAVE at present sent the yadee agreed upon, and obtained through the Karkoon sent to the Sowkar at Sattara by Junardhun Mahadoo Agasee and Luxmun Sing Jemadar; do you understand its contents and communicate the same to Bulwunt Bhyree, and if you obtain the assent of the yadee received from thence and send your respectful letter, it will be forwarded to Sattara, and from thence the Karkoon, &c. will return with the money; therefore, as written above, do you quickly send your respectful letter. The remaining subjects Agasha and the Jemadar will represent, whereupon you will understand. What is there further to write? Dated Ashad month Doormook Namsummutcher, Mahanoo Shasamun vuneevurtee (a form of salutation in the Balbad letters).

Small
Seal.

(True translation.)

(signed) *John A. Dunlop*, Political Agent.

(No. 12.)

(Original.)

SREE.

LETTER from *Balkee Sowbageewutee Koonkoom Sobit* and *Sreemunt Eswar Mama Sahib Bhyree Bhadoor Sumusthan Soorpoor* to Sree *Vidia Nursin Bhartee Swamee*.

After compliments :

THE Swamee having had the condescension to send a letter of blessing, we have received and duly respected it, and have been made happy. We have sent Rajasree Bheem Rhow Karkoon to the Swamee on account of some business, to conclude which and return him back, thou, our senior, art great. Regarding various government affairs of importance at this place, the Sreemunt has written a representation; upon viewing it, it will be understood, and to obtain for him the Sirkar's business also, the Swamee is mighty. Further subjects to be communicated, we have sent Luxmun Sing, and have told him when he represents in person it will then become known to you. According as you, senior, have undertaken on account of the amount that is to be advanced, we have agreed to instalments with Vadee Moortee Sastree, which we have personally mentioned to him. Thou, superior, after taking it into your consideration, we request that you will favour us accordingly; we are not able to write anything particular.

Seal.

Dated Shek 1756 Jamain Sumucher Poushevudia.

(A true translation.)

(signed) *John A. Dunlop*, Political Agent.

(Secret.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Bombay.

Sir,

Political Agent's Camp, Konoor, 19 February 1838.

I LOSE no time in requesting you to lay before the Right honourable the Governor in Council the accompanying papers, which have been procured by Ram Row Ukbarnavees, through
569. 5 P 4

through the interest and influence of the present Swamee of Sunkeshwur, who has not spared trouble or expense in gaining possession of them.

1/.

2. Letter said to be an original from the Raja of Sattara, of which I forward a translation to Don Manoel de Portugal, and that referred to in my letter of 29th November last.

2/3/.

3. Two letters from Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro, one to the Raja of Sattara, and the other to the Sunkeshwur Swamee, which I shall not attempt to translate, as I do not understand Portuguese.

4. The procuring these documents has given some trouble, and exercised considerable ingenuity, besides expense, and after all I cannot feel satisfied of their being genuine; but this can of course soon be ascertained at Sattara. As regards the first and the second, at Bombay, various causes of suspicion might be pointed out, but they could be of little use when the truth can be ascertained.

5. The papers are said to have been procured from the house of Raojee Kotnees, mentioned in the extract which accompanied your letter of 16th September 1837, who is a native of Goa, and at whose house Nago Deo Rao Vye principally resided, and where the parties are stated to have supposed these papers would be most safe; but the emissary through whom they have been obtained is named Balajee Punt Jogleekur, and I will forward a copy and translation of his statement of his proceedings, taken on oath, as soon as it can be prepared.

6. The principal Karbarees of the present Sunkeshwur Swamee, Sewram Bhut Ladkur and Babajee Hummunt, both went to Goa as soon as the papers were discovered, and I have every reason to think (whatever weight they may be found to deserve) that the Swamee and his people have acted with good faith in the transaction.

7. Having now procured all the papers and information of which there is any hope, I have the honour to request that you will again bring to the notice of Government my application for leave of absence, made on the 20th November 1837, No. 229.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. A. Dunlop, Political Agent.

Seal.

Seal.

TRANSLATION of a Letter to *Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro*, Governor and Captain-general of the Government of Goa, from *Shahmut Uwuleepun Soojat Wamudlee Dusturgan*, (a blank is here left for the Raja's name, which is never written).

After compliments:

THE letter from you was received in a happy moment. I was made very happy. You have written that both governments are friends from former times, and you wrote that every kind of assistance will be rendered from thence in affairs (kain avershe). To this formerly much filth (myl) existed in the friendship of both governments, which has been now cleared by your means; and let us hope that this may increase in future the affairs from hence, because of the Sirkar's friendship will be obtained: of this there is full confidence, and assistance and means of all kinds will be (rendered) from hence. Of this Nago Deo Rao has given great assurance. It is our affair and will be confirmed (puka) by your hands, Sir; in this understanding everything rests, (or is delivered) and he will make a respectful representation accordingly. Dated 9th of the month Jumd dilakhir Ehide Sulaysyn (A. Y. 31).

Seal.

(True translation.)

(signed) J. A. Dunlop, Political Agent.

Seal.

AMAROT vo hayalot vo Mortobot Hanamot mogilot Molazo dosto Hodgomo Hocoroms Swagy Ragy Xotrapoty Sirg Sovostam Sattara damo doulots vo.

RAJAMBO D. Manoel de Portugal e Castro sery Mandba Raja dira dirajandro promum visvaco nedy maam gomogero marachu Portugal, Algarve Sasbo Heanchemontrim Sovostanoche vo comendador da ordem de Christo o Nosso senhorade Conceicao as vella Bicogo Vizerey Capitano o General somudro vo Bomy sovastand Indy. Sallambazot sallams homzito saibo. He aim botarico novam mudosto largui cho moombot namam maranyeache amenos hochomo maraz anondo huinto Naet' hem Subhortomons amaneo coluno maham allado zald marazena's mohod-hoxoud raptahonuco engyanram tretuty umum hordolo marazachiache batanto hahet todvinsimcha nonvoho salo amunche irlaitum sovostonantuno hitaneho lot colocohins marazo aaco vo apule sonovstananeo promern man'gobeo prapto umumba ho cortivat anundo hake soevartem Sirilagondo Pormecor Sirg monmoan raza dy Rajandro heas'co porexorum praxadato di vidao mono Corum Goa tarico teravam make agosto totrachim tetisso.

Do Manoul de Portugal.

Seal.

EXHIMO Senhor Sirimont Seniraxary noe Sougutatiy noe Sirwideavanear Barty Suamy Corconjudbon Seriveded norotim Barty Suamy.

CHORONA Swoca Bugunibo D'Manoel de Portugal o Catro Govarnador o Capitaó General Sovonstano Goa Solambazot Solham Batarico Vanchuvam Mayle mudosto tarchicho neactnaman hodyoum Nago Denran hoito eashoroboro vavana furlericho proursts zala vo munczobanem moxar mille heanem moscuero nivicdono quitucha delanto so moancho porla hij a purava comeco quimasso diesto naim getecanam bormo purahorta teachy teachy zalabo honono ravana Cormo duim Sery Suamy so bre hagurvanto nerantor rodsum jada baiba averm pear mouhobot honsum dich Goa tarico panchisvam faner hotrahim tricolisso.

Do Manaola de Portugal.

Seal.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To the Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 11 March 1838.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated the 19th ultimo, with its enclosures, relative to the Sattara intrigues, I am directed to acquaint you that, provided you are of opinion it is not likely by remaining you will be able to obtain further documentary evidence in elucidation of the subject of your communication, the Right honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the leave of absence solicited in your letter of the 20th November last.

2. I am further directed to remind you that the treaty alleged to have been entered into between the Raja of Sattara and the Viceroy of Goa has not yet been obtained.

I have, &c.

(signed)

J. P. Willoughby,

Secretary to Government.

(Secret.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay.

Sir,

Political Agent's Camp, Konor, 22 February 1838.

WITH reference to the concluding part of paragraph 5 of my letter of the 19th instant, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of Government, a copy and translation of a deposition made by Balajee Punt Joglerkur.

I have, &c.

(signed)

J. A. Dunlop,

Political Agent.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

TRANSLATION of Statement on Oath, made by *Ballajee Punt Joglerkur bin Bhaskur Punt Jagleekur*, aged 55 years, Caste Chitpawum (Brahmin), by profession a Carkoon, Resident and Wuttumee Mukedum of Mouja Hédénée, Turf Goahgur, Talooke Myimmoell, Zilla Rutnageerre, Prant Konkur.

Sic orig.

THAT between the Maharaj of Sattara and the Goa Government verbal communications and correspondence had taken place, through the Shree Swamee of Sunkeshwur, &c., therefore having learned that I was acquainted in some degree, I was ordered to inquire what correspondence had taken place between them, and to produce any original papers I might obtain: whereupon I beg to state, about two months ago I went into the Goa prant, to the villages of Pedney, Korgaon, and Mulpey, and other places, &c. and upon instituting inquiries, from my former knowledge, I acquired information, that in the possession of Raojee Kotnees, residing at Tannah Arbéh, near Goa, there were some papers, &c. concerning this affair, through Ballum Bhut Moonjeekur of Kargaon, and Sablee Purub Desae of Pednee, Ilaka Goa; but having understood that it was only by laying out money that those originals could be obtained, I sent intimation of this circumstance to Ram Row Ukburnavees, and Shree Swamee Sunkeshwur's Karbarees, Sewram Bhut Padkive and Balajee Hunmunt Row, on which the above said Sew Ram Bhut and Babajee Hunmunt Row came to me from Shahpoor. Afterwards I informed them both of the circumstances of my trace. We three then gave such assurance as was requisite in this case, to the said Ballum Bhut Moongekur, and Sablee Purub Desae, and through them we obtained original papers and documents, which I now produce, as follows:

1. An original letter of the Sattara Maharaj to Don Manoel Sahib de Portugal, with the "sickah mortub," or seals; this letter is in Mahratta, but I do not know whose handwriting it is. I believe the "sickah mortub" to be the Sattara Maharaj's, because when I was formerly a dufterdar, &c., at Poonah of the Usai (Bussein) Sur Soobah, under the late Shreemunt Bajee Row Sahib Paishwa, about 30 years ago, when the present Sahoo Maharaj of Sattara was installed, the Sreemunt Bajee Row Sahib, from the encampment at Vayhee, sent, by Chintopunt Rowjee Deshmook, presents of "poshak" and jewels, and with cash for expenses, to Sattara; then I also came with him with the above presents and the Paishwa's "sickah mortub," &c., which I had received from Anêbah Rahtekur Sur Soobadar of Vussaee, who had the charge of the Shreemunt's jewellery. On the fort Sattara the above Maharaj was installed; I then saw the Maharaja's "sickah mortub," or seals; therefore those on this letter appear to me to be the same.

1. An original letter from Don Manoel Sahib to the Sattara Maharaj, in Portuguese, which is signed and sealed; it has not been traced in whose handwriting it is, but I was told at Goa, that the signature and the "sickah mortub" or seals, are truly Don Manoel Sahib's, as he had signed many letters and papers in the Goa districts with his seals, with which this was compared, and shown also to people, writers of Portuguese, acquainted with the circumstances; by such inquiries, I satisfied myself that the signature and seals on this letter were actually those of Don Manoel Sahib.

1. An original letter from Don Manoel Sahib to the Shree Gooroo Swamee of Sunkeshwur, in Portuguese, with signature and seal; the inquiries regarding this letter also I made as in the above case.

In this manner I have produced three original papers; the reason of their being all three in our place is, that Nago Deorao Vyd, a Mookhtyar agent on the part of the Sattara Raja, and Irkoolao Doctor, a resident of Goa, between these two the confidential person was Raojee Kotnees, in whose house the said Nago Deorao Vyd resided, through whom the papers belonging to both parties were obtained there, this state intrigue being carried on secretly; therefore they, with a view that it should not be divulged, used to lodge them there in one place by Nago Deorao, Irkoolao Doctor, and Raojee Kotnees; thus it has become known to me. On the part of Sattara Maharaj, Nago Deorao Vyd Waeekur, and Irkoolao Doctor, a resident of Panjee at Goa, on the part of Don Manoel Sahib; between these the emissary in the affair was Raojee Kotnees; this trio have carried on this state intrigue for 13 or 14 years, from which period both Nago Deorao and Raojee Kotnees used to frequent Sattara and Sunkeshwur from Goa: I being employed under the Swamee at Sunkeshwur, I have therefore an acquaintance with this affair. Some time past I went on the part of the Swamee to Goa, to call Nago Deorao. The said Balum Bhut Moongekur and Sablee Purub Desae are in intimate friendship with Raojee Kotnees and Nago Deorao Vyd. This I know. This Nago Deorao died about a year ago at Sawunt Warree. I learn that his relations, &c. and his karkoons, with Raojee Kotnees, are under charge of the Resident at Sattara. The above-mentioned Raojee Kotnees's house (or family) is at Arbay; his brother is also there, from whom the above-mentioned original letters were obtained, through the intervention of Balum Bhut Moongekur and Sablee Purb Desae, which I have brought with me, in company with the abovesaid Sew Ram Bhut and Babajee Hunmunt Row, the servants of the said Kotnees and Nago Deorao, and all others who are concerned in this affair I am acquainted with, to which effect I have deposed, and which is correct. Dated 19th February 1838, Fusbee 1247, Shek 1759, eh neelumbee namsumncher hooroof Mag Mas at Konoor Palook Gokak.

The above-named people would not give me the original letters, because they began to say that I would bring and deliver them to the gentlemen, on the part of the English Government, and therefore they would not give them. I then said that destruction would fall on the Sumusthan of the Sree Swamee of Sunkeshwur, therefore if they gave these papers I would, without delivering them to anybody, take them to the Swamee, and after showing

Herculano.

showing them to him, destroy them; to which effect I swore and gave them assurance. The reason for taking such trouble is because Sree Swamee Juguthgooroo is great. I have under his protection enjoyed bread, and I was much entreated by the Swamee's Karbarees Sew Ram Bhut Ladkur, as also Babajee Hunmunt, that the Dowlut of the Swamee was in danger, and that I should take trouble and obtain credit with Ram Row Ukburnavees; also Ram Row Ukburnavees has saved my life on an occasion when the Shreemunt Maharaj Chutruputtee Sahib of Kurseer, listening to the inimical insinuations of Kristna Row Gurde Karbarre, ordered both my eyes to be put out. I was taken out, and the Maharaj making me stand before himself, was causing my eyes to be taken out, at which time Ram Row Ukburnavees came there, and in many ways interceded with his Highness, and saved me from the loss of my eyes, whereupon he saved my life. Gratefully considering this, I, upon Ram Row's desire, used every possible degree of endeavours, and have produced and presented the abovesaid original papers. Dated as above. This statement deposed by me is correct.

(signed) *Balajee Bhasker Jogleekur*,
Mookadum Monja Hedvee, Turrf Goahgur, Talooka Unjunwell, Dlustoor
Koor, or signed in person.

Sworn to before me this 19th February 1838.

(signed) *J. A. Dunlop*,
Magistrate and Political Agent.

(True translation.)

(signed) *J. A. Dunlop*, Political Agent.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of the Examination of *Raojee Kotnees*, of *Araba*.

Q. THE deposition of Balajee Bhaskur Jogleykur, under date the 19th February 1838, is read to you. In that deposition it is stated that a paper in the Mahratta character, and two in the Portuguese character, were found in your house; as to this, look at these papers and state how the circumstances as regards them stand?—A. I have examined the two papers in the Portuguese character; as to this I do not at all know those papers. That they were brought from my house is mentioned in the question; as to this, while I was at home, I had no knowledge of the existence of these papers; and by referring to their contents, these contents are not according to the Portuguese mode of writing, and the signature which is at the bottom is not that of Don Manoel Sahib. So it appears. From this I cannot think that these papers are genuine. And the paper in Mahratta, which I have (now) examined, I have never seen before; and the sikka and mortub on this do not appear to correspond with those which were on the letters in the name of the Raja of Sattara, in the possession of Nago Deorao.

In my own handwriting.

Dated 14th March 1838.

Raojee Kotnees.

Is it usual at Goa to write Mahratta letters in Portuguese character, or how?—I have never seen at Goa any such method of writing Mahratta words in the Portuguese characters.

Did you ever see any original papers such as these two which are now shown to you; state this?—I have never seen at Goa any papers having contents of such a description, that is, having the Mahratta language written in the Portuguese character.

Were the papers of Nago Deorao Waeed always kept in your house, or how; state this?—Whenever Nago Deorao used to lodge in my house, he had papers with him; from the time he went to Waree, his papers, &c. did not remain in my house. This I know up to the time I remained at home.

In my own handwriting.

Dated 15th March 1838.

Raojee Kotnees.

Have you ever seen any letter of Don Manoel to the address of the Maharaj, under date the 13th August 1833?—I do not recollect to have seen any letter of the 13th August; and the letter in the Portuguese character alluded to in my former deposition, marked (C.), which I saw, and which had no signature on it, is dated the 23d August 1833. From this it does not appear to me that two letters could have come from Don Manoel Sahib in the course of ten days.

In my own handwriting.

Dated 19th March 1838.

Raojee Kotnees.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of the Examination of *Dajeeba Waeed Waekur*.

Q. A PAPER in the Mahratta character, having a sikka and mortub on it, is shown to you. Look at it and state in whose handwriting it is, whose sikka and mortub they are, and whether you ever saw this paper before?—A. The paper [now] shown I have never seen [before], nor am I acquainted with the handwriting; neither have I seen the sikka and mortub [before], and the sikka and mortub with Nago Deorao, which were in the possession of Balkoba Kelkur, and which have been brought and given in to the Sirkar, are not like these; and the handwriting is not that of any one of the party of Nago Deorao.

In my own handwriting.

Dated 15th March 1838.

Dajee Bulal Waeed.

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of the Examination of *Hurry Bulal Fatuk*, on the 16th March 1838.

Q. A PAPER in Mahratta, No. 1, dated 9th Jumadilakhur Sun Ehideh Sullaseen (26th November 1830), is now shown to you; in whose handwriting is it; and do you know the seals which are on it; state this as you may know it?—A. I am not acquainted with this handwriting, nor do I know these seals.

Signed in my own handwriting.

Dated 16th March 1838.

Hurry Bulal Fatuk.

(No. 4.)

TRANSLATION of the Examination of *Raojee Kotnees*, of Araba.

Q. IN the 8th paragraph of the deposition formerly given in by you, under date the 12th October 1837, it is stated, "Irkoolan is a Government servant." As to this, what Government was he a servant of, what public office did he hold, and what was the salary per month of his situation; state this?—A. Irkoolan was a servant of the Portuguese Government. He held the situation of "Soorgeo More" (surgeon) of the regiment. What was his salary I do not know.

Do you possess any information as to where Irkoolan is at present?—My brother Narayen, who is at Araba, in a letter under date the 9th Poush Vud, Sukey 1759 (20th January 1838), which I have received, states, "Irkoolan has not as yet returned to Goa; he continues at Damaun; he is shortly to come." From this it appears that he is at Damaun.

In my own handwriting.

Dated 15th March 1838.

Raojee Kotnees.

What place was Irkoolan originally an inhabitant of, to what tribe does he belong, and where did he hold any employment; state the circumstances connected with this from such time as you may know them?—The house of Irkoolan is at Rybunder; from the time of his father and grandfather, he has been an ancient inhabitant there, and has been practising as a physician. Irkoolan was (once) in the Desh (Deccan) visiting Roowondwar, Sowanoor, and other places; so I have heard from his own mouth. For the last 15 or 20 years he has been a servant of the Portuguese Government. His father, named "Mess Antoo," was a distinguished physician; he was so celebrated; and was for some time employed by the Portuguese Government in the hospital. Afterwards he gave up his employment and remained at home. I have seen him then. They are by tribe Christians (Indian Portuguese), and Wuttundars of Goa.

What sort of dress did Irkoolan use to wear at Goa, what is his age, and of what sort of complexion and appearance is he; state this?—Irkoolan used to put on a black (blue) coat of woollen cloth, similar to that worn by other officers of the regiments. I do not know any particular distinctions between them, but it appeared like those. To one regiment three "Soorgeo More" (surgeons) are attached. Irkoolan was among them; he used to wear a sword. He is rather of a dark complexion, of a middling stature, is thin, and may be about 45 years of age.

Signed in my own handwriting.

Dated 16th March 1838.

Raojee Kotnees.

(True translations.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

(Secret.)

To the Secretary in the Political Department.

Sir,

Political Department, Sanglee, 10 March 1838.

I HAVE the honour to request the orders of Government respecting the disposal of a diamond ring, produced by the Sunkeshwur Swamee as having been presented to his predecessor by a Portuguese named Christovao, who repaired to Sunkeshwur to negotiate respecting the intrigues between that place and Goa about two years ago.

2. I have taken several depositions on this subject, verifying the handwriting of the agent Christovao, and identifying the ring; but as they could answer no purpose, except to establish the participation of the late Swamee, which is not denied, I have not deemed it necessary to trouble Government with them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. A. Dunlop*, Political Agent.

(No. 50 of 1838.)

To the Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 21 March 1838.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th instant, respecting the disposal of a diamond ring produced by the Sunkeshwur Swamee as having been given to his predecessor by a Portuguese named Christovao.

2. In reply, I am instructed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will forward to Government the depositions alluded to in the 2d paragraph of your letter, and to inform you, that although it is admitted the Swamee was concerned in these intrigues, it is of importance to ascertain in what manner and to what extent he was so implicated.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

LIST (A).

- No. 1.—Copy of a Letter from the Magistrate of Poonah to the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor, under date the 15th August 1837.
- No. 2.—Copy of the Memorandum by Lieutenant Rudd, alluded to in the above letter, under date the 15th August 1837.
- No. 3.—Translation of the Zubanee of Babujeebin Ballojee Moolik, under date the 13th August and 10th October 1837.
- No. 4.—Translation of the Zubanee of Ramchundur Khunderao Karkoon, under date the 9th, 12th & 25th August, and 21st September 1837.
- No. 5.—Translation of the Examination of Pudmakur Rughoonath, alias Babajee Purarkur, under date the 14th & 16th September 1837.
- No. 6.—Copy of the Translations made at Poonah of the original Papers seized, and adverted to in the above examination; viz. Nos. 2, 3, 7, 12 and 15.
- No. 7.—Translations now made of original Papers seized at Poonah, and adverted to in the above Examination; viz. 27, 28, 30, 61, 62 and 70.
- No. 8.—Translation of the Interrogation of Babajee Purarkur, under date the 23d October 1837.

LIST (B).

- No. 1.—Translation of the Examination of Dinkur Rao Mohitey, under date the 12th September 1837.
- No. 2.—Translation of a Letter to the Raja of Sattara, from Appa Sahib Bhonsla, ex-Raja of Nagpoor, dated 13th Margsirsh Vud (December), no year.
- No. 3.—Translation of a Letter to Yeloojee Mohitey, from Appa Sahib Bhonsla, ex-Raja of Nagpoor, dated 17th Suffer, no year.
- No. 4.—Translation of a Letter to the Mother of Yeloojee Mohitey, from Appa Sahib Bhonsla, ex-Raja of Nagpoor, dated 17th Suffer, no year.
- No. 5.—Translation of the Interrogation of Yellojee Mohitey, under date the 6th November 1837.
- No. 6.—Translation of the Interrogation of Appa Mahreek, under date the 6th November 1837.
- No. 7.—Translation of the Interrogation of Purshotum Amunt, under date the 6th November 1837.

LIST (C).

- No. 1.—Copy of the Statement of Govind Rao Dewan, under date the 9th & 11th September 1837.
- No. 2.—Copy of the Supplementary Questions to Govind Rao Dewan.
- No. 3.—Translation of the Interrogation of Abba Parusnees, under date the 10th September 1837.
- No. 4.—Translation of Copy of a Letter from Gopalrao Jumkhundkyur to the Raja of Sattara, under date the 29th Shaval, no year.
- No. 5.—Translation of Copy of a Letter from Gopalrao Jumkhundkyur to Govind Rao Dewan, under date the 29th Shaval, no year.
- No. 6.—Translation of the Replies of Govind Rao Dewan to the above Questions, contained in No. 2, as taken before the Acting Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, under date the 11th October 1837.
- No. 7.—Translation of the Interrogation of Koosheejeebin Maloojee, under date the 22d September 1837.
- No. 8.—Translation of a further Statement made by Govind Rao Dewan, and transmitted by B. Hutt, Esq. Acting Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, on the 21st November 1837.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV, inclusive.

LIST (D).

No. 1.—Translation of a Yad from Shahjee Maharaj Chuttruputtee (Appa Sahib, brother of the Raja of Sattara), transmitted by Esvunt Rao Foujdar, to be laid before Government; under date the 5th October 1837.

LIST (E).

No. 1.—Translation of the Deposition and Interrogation of Sudaseo Wanum, Vakeel of the Hubshee of Junjeera, under date the 13th & 19th of November 1837.

Sattara Residency, }
24 Nov. 1837. }

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 1 of List (A).

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor.

Sir,

Poonah, 15 August 1837.

1. I have the honour to forward original memorandum, by Lieutenant Rudd, superintendent of the city police, drawn up at my request, together with original documents from No. 1 to No. 75, with translations of those from No. 1 to No. 16, which I considered the most important, and which contain matter very suspicious.

2. These papers were found on a person named Babajee Moruck, a servant of Ramchunder Punt, the agent of the Akulcote Raja, who was seized by the police very early on the morning of Sunday the 13th instant, under suspicious circumstances, and who being unable to give a good account of himself, was searched. The papers were brought to me, and as on perusal of them they appeared very suspicious, I had the most important translated as above mentioned.

3. I also took the deposition of Babajee Moruck, now also forwarded in original.

4. I should inform the Right honourable the Governor, that a few days ago I received a private letter from Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, the Resident at Sattara, to forward to him, under charge of a peon, Ramchunder Punt, the master of Babajee Moruck. It is worthy of note, that Babajee accompanied his master till within one stage of Sattara, when he received instructions to return to Poonah, and secure the papers seized on him, without showing them to any one, or without speaking to any one about them. From this circumstance, it may be inferred that the documents are of some importance.

5. Why a note, No. 16, was sent through Gunpert Row, the son of Ballajee Punt Nathoo, to Atmaram Naique, by Ramchunder Punt, the Resident at Sattara may be able to explain.

6. It is evident, from a perusal of the original documents, and from the translations of the most important of them, that they are written in cipher. They seem to relate to affairs going on at Sattara, and I would therefore respectfully recommend that the whole of them be forwarded to the Resident, who will most probably be able to comprehend their meaning and import.

7. Babajee Moruck is in confinement, but Gunput Row's servants have been released on security. I beg leave respectfully to request the instructions of the Right honourable the Governor relative to the disposal of Babajee Moruck.

I have, &c.

(signed) R. Mills,
Principal Collector and Magistrate.

(True copy.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 2 of List (A).

MEMORANDUM.

Poonah, 15 August 1837.

ABOUT four o'clock on the morning of Sunday the 13th instant, Jemadar Suzaba and Naique Narroodhan, of the Ruweewarpeth, apprehended a person named Babajee Moorukh, under suspicious circumstances, with a bundle of papers concealed under one of his arms; as they were not satisfied with the explanation he gave them, they conveyed him to the Foujdar's office. A report of the circumstance was made to the magistrate, and a guard of the city police placed over Ramchunder Punt's house, in which were supposed to be documents of an improper nature.

In conformity to the magistrate's instructions, the assistant magistrate in charge of the city police went yesterday morning to Ramchunder Punt's house, in the Mungulwara Path, and minutely

minutely examined all the papers that were found there, but no document connected with the object of his search was discovered. On the assistant magistrate's arrival there, the police peons in charge of the house reported that three of Ballajee Punt Nathoo's servants, viz. Ramjee bin Mahadjee Panjure, Dawoodkhaw, Ballajee Bhicajee Blunt, had brought a small Mahratta note for Atmaram Naique Baleerow; as they were not aware that the persons whom they addressed were Government servants, they had showed the note to one of the peons, who perceived that it had been sent by Ramchunder Punt Khunderow (the owner of the house) from Sattara four days ago, with the view of obtaining certain papers which were concealed in an inkstand. As soon as Ballajee Punt Nathoo's servants discovered their mistake, they attempted to recover the papers by force from the peon, and in doing so a scuffle ensued, which terminated in favour of the police, and the former were put in durance.

Accompanying, are the depositions of the parties, from which it appears that Ballajee Punt Nathoo's eldest son, named Gunput Row, had ordered the persons above mentioned to proceed to the Mungulwar Peth, with a note from Atmaram Rughoonath Ballerow (a lodger in the house of Ramchunder Punt), who would deliver over to them certain papers.

No. 16.—Translation of the note from Ramchunder Punt Khunderow to Atmaram Naik Ballerow:

After the usual compliments. Be it known, that the letters of the Maharaja's Government and those of Babajee Purarkur are in an envelope in my house, in the inkstand; tie the envelope tight, and give it; maintain your regards for me. Date, shrawun Shudya dusmee (corresponding with the 11th August). A man is sent from this; give it to him.

(signed) *Ramchunder Khunderow.*

(signed) *H. Rudd, Lieutenant,*
Assisting Magistrate in charge of City Police.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. Ovens, Acting Resident.*

No. 3 of List (A).

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Babajee bin Ballojee*, surnamed *Moolik*, a Koonbee by caste, a servant by possession Nisbut Ramchunder Punt, Vukeel of the Ukolkotkur, aged about 32 years, taken before the Magistrate of Poonah on the 13th of August 1837.

I do hereby depose that, at present, the Vukeel is at Chirmody. On a summons having come to him from Sattara, he said to me, "Do you go to Poonah, and taking the papers of the Sirkey, &c. which are at my house, and without informing any one, or showing them to any one, come away immediately; and bring the turban and angruka which are in the house." On being so told, I came to Poonah on the 11th of August, and going to his house, which is in the Mungulwar Peynt, and informing his wife of the matter, and taking the papers, &c., and a turban and angrukha, which she gave, I set out this morning after the gun was fired, and was proceeding, when in the Peynt Ruveewar the people of the Surkar (magistrate) having challenged me, demanded a reference, upon which I said that I would give a recognition of Namajee Nergoorey. They in consequence took me to the house of Namajee, where he would not acknowledge me; therefore they returned to the chowdry, where on the Jumadar perceiving the papers with me, he questioned me, when I informed the Jumadar of the circumstances as above mentioned. These papers, by the direction of Ramchunder Punt Vukeel, were delivered into my charge by his wife, which I am about to take to Ramchunder Punt. Such is the case. The papers altogether are 71 (seventy-one); one angrukha and one turban: together with these, the Jumadar has brought me before the Sirkar.

This is a true statement. Under date the 13th August 1837.

[Mark of a dagger by the hand of Babajee.]

Witness, *Gopal Purshram Leemya*, of Perjut, sumvar (living) in my own house.
At the request of the deponent I have witnessed in my own handwriting.

Deposed to before me, on the date aforesaid.

(signed) *Annund Row Kaneyrey*, Police Duroga.

Q. 1. Is the above deposition, which is read to you before the magistrate Sahib, correct?
—A. It is correct.

2. Do you know what were and are the contents of the papers?—As I do not know how to write or read, I am not aware of what the papers contained.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

3. For how many months have you been in the employ of Ramchundur Punt Vukeel?—I have been employed for these last 10 months.

4. Before this time, did you ever come to take such papers, or did you take them anywhere?—I did not take them anywhere.

5. You said this morning that if these papers went to Sattara the house would be ruined; so you said to the Jumadar. What is the meaning of that; whose house will be ruined? What is your meaning?—Between the Ukulkotkur and the Maharaj of Sattara there is a misunderstanding. In view to this, I said that by the papers the house would be ruined.

6. How do you know that between the Ukulkotkur and the Maharaj of Sattara there is a misunderstanding?—In the month of last Ashvin (October), about the Dussura, Ramchundur Punt Vukeel spoke to Janrao Sirkey thus: "Between the Ukulkotkur and the Maharaj there is a misunderstanding." That I heard; and lately Ramchundur Punt said to me, "Bring the Sirkey's papers; do not show them to any one." From this I have known that there exists a misunderstanding.

7. Do you know the nature of the misunderstanding existing between Janrao Sirkey and the Ukulkotkur?—I do not know.

8. At the time Ramchundur Punt Vakeel was despatched with a sepoy from Poonah to Sattara, did you or did you not go with Ramchundur Punt?—I went with Ramchundur Punt from Poonah to Sattara.

9. At what stage did Ramchundur Punt tell you to go to Poonah to bring the papers; and did he tell you that before he met the Sahib at Sattara, after his going from hence, or how?—From hence he proceeded to Sattara; then before reaching the Sahib at Sattara, from the Naka of Porvy, in the vicinity of Sattara, he sent me to Poonah to take the papers. At that time Ramchundur Punt had not reached the Sahib at Sattara.

10. You now state that you came from Sattara to carry the papers, whilst you have stated above that Ramchundur Punt is at Chirmoody, from hence you came; how does this difference arise?—"I came from Chirmoody; and Ramchundur Punt is at Chirmoody." So I have stated; but is that not correct? That I came from Sattara is correct.

11. On your way with Ramchundur Punt from Poonah to Sattara, as far as the Naka of Porvy, did Ramchundur Punt say anything to you regarding these papers or the Ukulkotkur?—No conversation took place.

12. Ramchundur Punt told you to ask for and bring the papers from his wife; but when you had no note or anything else, upon what authority could his wife have taken out and given the papers? Regarding this as regards any private message, or that the papers are in such and such place, what sort of message was given to you?—He had mentioned no token. "Bring the papers which are in the room, in the hollow in the wall." So much he said.

13. Did she take out and give the papers from the hollow in the room, or did you go and bring them?—I said to the wife of Ramchundur Punt, "Papers are in the room, in the hollow in the wall; give them." Then she said to me, "Go into the room, and take them." Upon that, having gone into the room, and taking the papers out of the hollow in the wall, I brought them.

14. Were you accustomed before to go into that room?—I was not much accustomed; but when there was Ramchundur Punt, I went once or twice into the room to spread his bed.

15. Are you acquainted with the wife of Ramchundur Punt Vakeel?—I am acquainted with her.

16. Were the papers which were in the hollow in the wall loose, or in what state?—In the very roomal which is now brought before the hoozoor they had been wrapped up, and were taken out.

The above is a true statement. Under date the 13th August 1837.

[Mark of a dagger by the hand of the deponent.]

By the Acting Resident at Sattara to *Babajee Moolik*.

Q. 17. State who told you at Sattara to bring the papers from Poonah, and state whose servant are you?—A. Ramchundur Punt said to me, in the Gosavee Poora, "Do you go to Poonah, and keep the papers carefully, or bring them." So he told me. Upon this, I went to Babajee Purarkur, and informed him. He said, "Go to Poonah, and bring the papers." Upon his so telling me, having gone to Poonah, I was bringing the papers, when the chowkeedar seized me, together with the papers. I am a servant of the Maharaj Sirkar, employed amongst the Kasburdars under Raojee Furterey, amongst the Setsundees; and besides this, I am in the receipt of three rupees as pay.

This statement is truly made. Under date the 10th October 1837.

[Mark of Babajee Moolik.]

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Acting Resident.

No. 4 of List (A).

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Ramchundur Khunde Rao*, Karkoon Nisbut Hoozoor, Sattara Rajmundul; Soor Sun Salluseen Myantyn Sulf fase (1837).

I DO hereby depose that I was employed by the Maharaj Sirkar on the duties of making the collections of the Mokassa Umul of the villages belonging to the Akulkotkur, and those of the Deshinookly Wuttun of Judapoor, as also on those of the village of Aglumbey Turuf Ruryal, at Mavul, with the consent of the Mherban Resident Sahib Bahadoor. Formerly, Nilkant Rao Seshadry was employed on those duties; since his death, I have been conducting the management. On my part, there is Sam Roo Sishadree to superintend the management of the Sheogaon Mahal; I manage the villages under Poonah. It is necessary [for me] to send letters to the Sirkar (Raja), and letters from the Sirkar come to my address; and if I hear any bazar report, I am in the habit of sending ukbar (news) to the Sirkar. If it is requisite to send any letter, sometimes I send it by the Company Sirkar's dawk, and sometimes by the sepoys under me. If it become necessary, by reason of any difficulty about the collections, then I visit the Sahib. As Babajee Purarkur employed me, I wrote to him about my personal salary, to make a representation on my part to the Sirkar, and to send me something for my expenses; any other matter, excepting the collections of the Babtee, I did not mention to any European gentlemen, and I have had no introduction [to them], which the Khawund (Government) should take into consideration. I am a poor man, and the Khawund out of kindness has supported me in this situation. I am accordingly supporting myself.

This deposition is truly given in, under date the 8th Shravun sood Sukey 1759 (9th August 1837), in my own handwriting.

On account of this service, I have a salary of 100 rupees from the Akulkotkur; included in it is a karkoon, and on account of the Deshinookhee and Aghunbey. Nilkant Seshadry used to be paid 25 rupees per month. "Accordingly you will be paid;" so the Maharaj Sirkar personally ordered. But till this day, not a pice has been given since the duties were entrusted [to me]. About one year and a half or a year and three-quarters have passed. I am doing the service, but have not received the pay; only the pay on account of the Akulkotkur has been received. As regards the ukbar of the bazar people, some say something thus: "By the Company's Government two persons are taken; to the Mherban, Resident Sahib's, four persons are taken; a great difference has arisen." Such are the reports here. In this manner the ukhbar may have been written; or if any one said anything in the bazar that the current bazar ukhbar is such and such, so also has always been written. But I have had no communications with any European gentlemen, or anywhere else. Thus the matter stands. It is given in writing to the Khawund. After it the Khawund is powerful to show favour.

This deposition is truly given in, under date the 9th August 1837.

(signed) *Ramchundur Khunde Rao*,
Karkoon Nisbut Hoozoor, Sattara Rajmundal.

Questions to *Ramchundur Khunde Rao*.

Q. 1. Remaining at Poonah, what sort of news of Poonah, and to whom did you write at Sattara; from whom did the replies thereto come to you; where are they, and where are the copies of the letters that you were in the habit of writing? State this. Dated 12th August 1837.—A. Remaining at Poonah, I used to write to the Sirkar mere bazar reports, wherein writing the usual compliments first, the rest was ukhbar, written by me merely for maintenance' sake, in order that the Maharaj Sirkar might in some way or other be pleased. But my visits are not to European gentlemen, or anywhere else, and I have not had any communication with any gentlemen; when it was found necessary about the collections, then only I used to go to the Collector Sahib, and on Fridays to Bell Sahib, along with all others. If there was any surkaree business, answers used to come, and letters from Babajee Purarkur used also to come, which at the time of my coming I kept in an inkstand. Of the letters sent by me I retained no copies. I used to put the name of Babajee Purarkur on the packet. I used to send the letters sometimes by the dawk, sometimes by sepoys.

Dated as above, in my own handwriting, under date the 12th August 1837.

(signed by myself) *Ramchundur Khunde Rao*.

2. Who is Babajee Molik?—Babajee Molik is a khaslurdar of the Sirkar (Raja). Has been employed under me for the collections of the villages; he has been [so] from the present year. He accompanied me on my way from Prona, as far as Bhoseejey; next day, when the Puttewala of the Sirkar (British Government) brought me here, at that time he accompanied me as far as Powy. After that I did not meet him. I did not tell him by my own mouth to go and bring the papers.

3. By whose direction was he taking away the papers from your house?—I did not tell him at all to go; at the time of my coming I spoke to him: "The papers from your quarter are all in the inkstand; I am leaving the inkstand which you know of; if I am
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detained, take care of your papers." In consequence of this he may have gone; or if he, whose letters came to me, entertained any doubt, he may have sent him. Letters from Babajee Purarkur used to come.

4. On whose part were you at Poonah?—I was from the Maharaj Sirkar; but as Babajee Purarkur gave me the employment, I have been under his authority. Letters from the Maharaj Sirkar used to come to me with mortub [affixed]; and other letters used to come through the medium of Babazee.

5. What was your pay for remaining at Poonah; and what was the fixed allowance to pay your followers?—In reply: on account of the Ukolkotkur, an allowance of 100 rupees; and on account of Judapoor and Aghumba, an allowance of 300 rupees; and the horse expenses to be defrayed by the Sirkar (Raja). Out of the allowance from Ukulkote to Shamrao Sheshadree, 40 rupees, and to Krushnagee Wittal, 35 rupees, and the remaining 25 to myself; and from the allowance of 300 rupees I am to pay the wages of my servant for the horse. On account of the followers, the Sirkar has fixed an allowance of 45 rupees. Such are the fixed allowances per annum; but if the charge for the followers exceed any year, the Sirkar graciously allows the excess.

6. Who is that Moonshee alluded to in the paper No. 3, which is now shown to you?—I went to Allaoodeen Moonshee Nisbut, Governor Sahib; but he would not let me into the secret. "Dawal Khan and myself will arrange; you should not come to me."

7. In the note, No. 7, which is shown to you, "Clothes are sent;" so it is; state what is this?—"There is a wedding at Aniaha Rareerkur's, for which clothes are required;" so I sent a communication, upon which clothes, being a red turban and a doopeta of a dusty white colour, these were sent.

8. In the letter, No. 12, which is shown to you, signs and other matters are written; state fully the meaning regarding these?—"मु" Moo, means Allaoodeen Moonshee; "फी" Phi, signifies Felix Sahib; "मुख" Moonkh, denotes the agent Sahib; and "हजत" Huzrut, means Governor Sahib. Such is the import of the letter. With respect to the matter about expenses: "The Moonshee wants [something] for expenses, so that he may arrange with all the European gentlemen;" so I wrote. Such and such sum of rupees was wanted, so I did not write.

9. From what time was this affair commenced?—From the time I first entered the service I was in the habit of writing bazar ukhbars. Lately, on doubts arising in the mind of the Company's government, and that of the Maharaj Sirkar, I began to write false ukhbars for maintenance' sake. I began to write them from Kartik or Margsirsh (November or December).

10. Do you write these false reports according to your own judgment, or by the direction of any one?—I write the ukhbars according to my own judgment, and not by the direction of any one; I write them for maintenance' sake. Dated 25th August 1837. These replies are truly written in my own handwriting.

Ramchundur Khunde Rao.

11. In whose handwriting is this letter, No. 71, which is shown to you, written; and what is the meaning of its 1st and 2d paragraphs; state that separately?—The letter, No. 71, is in my handwriting. For the information of the Maharaj Sirkar, I sent the letter to Babajee Purarkur, of which I had retained a copy with myself, which, with my papers, is come into the Government; it is in my handwriting; on it "copy" is not written. The contents of the letter are:

In the first paragraph, "The articles (jeenus) which belonged to us were taken by the Rao aforesaid to look at, which have not come back to the servant;" so it is written. By articles is meant as follows:

The yad of 15 paragraphs.

[A letter of] Moroba, or some one else; the name I do not remember; but "capturing Bombay, I will give it;" such are the contents.

The above-mentioned papers were sent to me, to be shown at Poonah to Bell Sahib, with a letter to me to come to Sattara with despatch, which were taken to show to Govind Raojee by Narrain Rao; they did not come back to me; therefore it is written Govind Raojee would not allow me to approach him, and would not speak to me with confidence; therefore "letter of the Bhurkumkur, that is, of Nellopunt Phurkumkur, should be written to Govind Raojee, to place reliance in me;" so it was written.

Raojee Murval is called Ravlia; I introduced him to the Maharaj.

The Maharaj sent him to the Forbes Company Walley; he returned, bringing their letter. On this subject the matter is written. The meaning of the two paragraphs is as mentioned above.

12. In the paper, No. 61, which is shown to you, it is written thus: "तजूज" (tujweez) will take place; state what is that "tujweez?"—By tujweez is meant what I wrote about giving rupees to the Mootsudee Mundullee, as Durbar Khurch. That is its answer.

13. Who are the Mootsudees; write their names, and write what sum was to be given to each, and what sum was [actually] given to any one of them?—The Mootsudee Mundullee under the judge Sahib, viz. Gunesh Punt Kilkur, Aneeaba Raverkur, and Narrain Rao Koley; these are the head men. Though I sent their names written to the Maharaj Sirkar, yet I had no communication with them; nor did I give anything to any one, nor did I promise to give anything to any one.

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14. About its being requisite to give money to European gentlemen, had you any communication with any one, or did you write anything to the Maharaj?—Allaoodeen Moonshee said to me thus: "In order to ensure the regard of some European gentlemen, if an arrangement for expenses be made, if it be made by means of the Gurvall, I will effect it; you should not come to me." Upon that, "arrange for expenses;" so I wrote.

15. What sum of money was sent to you by the Maharaj Sirkar, to give as Durbar Khurch, and by whom was it sent; how did you expend it, and how much was given to any one; state this?—From Maharaj, on account of Durbar Khurch, nothing was sent to me, nor did I give anything to any one. The collections of the villages of Mokossa Umul, which are under me, came to me, out of which 375 were expended in presents for followers, &c.; and it was also formerly written thus, "For presents for followers 200 or 400 rupees are wanted for the servants;" upon which a letter also came thus, "200 or 300 rupees, Durbar Rhurd, for followers, may be expended;" upon which I wrote an account of 375 rupees, as expended; but I gave nothing to any one.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Dated 21st September 1837.

Ramchundur Khunde Rao.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Acting Resident.

No. 5 of List (A).

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of *Pudmakur Rughoonath*, alias *Babajee Parurkur*.

Q. 1. What business do you transact under the Maharaj?—A. I transact the duties connected with the sheries (Government lands) gardens, and the rung mahal, and any other which he may direct. I hold no hereditary office.

2. Are any private affairs of the Maharaj entrusted to you?—The duties above specified are [with me;] that of writing any private or other business is not expressly entrusted to me.

3. On account of the business of the Maharaj Sirkar, are you in the habit of sending out any letters in your name to any one; and, regarding the business of the Sirkar, do any letters come in your name?—By order of the Sirkar, any letter in general terms, as directed, I used to write to Ramchundur Punt, at Poonah; that even was not in my name. If in any one letter there is my name, I do not remember. He was not in the habit of writing to my address any letter regarding the Sirkar's affairs; but if any one may have come, it may have been given to the Sirkar; I have no recollection; even in the letters which may have been written to him (Ramchundur), the contents, on the whole, may be regarding the matters which lately occurred here, in order to serve him as information to make a representation. There may be nothing else.

4. Who completed the letters which contained no name; whose letters did he to whom they went take them to be; by whose hand were the letters caused to be written; and whose name appeared on the envelope of the letters which came from thence?—By order of the Sirkar, I used to write them, and to complete them. He (Ramchundur) used to write letters, and considered the replies to be from the Sirkar (Raja); whether any one used to write the letters, or I used to write them, I do not recollect. The packets from him used to come directed to the Sirkar (Raja); they may have also come to my address. This much I do not recollect.

5. You have stated, in the reply to the 3d question, that Ramchundur Punt was at Poonah; as to this, who is he, and what business was entrusted to him?—With respect to Ramchundur Punt, to conduct the business on the part of the Ukulkotkur, there was formerly Nilkant Rao; on his pay being stopped from thence, he (Ramchundur Punt) used to get 100 rupees from the babtee umul. Besides this, on account of the duties regarding the deshmoockhee umul of Judapoor, belonging to the Sirkar (Raja), which it was necessary to perform, he used to get from the Sirkar khasgee (or private income of the Raja), on account of Judapoor, 25 rupees per month; and he used to receive and remit from Poonah the amount of the collections of the zukat, belonging to Ukulkote.

6. Did he perform only these duties first respecting the zukat and babtee umuls belonging to Ukulkote, and the other regarding the deshmoockhee of Judapoor; and did the letters which were transmitted come and go regarding this very business; or was he superintending any other affair, or how?—Regarding the two duties above specified, and regarding Aghumbey, if found necessary, he used to write; whatever further matter he wrote was, on the whole, that the Governor Sahib came to Poonah and went to Bombay. Thus he wrote what he heard of. I do not remember as to what he used to write. It was not so that all the letters used to come only to me, and that I used to write all the replies. This is the case.

7. Besides those regarding Ukulkote, Judapoor, and Aghumbey, did any other letters, in regard to any other affair, use to come to you, and the Maharaj Sirkar through your means; and did your replies on the subject use to go; if so, state on what subject did they go and come?—As regards the letters coming from him, a mention is made above. I do not perfectly remember, since the dewan was taken last year, in the month of Bhadrupud (October 1836), to clear the doubt of the Company Sirkar; in order that the case here

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might be brought to the notice of the Governor Sahib, according to the direction of the Sirkar (Raja) I may have written; I do not remember the particulars.

8. Was Ramchundur Punt a confidential person of the Maharaj, or how; and did the Maharaj place confidence in his writing?—The Maharaj knows. After any letters written by him (Ramchundur Punt) had been seen by the Maharaj, just as he (the Raja) directed me, I used to write the reply.

9. Has the Maharaj sent any letters through you to any one in Bombay; if so, state to whom were they sent, and on what business?—It was formerly resolved that Synd Meer and the Dulvee, in order to represent to the Company's government, should be deputed to England. As to this, to the Dulvee and others letters may have been sent, which even were not all in my name. By his (Raja's) order they may have been sent; the contents thereof I do not remember; but "Do not go immediately; communicate the case there to the Governor Sahib;" so it may be; but I have no perfect recollection of this.

10. With respect to what you have stated above, that the Mussulman and the Dulvee were despatched to proceed to England, what papers to go to England were delivered to them, and in what characters were they?—Papers were delivered to them regarding the dispute about the boundary line of the jaghirdars, lately raised by the Company's government. How many, and what they were, I do not remember, and I do not very well know. From hence we gave them in Mahratta, and some English, &c.; after making some, English translations may have been given; and for the information of that Mussulman, having made himself a Persian translation of the yad, he took it; but how many papers were translated I do not perfectly know, nor do I remember.

11. Were the letters which had been given to him for the British Government, or for any one else; state this?—Besides the British Government, there was not any for any one else; besides this, I know not.

12. To whom did the business of despatching the papers which were sent with Synd Meer belong, and who were engaged in communicating with him?—Papers connected with the affair of the British Government used to be kept by the Sirkar (Raja) himself; he sent those which were to be forwarded. Who were engaged in the communications with Synd Meer, I do not know.

13. Were the English translations made by Synd Meer himself, or is there any translator; and were the Persian translations made by him with his own hands, or is there any [Persian] translator here?—An English copy of the treaty was caused to be made by Narrain Rao's brother; the Persian was made by himself (Synd Meer). The brother of Narrain is Nursing Rao; and the Persian was made by Meer.

14. Is the business by means of Meer still going on, or is it suspended; if it is suspended, when was it suspended; to whom were these papers delivered over, and who used to superintend that business?—The business, by means of Meer, was stopped about 10 or 12 months since. The papers were caused to be given to Rungoba.

15. Has any letter or messenger, or news, lately come from Meer?—Not any about the sirkaree business.

16. What was given to Meer for his expenses to go to England; and what has he hitherto received for his expenses?—Formerly, when Meer came, on account of going and coming for travelling expenses to Bombay, 400 or 500 rupees may have been given; I do not perfectly know. On his going to England being suspended, what was given for expenses, &c. I do not know.

17. By whose introduction did Meer come here; and who were engaged in this communication?—I have no knowledge of this.

18. Is there any other Karkoon besides Meer at Bombay, on the Maharaj's business, and do his letters come and go in your name; and do any letters from you go to or come from him?—Of any one else being [there] I am not aware; and if any letter was written to any one [else] I do not remember.

The handwriting of

Babajee Purarkur.

Dated 14th September 1837.

19. Excepting Ramchundur Punt, Synd Meer, and the Dulvee, did or did not your letters, on the business of the Sirkar, go to any one else in Bombay, or anywhere else; and did or did not his come to you?—Excepting them, it was not customary to write always to any other; if to any one else any was written, I do not exactly recollect.

20. Besides Ramchundur Punt, Meer, and the Dulvee, these three, is there any one else at Bombay on the part of the Maharaj Sirkar; if so, did your letters ever go to him, and did his come to you; state this clearly?—Besides these three there is one person, by name Withul Punt; he was not a servant of the Maharaj Sirkar; to him any letters to represent to the Council, &c. may have been caused to be written. Besides him there is none. Withul Punt is not my acquaintance. Formerly I saw him once; with this exception, to no one else was any letter written, nor did any come to me.

21. Is or is not this paper, No. 2, which is shown to you, signed by you, and what is the meaning of the paper?—This letter is completed in my handwriting. "Our communication is not about untruth; and by the Dewan having been taken and kept in the warra, the effect has been manifest." In explanation of this, the Sirkar delivered in a yad of three paragraphs, &c. regarding the present case, to which the answer is not known, which must be known. This is the explanation of "the open door." As to the things sent, a pair of shawls and a turban were sent. This letter has been written by order of the Sirkar; a yad was delivered to Willoughby Sahib, Colonel Ovens Sahib, and the Resident Lodwick Sahib.

Sahib. Respecting its answer, and regarding the other yads which were given to Lodwick Sahib, it may be, "It should be effected by his hands." So it is. As regards who that is, it may be some European gentleman. What he wrote I did not fully understand; just as the Maharaj said, I wrote it.

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22. State what is the case as regards the paper, No. 3, shown to you; and state if this paper is written in your hand?—This paper is in my handwriting. The Moonshee became acquainted with Dawal Khan at Nahur (Mhableshwer Hills); he remains with the Governor Sahib; to him also the present case was communicated. He said, "I will also, by means of my European friends, convey it to the notice of the Governor Sahib." He came here, and met the Maharaj. On the return of the Swaree (Raja) from Nulner, the Moonshee came to see the Sattara fort, &c.; then he once met the Maharaj; the Maharaj gave him one shella and turban. He is in the habit of giving an honorary reception to any new comer; accordingly they were given him. He declined to take them; but when the Maharaj said that such was his custom, he accepted them.

23. Is this paper, No. 12, which is shown to you, in your handwriting; and what is the meaning of the contents therein; state this?—The paper is completed by me.

1st. With respect to ———, "The present course of proceeding is as before." The former Resident Sahib has gone, and now another has come; but no answer regarding the former [case] is known. The seizing, and so forth, of our party continues.

2d. "Don't go to another place," has reference to what Ramchundur Punt wrote, that he was trying towards the Governor Sahib. It was written to him, "Cause it to be represented yourself; if any one is speaking in another place, we shall reward him; but confidence is in your writing." As regards the matter about oppression, without knowing our reply, or receiving explanation, our party are again seized; to this it has reference. It is in allusion to what the Resident Sahib is doing here.

3d. A reply to some printed matter, written by him, was written from hence; but the contents thereof are not in my memory.

4th. "मू" Moo, signifies moonshee. "Having gone," means he may have come into the town or to his (Ramchundur's) lodging. "फै" Fee, signifies Felix Sahib. "The moonshee and Felix Sahib should assist your agent;" so he wrote vaguely. They may be some European gentlemen. "Do not give a direct recognition to them, so tell the moonshee and Felix Sahib. If they say give a recognition, give a recognition mutually." With respect to what was written about expenses, [he wrote] thus: "Here it becomes necessary to go to European gentlemen, &c., then it becomes requisite to give a present, &c. to some one." In reply to this, "You are not to do that." And he wrote that the means for his private expenses were inadequate, so he wrote. "The pay is small." "But nothing can be presently done." This was written: "If it be done at present, a storm may arise." The person in your town; so it is written. This I do not understand.

5th. From your agent a letter of the Governor Sahib should come to the Resident Sahib here. At present the troubles are increasing; that what was done before should not be obstructed; thus they are doing.

6th. By friends are meant the friendly European gentlemen, either Bell Sahib or Felix Sahib, may be; I do not perfectly know. With their consent, if they say, "Communicate direct," you should speak to the Governor Sahib that these gentlemen should be sent to the Maharaj. If they do not approve, do not communicate direct. After obtaining their pledge, communicate. In consequence of making a communication let no charge arise. If you are asked there as to on whose part you are, say, that for the affairs of Judapoor, you are there on the part of the Maharaj.

"The friendly gentlemen, with permission of the Governor Sahib, should come to have our [case] explained, or a letter to the Resident Sahib should come. If our case be true it should be supported; untrue things should not be taken in hand;" so much is the import. By "Send letters with precaution," is meant that letters are being intercepted; therefore, "write no name." In consequence of this it was so written.

Q. 24. You have stated in the above answer that persons are oppressively seized and taken; state specifically who are those persons so taken; what sort of oppression is used, and what are the means employed?—A. What the Sirkar (Raja) directed I wrote; by reason of those persons who may have been seized prior to the date of the letter it may have been written. On what date the persons were seized, and what means, &c. were employed, I do not know.

Sic orig.

25. Did your papers go and come by the dawak of the British Government, or how did they go and come; state this?—First, they used to come and go by the dawak of the British Government. Lately, it having been heard that searches were made, they came and went by means of messengers. Letters, by opening the dawak papers, were seen; on this being heard, men expressly began to go and come; so it is.

Sic orig.

26. State how you came to know that the dawak papers were opened and seen?—The Sirkar (Raja) directed, "Do not send by the dawak; send expressly. The dawak papers are opened, so it is said." The Sirkar (Raja) spoke this.

27. When the papers were not to be sent by the dawak, and they were sent expressly, then what objection was there to writing names; what was the reason then for using secret intimations in writings?—The Maharaj may know, I do not know.

What is written above is written according to my judgment, as I am acquainted with [the matter]. But the meaning of the letters caused by the Sirkar (Raja) to be written, may be known to him. Dated 16th September 1837.

This is a true statement, written in my own handwriting.

Babajee Purarkur.

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Sic orig.

Q. 28. Is this paper, No. 15, which is shown to you, in your handwriting, and what is the meaning of it; state this?—A. He wrote for expenses; as to its meaning, “The letter written formerly to you will have reached.” From the Ukul Kotekur, some persons formerly used to receive these presents, gifts, alms, &c., and which are now discontinued; “when I am obliged to go and come somewhere, it becomes necessary to make presents.”

“On this account spend to the extent of 300 rupees; if anything less or more be required, by explaining it at the close, it shall be taken from the presence;” such appears to be the import of the writing. The letter was completed in my handwriting.

29. Is this letter, No. 27, which is shown to you, written in your handwriting, and what is its meaning?—The letter is in my handwriting. The meaning in it is: “The former vakeel is going, another one, Ovans Sahib, is to come; therefore a meeting between the Governor Sahib and ourselves should take place. After all the matter is understood the appointment should be made;” such appears to be the meaning of the writing.

30. The paper, No. 28, is shown to you as to this; who is this person; for what purpose were the rupees given; state this, and whether the paper is in your handwriting?—The paper is in my handwriting. Raojee belongs to Wittul Punt. For his travelling expenses to and from Bombay 110 rupees were caused to be given; that is the letter. Wittul Punt is the person alluded to in the reply to the question under date the 16th September.

31. Is this paper, No. 30, which is shown to you, in your handwriting, and what is its meaning?—This letter is completed by my hand. By “जीनस” Jeenus (articles) is meant papers. “मोरसुसूफ” Morsusoof, means European gentlemen. The Ghorpurey is Dajeeba. Through his means there is no communication. But “should he ask anything, give him information;” so much is the import. “He to whom you had given the articles;” so he wrote as to this; the name may be in his letter, it is not in my memory.

32. The answer you write is not intelligible; you write “Article” above, and you write “Paper” below; from this the articles and papers appear to be different things; state what you may know about this. “The person there;” thus it is vaguely written. State who that person is?—I, according to the Sirkar’s (Raja’s) order, wrote the letter; the meaning of it which I know I have stated; what should I write unless I have knowledge.

33. Is this paper, No. 61, which is shown to you, in your handwriting; what is the meaning of its second paragraph; and who is this whose name is mentioned in the fourth paragraph?—The letter is completed by my hand; the import of its second paragraph is: “To the Maharaj European gentlemen, coming from the Governor Sahib, and getting the case explained, that afterwards a meeting with the Governor Sahib may take place; so those European gentlemen will arrange.” That is the subject; such is the answer to his writing. “Stop four days, &c.” this and Governor Sahib’s tujweez (or arrangement), those do not come into my understanding. Just as the Sirkar used to prepare and give a rough draft, I used to write the letter.

34. Is this paper, No. 62, which is shown to you, in your handwriting; what is that written in it about a Mookhtar Nameh; for whom is it, and what is that paper; state this?—The letter is completed by my hand; as regards the Mookhtar Nameh alluded to, on the part of the Sirkar (Raja) Ramchunder Punt will communicate; such letter is required. On his writing thus, it may have been written.

35. By whom and to whom was the letter, No. 71, which is shown to you written; what is its meaning, and in whose handwriting is this letter?—This letter seems to have been written to me by Ramchundur Punt, but it did not come to me; whether the writing is his, or whose it is, I do not know.

36. In this letter, “The articles taken by the said Rao to see have not still been returned;” so it is written; who is that the said Rao? “And Anna Bhur Kumker” is written; whose name is that? And Raojee Murvals you have stated above to be a karkoon of Wittul Punt, whilst Ramchundur mentions in this letter, “I introduced him, and he has come, bringing a letter of Forbes Company Waley;” thus it is written. Then in whose business is Raojee Murval engaged, and whose karkoon is he; state this?—This letter I have not written; he who wrote it may be wholly acquainted with this, Raojee Murval and Wittul Punt are one. “By means of Forbes Company or Wittul Punt, it should be communicated to the Council that the Sirkar’s agent is Dr. Milne Sahib, who should be assisted;” so the Sirkar directed. As regards the first acquaintance with Raojee, Ramchundur Punt brought him to the Sirkar; but Wittul Punt’s and his communication was the same.

37. By whom was the man sent; who was sent to bring out the papers which were in the house of Ramchundur Punt at Poonah; and whose servant is that man; state this?—Two men were employed with Ramchundur Punt from the Sirkar (Raja). To one of these men, on Ramchundur Punt being seized and brought here, he spoke at his lodgings thus: “Send this man to Poonah, to my house, and inform them that I have been taken to the Resident;” so that man said upon that, by order of the Sirkar (Raja). I said to him: “As desired by him, go; taking whatever may be the papers, come.” The name of the man is Babajee Khasburdar.

38. In the Note, No. 7, which is shown to you, what is that written about articles of dress; in whose handwriting is that note, and to whom were the articles of dress sent; state this?—The note is in my handwriting; Ramchundur Punt wrote thus: “When nuptials are performed here at the houses of the Mootsudee Loks, an invitation, along with all others, comes to me, then it comes necessary to attend: some give them marriage presents; therefore, what should be done about this? He was written to thus: “To send marriage presents from the Sirkar to a remote place is not customary; but a shella and turban are sent to you, as if from yourself; present them where it may be requisite.”

39. Whether

39. Whether Ramchundur Punt mentioned the Mootsundees in general terms, or mentioned any one's name; state this?—If he wrote any name, I do not remember; whatever was in my remembrance has been written.

40. From the day Mussulman came to Sattara from Bombay up to to-day's date, for the Mussulman and the Karkoons, &c. to what extent has money been sent to Bombay; state this?—I am a subordinate servant of the Maharaj; as regards any business the full powers are not vested in me by the Sirkar; whatever he directs, that business I do. I am not so well acquainted with affairs as to render an entire account by word of mouth, nor have I so much knowledge; and it is not so also that all was transacted through my means. Whatever yad or paper, &c. he (the Raja) sometimes tells me to write, I write that much; he keeps it with himself, and disposes of it as it should be.

41. As the papers to Poonah used always to go through your means, it appears that that business is in your charge; as to this, state what amount of money has gone to Poonah up to the present day?—The business of Poonah also is not through my agency; as much as the Sirkar used to direct, I used to write. It is not on my head. The money, on the whole, sent was once 110 and 300, which are above adverted to, for which permission was given, which was written; besides that there is nothing. "Those rupees should be paid from the babtee umal of the Ukulkotkur;" so it was written. They may have been repaid here.

42. To whose address do the letters daily coming to Sattara from Bombay from Wittul Punt and Raojee Murvul, come?—Many letters of theirs have not come. Once or twice they came; those may be to the address of the Sirkar Raja. Some one time a letter with those may have come to me. If any came to any one else, I do not know.

43. Is there any karkoon at Bombay on the part of the Maharaj, surnamed Kowley?—There is no Kowley; he who is called the Murvul, is also called Kowley; his name is Raojee, above alluded to; that is he.

The above matter as it has come into my judgment, and which I recollected, has been written under date the 16th September 1837.

Signed in my own handwriting;

Pudmakur Rughoonath Purarkur.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovals.* Acting Resident.

No. 6 of List (A).

TRANSLATION.

(No. 2.)

To *Ramchundur Punt.*

After compliments:

I HAVE comprehended the contents of your letter. Formerly you wrote to me of your own accord; the effect of it was manifested after they came; but it will be well if we can get the end of it rightly by his means; so much must be done; nobody will be called away from this in regard to anything improper. With respect to the remaining circumstances, until the door is open, there is no utility in giving any further explanation or account. The private things which you brought have been forwarded. Peugh Sooda Prudipude (Sunday).

(Not signed).

(No. 3.)

To *Ramchundur Punt.*

After the usual compliments:

I HAVE received your letter of the 27th June, and comprehended its contents with much pleasure. I now reply to it in detail, as follows:

1. You gave your name to the moonshee as Dowlut Khan Resaldar, who did not acknowledge you; but now take him aside and give him your name as Dowlut Khan Guivace, and then he will tell you; afterwards write here and give information.

2. I hear that Govind Rao Wisheen is about to be taken somewhere else; it is so said by some great people; and also that they are going to have a Committee; this circumstance you have not mentioned in any of your letters; how is this?

You must inquire into this matter and let us know; I have understood everything else that you have written, and approve of it.

(Not signed).

Underneath is written in a different handwriting: "The circumstances are as above. Despatched the 1st of Ruvilar."

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(No. 7.)

I HAVE understood the letter which you have sent; I have given Witoo an extra allowance, and charged and sent him off; he will do as you bid him. You wrote about certain articles of dress; it is not customary to send such articles to another village; however, I have sent them to you.

30 September.

(No. 12.)

After the usual compliments:

BE it known, that what you have written about has been comprehended.

1. You have given a correct answer; the circumstances connected with this plan are so, and at present there is more going on here than before; but in reality the result is the same. As before, nothing is kept within bounds (everybody is reckless); it increases every day.

2. Do not go to another person; this was a useless question, but do not take it ill; we will go for the sake of pleasing; but my confidence is placed here. He is effecting his purpose by means of oppression. There is no result; how should there be?

3. You sent some printed intelligence, that is what everybody can see.

4. The news of मु's (Mons) and फी's (Pheirs) coming, which you have written, have been imperfectly detailed by you to your chief. He must assist him. Union is good, you said; tell your chief I will give recognition; division or difference is useless; say that you told the same as you told your chief. There will be favour shown, that is, liberality will be extended in a good work; assistance given if it be effected according to my wishes; at present a conjuncture of circumstances are unfavourable to me. If I do things properly, false accusations will rise against me. All the people of your town are favourable [ironically]; they will have an opportunity of obtaining their long proposed revenge. His Worship's letter, and an order for the freedom of your former friend, shall be done with reflection; if it be done nobody can say what a storm will arise. It therefore cannot be done; we must tolerate everything that occurs; a letter is mentioned above, and in order to the leader; if they come, send them on before. It does not matter your following immediately after; if you come afterwards it is of no consequence; the whole of the business will be understood. New things are taking place every day, every hour; if we should speak of mediation there would be no end; there would be more trouble till the termination of it. We must take such measures as will bring the matter to a conclusion without injury to ourselves. Go and speak to his Worship in presence of his friend; if your friend should say, "Go and speak without me," do so; say as your friend may think proper, but don't act without consulting him; suggest to him that you cannot do without him, and act as may be decided; at all events, exact a promise from him, in order that nothing wrong or no fault may arise from having spoken to him. From the beginning you are there on account of the Judapoor business.

In conformity to the above, having communicated the contents, make known the answers quickly; truth will prevail over (100) one hundred slanders. If your friend comes himself to get information about the business, have an interview with him in private; it will be very proper if this should be done; but your friend's coming will be very advantageous; your coming with him is not of any consequence; if this business be false, don't have anything to do with it; it will turn out well. Send your answer to the letter on a particular plan, and don't write names.

(No. 15.)

Ramchundur Punt.

WHAT you have written has been understood; you know that we have confidence in the agent, and we have confidence also here. It is not fit that this Sirkar should do anything improper. There is no remedy against slander. You must have perused a reply to the former letter; according to our former plans, you can spend money. In regard to trivial expenses you may expend 200 or 300 rupees; when everything is terminated we will arrange matters. Act for the best, according to the wishes of the agent.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. Rudd*, Lieutenant,
Assistant Magistrate in charge of City Police.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Acting Resident.

No. 7 of List (A).

(Translation.)—Paper, No. 27.

To *Ramchundur Punt*.

AFTER compliments.—The Wukeel here has been removed by an order received from Calcutta; another is to come, Ovans Sahib, who formerly came here with Willoughby Sahib, for the investigation as to this; he who is removed, is going. This is right; but the other who is to come should not be appointed immediately. When the dispute here is settled, purity (or innocence) is established, and meetings, &c. have taken place. After having the whole of the case here explained, it will be right to make a nomination, &c., because this name is the cause of the daily difficulties of the affair now increasing; this is the origin. Therefore a hint is written. If any exertions, through your hands, can be made, cautiously trying them, write and send. Let it not become public. Dated 9th Rubilavul (Monday). This is my humble request.

Paper, No. 28, being a Letter from *Padmakur Rughoonath Purakur* to *Ramchundur Punt Bahoo*.

AFTER compliments.—As your were told formerly to give (110) one hundred and ten rupees to Raojee Mowul, give that sum, and send Wittoo with him. Babajee is sent to you. Dispatched under date 18th Mohurum sun Suba sullaseen. What more should be written? Let your kindness remain. Immediately on the receipt of this letter pay the aforesaid sum of rupees, and take a receipt. This is my humble request.

[On the other side of the paper:]

Received in full the sum of Rs. (110) one hundred and ten, mentioned in the above note, which you gave me this 11th of Chyttee vud Sukey 1759 (April 30th, 1837), in my own handwriting.

(signed) *Raojee Mahadeo Muval*.

Paper, No. 30.

To *Ramchundur Punt*.

AFTER compliments.—Your letter was received, and on its perusal the contents were understood. He to whom the article belonging to you has been given will, if necessary, give it to you. It is not necessary that you should be displeased. It becomes requisite to consult the time: therefore, as he may direct, giving it to the Murvusoof, you should speak; you should be in the habit of going to the Murvusoof and the Ghorpurey. If the Murvusoof should ask you for any paper, "I will get it written;" telling him so, you should make a communication here; and should he of his own accord ask you any matter, state to him whatever you may have knowledge of; if you have no knowledge, write about it here; and if the person there inform you, explain it accordingly to the Murvusoof. Then it will not be requisite to make a communication here; however, write immediately whatever happens. This is my humble petition.

Paper, No. 61.

AFTER compliments.—The letter sent by you, dated 12th November, has been received, and the contents understood, to which the following are the replies:—

1. You wrote that on the 10th November, the Governor went to Bombay. This and the other contents have been understood. It is right.

2. As regards what was written about the clearing of the doubt, when they set off you should, after asking them, start and come before. Regarding the affair of effecting a clearance, nothing is wanting here. When a meeting takes place with the Hoozoor everything will be spoken; according to which the case to be communicated, for the purpose of clearance, will doubtless be done (explained). Afterwards, as regards anything less or more, here is nothing. Considering this and making it known, send a reply; and, should occasion require it, it will be necessary to make more halts, leaving an interval of two or four days; making, also, an intimation, by indirect means, about food, &c. Mention this in the reply; and, adverting to the matter written about "trying" (arrangement), when you will come; then having it explained, a positive answer will be given.

3. Vissajee Jeyram's son came here to proceed to Ukulkote; he asked as to this; in the opinion of the Resident, a doubt appeared; therefore leave was given him. The rest of the matter is not known.

4. As regards John Sahib, alluded to, regarding Calcutta, no knowledge is possessed here.

5. The other letter, dated 22d November, sent by you, has been received. The whole of the contents have been understood. What was written about the suspending of the coming

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coming for the present, has also been understood. What is written in its third paragraph, if anything is to be written, it should be written expressly by a man. A letter has not come for a long time, and that of the 12th November was received after 10 days; therefore write immediately in full, whatever you may come to know.

5. Five paragraphs; 25th November.

This is my humble petition.

Paper, No. 62.

To *Ramchundur Khunderao*.

AFTER compliments.—What you wrote has been wholly understood, and you have spoken ightly.

“A Mookhtar Nameh should be sent;” so it was desired. As to this, communicate whatever report may be known to you, and may become known; and “such false people who are slanderous, finding no other expedient for the safety of their souls, come forward to be confronted. But, after looking into the conduct of well-behaved persons; after attending to everything as regards whether or not the present is the season fit for the object intended; and, after viewing the friendship and hostile feeling in this country, if this be considered, by this very means satisfaction will be derived. And the former points in dispute have been raised by such false-accusing persons, which, if listened to and taken into consideration, then the intentions of the people who clothe falsehood in the appearance of truth, will be perceived. From hence, placing confidence, full powers here are given to the three Sahibs.” Thus you should speak: “Whatever happens, or whatever I may know, I should communicate. Such is the order to me.” Thus you should state: “The aid which may be extended for a true affair will evince respectability and friendship.” In this manner make it known; and that when the statements of the false-accusing persons, the nature of their conduct, together of the people here, the sentries, &c., the yad of the communication on this part, and the papers regarding the evidence respecting the nature of the conduct of such people, which have been presented here to the Sahib, are inspected; all will be comprehended.

Sic orig.

This is my humble petition. The 9th of Ashvin vud (Wednesday), Sukey 1758 (2d November 1836).

Paper, No. 71.

To the *Purarkur*.

AFTER compliments.—The state of things here up to the 13th Chytru Sood, (Tuesday) is good. Further:

1. Swaree of the Mheerban, Agent Sahib, is at Singhur; it is not his intention to come to Mulvur (Mahableshever Hills), and here also he is not to come for a month and a half; so the Mootsudee Mundullee say. As to this, the articles formerly brought, which were taken by the said Raojee to look at, have not as yet come back to your servant; and “after an intimation going from him, a meeting should be had.” Such is the order. Such an opportunity, by an intimation going, has not occurred. Unless he asks for me, what should be done? Therefore, if permission be given to go to Singhur, I will go. There is no difficulty; but if an acquaintance could be secretly formed, then it is right. Till now, regarding me, the mind is not opened; therefore, a letter of Anna Bhurkunkur should secretly come for openness, thus, “Ramchundur Punt is ours.” In the garden made by the Agent Sahib on Singhur, there are no trees of souchapha, of which the Mowsoof made a mention; therefore, if there be any young plants in yours, send them, if they are to be sent; then a present will be made. That they will be certainly sent for, a word is not pledged.

2. Raojee Mohal has come, bringing a letter of the Forbes Company Waley. The meaning of that letter is: “Let confidence be placed in us; Shri Jugdumb will effect everything.” And the meaning, in the verbal statement of the Mowal, is, “He and he cannot be formed into an union.” He says, “I will do it personally; if not, what is going on is good. I will co-operate. This is an outward profession. But from I will do the business.” His intention is apparent. In the profession of the Muwal there is no consistency; therefore, if the business be executed by the hands of one, it is right. If another interferes there will be a doubt for nothing; so I believe, for I am a poor man. And having, by command, brought the Muwal, introduced him, and the Surkur personally said: “I am the person to cherish all, by any one’s urging. I am foremost, I am foremost; the business* should not be spoiled.”

Sic orig.

* This sentence is unfinished in the original.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Acting Resident.

No. 8 of List (A).

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of *Babajee Puradkur*.

Q. SOME time after Govind Rao was seized, did you go to the house of Abba Mahreek ; if so, on what subject did the conversation between him and yourself take place ? state this.—A. He had not come into the Sirkar Warra for 15 days. He was indisposed. On hearing this I went one evening, when the night was a little advanced, to his house, to inquire after him, being his friend. He was up-stairs ; I inquired after his health ; he had an affection of the bowels, so he said ; and I accidentally asked him, “ When you were in the habit of going to the house of Govind Rao, did Gharia Brahmin and any sentries use to come there ? ” Then he said, “ I am not acquainted with Gharia, nor do I know any sentries. ” So he said. I then returned and made this matter known to the Maharaj also. The Sirkar has also took from me a written statement of the matter, as mentioned by Abba Mahreek.

2. Do you know the circumstances going on with Joudpoor ?—I do not at all know this.

3. For five or six months before Govind Rao was seized, private consultations went on night and day. As to this, what were the subjects of those private conferences ; who used to be present at them ; and what was the import of them ? state this.—As a new dispute has arisen regarding the Jaghirdars, in order to look at the former documents, and the yads which had come from the British Government, and determine as to making any communication to the Resident Sahib and the Governor Sahib, sometimes the Surkar (Raja), taking with him the persons in the service, the Kamgars, &c. used to hold a council. So I heard and saw. The Kamgars were : the Chitnavees ; Govind Rao ; Chinto Punt Bhatay ; the Senaputtee ; the Senakurtey ; Dinkur Rao Mohitey, and other persons also, who were present at the time, were called in, and sometimes I was also present. It is not so that the persons abovementioned were always present during these councils. Out of those some were present and some were absent ; so, also, I heard and saw.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Under date the 23d October 1837.

Babajee Purarkur.

Q. 4. You have stated in the answer to the second question, that besides the persons therein named, others, who were present at the time, were called. As to this, state who were the others who were called ?—A. The persons in the Surkar's (Raja's) service employed immediately under him, who were present, were called. It was not indispensable that such and such should be present. Thus it was in my hearing, and I saw this sometimes.

5. Were Abba Mahreek and Yellojee Mohitey ever in the habit of going into the Surkar's warra (Raja's palace) ?—As all the other party of the Mahrattas and others used to go, so they also used to go.

This is a true statement, under date aforesaid ; in my own handwriting.

Babajee Purarkur.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 1 of List (B).

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of *Dinkur Rao Mohitey*.

Q. 1. WHAT post do you fill at Sattara under the Maharaj ?—A. I am employed by the Maharaj Sirkar under the Senaputtee. The whole of the duties connected with the Sebundee are in my charge, and the Bukshee transacts the duties relating to the Sowars. But if new Sowars are to be employed, or if leave of absence is to be given to any, I sign the yads ; and I am in the habit of coming to the Huzrut Resident Sahib Bhadoor, as a deputy, to communicate on any business. These duties are in my charge. The duties connected with the cavalry are not under me.

2. Do you live in the warra (palace) of the Maharaj Surkar, or separately, or how ?—I remain both in the warra of the Maharaj and at home ; and eight years ago I used always to be in the warra (palace), to learn to write in the dufter, and to exercise the horses ; and I used to go into the warra of the Senaputtee to convey orders to him.

3. After the seizure of Govind Rao, did you go to the house of Abba Mahreek on any business ?—About a month or a month and a half after the seizure of Govind Rao, I went. My sister was married to his brother, Nana Mahreek. As he is my relation I went, and it is usual with me to go always. As Abba Mahreek was sick, I went to inquire after him. He said to me, “ I have attacks of fever ; I am labouring under excessive disorder. ”

4. Did you or did you not meet Abba Mahreek ?—I met the Mahreek.

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5. When you went, what conversation passed with the Mahreek?—I asked him, “What is the matter with you?” Then Abba Mahreek said, “I am labouring under dysentery, and have attacks of fever;” so the Mahreek said to me.

6. After going to the house of Abba Mahreek, “Remain secreted in the house,” did you deliver such a message of the Maharaj to the Mahreek?—I did not deliver such message to him. I went to inquire after him, as is stated above.

7. When the Sahibs came to Sattara to institute the inquiries about Govind Rao, did you go to the Mahreek’s; or, after the departure of the Sahibs from hence, did you go to the house of the Mahreek?—The particular day I do not remember; a month or a month and a half after the seizure of Govind Rao, I went to the house of the Mahreek.

8. The statement in the deposition given in by Abba Mahreek, is read to you; as to this, state how this stands?—I did not speak anything about that to Abba Mahreek. I went to inquire after him, which is above stated. As to Abba Mahreek’s being about to be taken for the inquiries respecting Govind Rao, the outcry which had been current in the town was heard of by me. But about that I spoke nothing to the Mahreek; I went to inquire after him.

9. Do you know of any communication existing with Appa Sahib Bhonsla, the ex-Raja of Nagpoor?—Two years ago Yellojee Bappoo Mohitey sent his people to Joudpoor, to the Bhonsla; so my mother told me; upon which I asked Yellojee Bappoo. He said that the people were sent, and that he sent him (the Bhonsla) a letter in his own name. The people named Kedaree and Wittoo, belonging to Yellowjee Bappoo, were sent. The rest of the people I have no acquaintance with.

10. Did you ever see any messengers who had come from Appa Sahib Bhonsla, or did you or did you not hear of them?—No messengers of the Bhonsla came to me, nor did did any one introduce them to me, nor did I see them, nor did I hear them.

11. The deposition of Abba Mahreek regarding Hurree Sawant, who had come from Appa Sahib Bhonsla, is read to you; do you or do you not know this circumstance?—That Hurree Sawant came, that he went to the Maharaj, that rupees were given him I do not know at all. The circumstance in the deposition of the Mahreek, read to me, is not at all known to me. Four or five months ago, Abba Mahreek came to me, at my house, and requested me to lend him 150 rupees: “Govind Rao used to give me; he has been seized; now I suffer inconvenience.” So he said. Then, “After one or two days I will try and tell you.” So I said. The Mahreek again came to me; then I told him, that I had no means to give him the loan. I did not give any money. Abba Mahreek always used to come to my house; then if he brought with him any man of Appa Sahib Bhonsla’s, I am not aware of.

12. A letter received from Moodhojee Bhonsla was given by Yellojee Bappoo Mohitey, into the hand of the Maharaj; afterwards you came there into that room; then did you or did you not see the letter in the hand of the Maharaj, while Yellojee Bappoo was present?—Yellojee Bappoo Mohitey and Abba Mahreek, these always used to be near the Maharaj, and private conferences used to take place with them; this I have seen. He (Yellojee) may have delivered a letter, but that I saw it I do not remember. Both used to be near [the Raja] day and night, holding private consultations.

13. Who others used to be present during the private conferences; state their names which you may know of?—The names of the mundullee (party) present during the private consultations, whom I know, are:—1, the Senaputtee; 2, Myself; 3, Balla Sahib Chitनावेस; 4, Govind Rao Dewan; 5, Babajee Purarkur; 6, Chinto Punt Raojee Bhatey; 7, Yellojee Bappoo Mohitey; 8, Abba Mahreek. This mundullee used to be present about the Raja. Him, whom circumstances required, the Surkar (Raja) used to call.

14. State what you know or what you have heard about any treasonable design ever carried on by the Maharaj with Goa, by means of Nago Deorao?—When Robertson Sahib was Resident at Sattara, he said to the Senaputtee and myself, “Through the medium of Nago Deorao, letters of the Maharaj go to Goa, and discussion passes; so I hear. How does this stand?” Then we asked the Maharaj. The Maharaj said, “Whatsoever person may be so doing, under colour of our name, inquiries should be made about him.” Of this, coming to Robertson Sahib, we informed him. Robertson Sahib wrote to Nisbet Sahib to institute inquiries. On an answer coming from him, Robertson Sahib said to the Senaputtee and myself on that subject, “A communication has come from Nisbet Sahib; that person is a knave. The Maharaj should be very vigilant.” We communicated that message to the Maharaj. The Maharaj said, “It is right.”

15. After Robertson Sahib mentioned this thing, did you ever see Nago Deorao at Sattara or in the Maharaj’s warra (palace)?—After that I did not ever see Nago Decrao in the Maharaj’s warra, or at Sattara.

16. How many years is it since Robertson Sahib made the communication regarding Goa?—About six years have passed since then.

17. Since then, has the intercourse with Goa been going on, or how; what do you know about this?—Since then, whether any intercourse with Goa is or is not going on, I have no knowledge of this.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Dated 12th September 1837.

Dinkur Rao Mohitey,
Senukurtey Vishvasroa Mookhtiarool Ufwale.

1. If I have sent any treasonable letter to any one, or if I have myself brought and introduced any one to the Surkar, or if any one's letter has come to me, or if any evidence or proof respecting any treasonable project be established against me, according to justice, I am present before the Sahib. Let what may be requisite be done. The Sahib is master. If any one charge my name calumniously, or otherwise, on an inquiry being made by the Sahib, should guilt, by evidence and proof, be established against me, the Sahib is master; let what may be requisite be done.

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Written by my own hand, under the date aforesaid.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 2 of List (B).

TRANSLATION of a Letter, stated to be from *Moodhojee Bhonsla* to the Raja of Sattara.

IN the service of the Swamee Maharaj, placing my head on the feet, I make an humble prostration and vidmyapunah, "Respectfully represent that up to the 13th Margsirsh vud (December), through the blessing of the master, the state of the [his] servant is good." Further, before this, in the service of the Maharaj, an humble supplication in charge of Raghopunt Dunt, karkoon of Samul Grujawul was sent. Whether that has been delivered or not, the [your] servant has great anxiety; therefore let this be acknowledged in a mandate; and about the exalted promise which the master made at the time Purvutrao Goojur went into the service, what supplication should be written? In fine, that God may preserve the master safe, imperishable, and immortal, over the head of the servants, through their good fortune, is a [my] prayer to God. What more? We people are remiss in service, and are criminals. Forgiveness rests with the [your] Lordship; and how can it be possible for the servant to clear himself of the master's debt?

But now the desire is, that this body may be of use in the service of the Surkar; and if this body, after being wound round the feet as an oblation, be sacrificed, the servant's present life and that to come will both be blessed. And, as regards the servant, the master should have a perfect and firm confidence, that he is born in a high family, and has never, from his ancestors, deserted the feet, and never will in future, as long as life endures; that actually and sincerely the attention is towards the feet. The Maharaj should be persuaded, and the representation is, that the servant's tutelar, adored, and family deities and parents are the feet of the fosterer; then, except the feet, what other gain can there be to him? If the Surkar has any suspicion as regards the Punt Prudhan, the faithless* and ungrateful, the Sahib should not let it exist at all. I am the slave of the master; what have I to do with Bajee Rao? Experience will impress on the mind, and the Surkar should have confidence in every way, deserting the feet if he should have anything to do with the Peishwa. The Maharaj may consider the servant as one not of the Bhonsla's descent; and whenever the master pleases he may confront the slave with the Peishwa; and the servant is ready to remove the doubts from the mind. He should now, as well as after a century, be considered the same, and the master, however, should be careful. The courtezan of Sindia is zealously making a representation on the part of Bajee Rao; therefore the master should keep up a close intercourse with the English, for an infidel like Bajee Rao is Bajee Rao himself. As the religious merit of the master is powerful, the courtezan of Sindia will have no success. As the servant is in the neighbourhood, some matters become known to him; then if he, under the influence of a narrow understanding, neglected to write an humble representation, it would ill become the duties of a servant; therefore, whatever is known is humbly written accordingly. To pardon anything more or less in it the master is the mighty patron. The master is right to honour the humble child constantly by a mandate full of blessing: "Shevesee Shroot Hoyu Hey Vidnyapunah." Be it known in the service; this is a respectful representation.

* Matragumny in the original, meaning incest with his mother.

Sic orig.

Sikka,
or Seal.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 3 of List (B).

TRANSLATION of a Letter stated to be from *Moodhojee Bhonsla*, addressed to *Rajushri Yellojee Mohitey Humbeerao*.

Shri Seetakant.

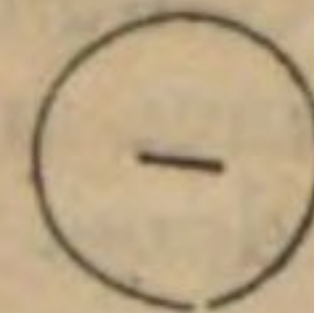
AFTER compliments (Ram-ram veenuntee, &c.)—Further, by the verbal intimation of the man who came from you in charge of letters, the whole of the contents of the letters were comprehended.

Sikka, or
Seal.

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comprehended. It was written, "Send Bhudoo;" thereupon he has been sent to you. The whole of the affair here will be known by his verbal communication. Always write accounts of your welfare, and make them known. Despatched 17th day of Suffer. What more should be written (hey vemuntee). This is my humble petition.



Mortub, or small seal.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 4 of List (B).

TRANSLATION of a Letter stated to be from *Moodhojee Bhonsla*, addressed to *Gamga Bhageer*, the Matoshri Naneebaee.

Shri Seetakant.

AFTER compliments (Dundvut veenuntee, &c.)—Further, by the verbal communication of the man who came from you, the whole of the matter was understood. From hence Bhudoo is sent to you; by his verbal intimation the whole of the matter will be known. Always write pleasant accounts, and make them known. Despatched 17th day of Suffer. In the service, this is my humble obeisance. My many blessings to Chirungie Bhao.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 5 of List (B).

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of *Yellojee Bappoo Mohitey*, dated 6th November 1837.

Q. 1. You have stated that letters from Joudpoor, from Moodhajeer Bhonsla, used to come to yourself and the Maharaj; as to this, do you know his handwriting and seal?—A. I do know the handwriting and seal of Moodhajeer Bhonsla.

2. On the paper now shown to you there is a seal, and at the end [native characters] "be it known in the service, this is a respectful representation;" these words appear; look at this, and state in whose handwriting are these words, and whose seal is it?—The seal is that of the Moodhajeer Bhonsla, and [native characters], "be it known in the service, this is a respectful representation," these words which are shown to me are in the handwriting of Moodhojee Bhonsla himself, and this paper also is of that country; and [native characters], "a respectful representation," thus it was customary with him to address two persons, viz. the Maharaj and my mother. To me he used to write [native characters] "an humble petition" at the end. This I know of.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Under date the 6th November 1837.

Yellojee Mohitey.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 6 of List (B).

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of *Abba Sahib Mahreek*, dated 6th November 1837.

Q. 1. To you and to the Maharaj letters came from Joudpoor, from Moodhojee Bhonsla; as to this, state if you know the handwriting and seal of Moodhojee Bhonsla?—A. I do know the handwriting and seal of Moodhojee Bhonsla.

2. On this paper now shown to you there is a seal; whose is it, and in whose handwriting are the words [native characters] "be it known in the service, this is a respectful representation;" examine this carefully and give a reply?—I have examined the paper; the seal is that of Moodhajeer Bhonsla, and the words [native characters] "be it known in the service, this is a respectful representation," are in the handwriting of Moodhojee Bhonsla himself.

3. Were the letters which came from Moodhajeer to the Maharaj and yourself completed in a similar manner, or was there any difference; and state on what sort of paper did those letters come?—[native characters] "Be it known in the service, this is a respectful representation;" thus it was written in the letter to the Maharaj. And to me [native characters], "What more should be written? this is an humble petition;" so it was written. The letter of

of Moodhojee Bhonsla, which came to the Maharaj, was on paper similar in sort to the paper which I have now seen, and the letter which came to me was on coarser paper.

Under date the 6th November 1837. This is a true statement.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Abba Mahreek.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

No. 7 of List (B).

TRANSLATION of the Interrogatories of *Purshotum Unnunt Pimpulnairkur*, dated 6th November 1837.

Q. 1. You were at Joudpoor with Moodhojee Bhonsla for two or three months, and went into Sindia's camp with his letters; as to this, do you or do you not know the handwriting and seal of Moodhojee Bhonsla? State this.—A. I do know the handwriting and seal of Moodhaje Bhonsla.

2. Whose seal is that appearing on this paper now shown to you, and in whose handwriting are the words [native characters] "Be it known in the service, this is a respectful representation" at the end; look at this carefully and answer?—I have looked at the paper; these words are in the handwriting of Moodhojee Bhonsla himself, and the seal is also his.

3. State on what sort of paper was Moodhojee Bhonsla in the habit of writing any letter to any one?—Moodhojee Bhonsla used to write letters to people of rank, on paper similar in sort to that now seen by me, and he used to write letters to other persons on another sort of coarse paper.

This is a true statement, under date the 6th November 1837. In my own handwriting.

Purshotum Unnunt.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 1 of List (C).

STATEMENT given by *Govind Rao*, State Prisoner, in answer to Questions transmitted by Government.

1st. THAT about eight o'clock one evening, in Askar or Jest, Antajee Garai came to my house, and finding me up-stairs, with many other persons assembled, called me aside, and requested to have a private interview, as he had some communication to make. I accordingly took him into my sleeping room, when he told me that some Company's soobahdars wished to establish a friendly understanding with the Raja, with whom they desired an interview, enjoining on me perfect secrecy. I replied, that I would represent it to his Highness, and give him an answer afterwards. I did mention it on the third day after, when his Highness said he would consult with the Senaputtee and Dinkutrao Moitae, and then give me his command. His Highness was performing poojah in the dooghur at the time; it was about 9 o'clock, A.M. He was quite alone, having dismissed his attendants; on hearing that my communication was of a secret nature, nothing else was said; and I took my leave. That on the evening of the same day I went, as usual, to the palace. The Raja desired me to go into the sleeping apartment, and there wait the arrival of the Senaputtee and Dinkutrao, who were coming, and to whom I was to relate what I had communicated to him in the morning. On their entering, the Senaputtee commenced by inquiring of me what I had stated to his Highness in the morning, and I told them. They then inquired who the soobahdars were, and if they wanted money. To which I replied, that I had heard nothing further; that all I had been told was that which I had mentioned. The Raja then entered the apartment, and inquired if I had made them acquainted with the subject; and I said, "Yes." He then observed, that it was to cost nothing, and therefore it would be advisable to obtain their friendship, in case their services might at any time be required; and having first consulted with the other two on its propriety, he commanded me to have an interview with them, and assure them of his friendship, and that some day, when he was walking about in front of the palace, I was to bring them, intimating to him, by sign, who they were; that they were to observe a respectful distance, salute him, and pass on, but that I was not to bring them into the palace. That the following evening Antajee came to my house. I told him what had passed, and he said, "Tis well," but desired I would obtain for him an interview with the Raja prior to any further proceedings. I then desired him to wait at my house while I made my customary visit to the palace. At this visit I told his Highness of this, and he agreed to receive him then in his sleeping apartment; so I returned

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

home, and brought him. The Senaputtee and Dinkutrao were present. At this interview the Raja directed Antajee to explain to the soobahdars that he should consider them as his friends, and calculate on their services when he had occasion for them. I had previously inquired of Antajee who the soobahdars were, but he refused to tell me till they came. The Raja ordered Antajee to introduce them to me, and commanded me to receive them. Antajee then left the palace. I had no further conversation with his Highness that night on the subject. Two or three days after this Antajee again came, and said, "The soobahdars belong to the regiment now here; that their duties interfere with their making any specific appointment, but they have agreed to watch a favourable opportunity." That many days after this, in Shrawun Sood, as I was leaving the adalut with papers, on foot, going to the palace, Antajee approached and whispered to me that the moment had come. So I told him to take them, and wait near my house till I came. Colonel Lodwick came to the palace; the Raja displayed his female Mahoots on the elephants, the women Chobdars, and two small guns, on his departure. I went home. The two soobahdars were then introduced to me by Antajee, in my small room of audience; a servant, by name Kosha, waited at the door to prevent intruders. After the usual salutations, one of them immediately said, "If Maharaj wants 500 sepoys, we can produce them this night." I said, No; they were merely to consider themselves as his friends, and wait his commands. They on this remarked, "But our regiment will soon leave this place." I replied, "True, but you have only to preserve the same feelings wherever you go." I required their names, but did not recollect them; yet afterwards heard them again, when Mr. Willoughby came; they were Shaik Golam Sing and Gulgah Misser. I then informed them that I was going to the Raja, who was walking about in front of the palace, and what they were to do, as before stated. They came as required. The Raja looked at them steadfastly, as if to preserve a careful remembrance of them. They were not in uniform; as well as I can recollect, one had a red puggry; each had a bundee and duputta on. I informed his Highness who they were. About five days afterwards Antajee again came, and said the soobahdars required a personal interview with the Raja. This I communicated to his Highness at my visit on the same night, when he remarked, "It is now the light half of the month;" that on the dark half they might come. That about 12th or 13th of Vud, the business at the adalut being ended, his Highness took me aside and said, "Let the soobahdars come to the palace to-night." So going home, I sent for Antajee, who went to the lines and brought them to my house at 8 P.M.: they were received by me in the sleeping apartment. Appa Sahib Mahadeek was with me; I explained to him the object of their coming, and he observed, "They are the right sort of people to trust; they it was who rescued Mahadojee Bonsley, of Nagpore, when imprisoned by the English." Mahadeek went home as I went to the palace, leaving the soobahdars there. The Raja commanded me to bring them, which I did. The interview took place in the hall (choke), on the north side of the palace; no other person was present. I entered first, and they followed in silence with Antajee, as I had directed. The Raja was sitting against a pillar on the east side of the apartment. After saluting him, his Highness directed them to be seated. They then prostrated themselves at his feet, assuring him of their fidelity, and that their lives were in his hands. His Highness then said, "I have no immediate use for your services, but you are to consider yourselves as mine; wherever you may find friends of mine, you must unite yourselves with them; and, wherever you may be, when you hear of the assembling of an army and fighting, either in the Carnatic, the Dharwar district, Sholapoor, or Nurmada, you are then to fly to my standard." He then gave them pawn, and they retired. I was ordered to conduct them clear of the guards of the palace, and return. Each had one dupatta and red puggeries, and over all, topies of woollen cloth; one was green, the other red. This class of people do not usually use these topies; I should therefore suppose them to have been intended as a disguise; but I said nothing to them of it. No other discourse whatever took place between the Raja and them, nor had the Raja or myself any further interview with them. His Highness was smoking a hooka during their visit. Antajee is a resident of Sattara. I had heard nothing, nor did I before this suspect the possibility of any intrigues with the Company's native troops being attempted by his Highness. My suspicions were excited by Antajee's first communication, which was made with hesitation; but I considered it imperative on me to represent whatever I heard to his Highness. Antajee urged me to receive the soobahdars before speaking to his Highness; but this I refused. I was not surprised at his coming to me, as all persons do so first, whatever their business with his Highness may be. I had not before this heard anything from his Highness of any kind of intrigue or plot against the British Government. On first speaking to the Raja, he appeared pleased, and expressed himself so; but neither in conversation nor expression of countenance did he betray any previous acquaintance with the subject.

I know of no communication between the Raja and Appa Sahib, the ex-Raja of Nagpore, except what Mahadeek, with whom I am very intimate, told me. He stated to me about three, or four, or five years ago—I cannot exactly recollect how long, and, indeed, the fact had almost escaped my memory—that he had a conversation with the Raja, and was then about to despatch a messenger to Appa Sahib, at Joudpoor, with a letter, the object of which was to establish a friendly understanding between him and his Highness. He also said that the Raja had particularly enjoined him not to allow his (Mahadeek's) friendship for me to induce him to make me acquainted with it. I do not recollect the name of the messenger; he was an inferior servant of Mahadeek's, and was, I believe, merely the bearer of the letter.

4th. Mahadeek was formerly a servant of Appa Sahib's, and the Raja knew him to be on terms

terms of friendship with him. In Kartick or Maysirmas, Sucey 1757, he who kept his arms, money, &c. at my house told me that an answer had come from Appa Sahib to the letter before sent, and that [Appa Sahib] wanted of him a sword of his, which he had brought away with him on leaving his service, and this he wanted to take away to send back. Mahadie told me that the Raja knew nothing of this. The sword was one very much prized. It would not be mentioned to his Highness, for fear he should take a fancy to it. It was put into a [blank in original] to be sent; but this was for security, and nothing else. The letter sent with it was prepared by the joint counsel of the Raja, the Senaputtee, Dinkur Rao, and Mahadeck; it contained, as far as I heard, merely friendly expressions, and an answer of some nature to Appa's observations on his hope of soon returning to Nagpoor. Purshotum Punt Carcoon was the bearer of it, and he had not returned to Sattara when I was imprisoned. I know not if the Carcoon was entrusted with any message; but it is not likely, as he was not a person of any consequence.

5th. The only letters I heard of passing between Appa Sahib and the Raja, or any people at Sattara, are those before described, and what I have now stated is all I know of them.

6th. I think it was in the rains of last year a prubo, whose name I do not remember, but he was a relation of the Chitnees, came from the Hubshee with a letter to the Raja regarding some umuls he possessed in the Punt Suchew's country, about which there was some difficulty. The letter was read as a regular matter of business. I believed him to have had no other object than that; but he may have had. There was no interchange of presents that I am aware of.

7th. I know of no communication of any kind having taken place between the Raja and the chiefs in the Southern Mahratta country, nor of any interchange of presents. They are not on very good terms with his Highness; a difference exists about the boundary of their lands, which has often been before the Bombay Government.

8th. I know nothing of the intercourse with the Goa authorities (which was generally spoken of by the inhabitants of Sattara), except what I heard from Narrain Bhut Chitney, who used occasionally to come to my house. This person was formerly in very low circumstances; he appeared suddenly to be in affluence, and so unaccountable was it, that Gopal Rao Kolutkur, whose house he resided in, suspected him to have discovered some treasure hidden there by some of his ancestors, and prosecuted him in the Adalat, to recover it, about three or four years ago; and this led him to come to me, when I, who, in common with all others, entertained some suspicion of him, and especially from knowing that since the change he had been frequently at the Senaputtee, which he was not before, inquired of him how this alteration in his affairs had come about; and then, after great hesitation, and enjoining me to observe the strictest secrecy, he said that he had been employed by the Raja to negotiate with the Goa authorities. This person has since built a very good house in Sattara for his own residence. About four months after the above circumstances, I was going, according to custom, one night to visit the Raja, when, approaching his apartment, I was informed that there was no admission, and was returning, when I met the Bhut and several other persons, just after turning round, going to the Raja. Who they were I could not then tell, it being dark; but the next day the Bhut came to my house, and informed me that the fact of my having been so seen had been then mentioned by one of the Raja's attendants who was with him; that his Highness had manifested great anger at the supposition of my having been there for the purpose of spying what he was after, and that he spoke of putting me to death, but that he had warded off the blow by pointing out that if such had been my object, I should not have been so openly seen. The Bhut represented himself to me as only a subordinate agent acting with Nagoba Waid, of Whye, who was the principal in in these transactions. I understood them to have gone to Goa and returned; but how often I cannot say. The object was to establish a good understanding with them, and secure their co-operation when necessary. This was all I heard.

9th. I know of no communication having taken place between the Raja and any other foreign or European states.

10th. I was never employed to draft a letter of a hostile nature towards the British Government.

11th. I have no such letters or replies to any, and doubt if any such exist, even if they had been written by others, as his Highness is in the habit of burning as soon as read all letters that it is not necessary to preserve.

12th. I can conceive no other reason for his Highness having meditated hostilities against the British Government than a desire to regain the extensive sovereignty enjoyed by Sevajee, an account of whose feats and dominion the Chitnees Bulwunt Rao was constantly recounting to him, remarking at the same time that he ought still to be in the enjoyment of the same. I suspect him and the Senaputtee to be the principal advisers, yet his Highness does not allow himself to be often guided by others.

13th. I know of no other design formed against the British Government.

14th. I do not believe the Raja's brother to have any knowledge of these matters, because during the last five [or few] years, the Raja has been continually finding fault with him, and very often would not speak to him for days together, when I and others would interfere and bring about a good understanding between them. I had been told by Maharick, some time before the sword was sent, that it belonged to Appa Sahib; it was a straight one, and

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of the same kind as that of the great Sewajee, which is in the dughur in the palace at this time.

This is recorded as given by Govind Rao to answers * put to him by me on Saturday the 9th and Monday 11th September 1837.

* So in original.

(signed) *B. Hutt*, Acting Session Judge.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. H. Wathen*, Chief Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Acting Resident.

No. 2 of List (C).

Supplementary List of Questions.

1. STATE clearly how the treasonable designs with the soobahdars first began, as far as it may have come to your knowledge?
2. Did any of your servants, or any other person, besides the soobahdars and Untajee, go with you to the palace?
3. Are you aware of the Senaputtee being in the palace when the soobahdars went there; if so, where was he, and who gave the password on your leaving the palace?
4. What was the name of the sepoy who was sent to conduct the native officers out of the town, and where is he at present?
5. Had not Pursotum, the Brahmin, who was sent to Joudpoor by Abba Mareek, an interview with you before his departure; what occurred at that interview; who was present, and what message was given by you to Pursotum for Appa Sahib; who gave the vena in which the sword was put; where was it made?
6. You state you know nothing of any communications between the Raja and the Southern jaghirdars; are you not aware of the mission of Abba Parusnees to Gopal Rao Jumkundur, about two years ago?
7. Are the papers now shown to you real copies of letters from Gopal Rao; if so, what was the real object of this correspondence, and what was the substance of the letters sent from hence, and by whom were they sent?
8. In the letter to you it is written, that a letter is sent for the Maharaj; did you deliver that letter, and what reply was sent by the Maharaj?
9. It appears clearly by the evidence of Abba Parusnees that letters passed between the Maharaj and Gopal Rao, therefore state all you know on this subject?
10. Are you aware of any European sword having been brought as a present from Goa, a crooked sword, with a brass scabbard; where is that sword; and what other presents came from thence, and for whom?
11. Do you know Raojee Kotnees; did you ever present him with cloths, &c. on any occasion?
12. Do you recollect Madow Rao Sirkey being sent on a mission to Sawunt Warree; did he go with Nago Deorao to Goa, or how, and what was the object of his mission?
13. What was the nature and object of the private conferences and consultations held at the Raja's palace for some time before you were seized, and who were the persons who attended; were Abba Sahib Mareek and Eloojee Mohitey consulted on any of these occasions?
14. After you were taken to Poonah, were any sums of money sent from Sattara to Poonah by the Rajah; if so, by whom was this money sent, and to what purpose was it applied?

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Acting Resident.

No. 3 of List (C).

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of *Wittul Rao Sukaram Parusnees (Abba Parusnees)*; Soorsun Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1837).

Q. WHEN were you deputed by the Maharaj Sirkar to Gopal Rao Putwurdhun Jumkhundur; did you take any letter of the Maharaj, or of any one else for him, and did any letters come with you from him to the Maharaj, and any one else; if so, what were the contents of them, and have you got copies of those letters? state this. Dated 10th September 1837.—A. When I went to Gopal Rao by order of the Sirkar (Raja), then there was no letter of the Sirkar; Govind Rao Wittul (Dewan) was directed; upon that he gave a letter. In

In it, "According to agreement, come soon for an interview." So it was. From thence letters with me, one for the Sirkar, and one for Govind Rao; thus two came. I had copies of them with me, which are now given. Answers to them from the Maharaj and Govind Rao went to him, of which I have got no copy. There may be a diary in the Chitnees. Dated as above. Handwriting of myself.

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Wittul Rao Sukharam.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 4 of List (C).

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from *Gopal Rao Jumkhundykur* to the Raja of Sattara.

Shree Gunputtee to Shrimun Maharaj, of the high Family of Khsutri Rajushri Chutru Puttee Swamee, in the Service of the Master.

AN humble petition of [his] servant, Gopal Rao Ramchundru, [who] makes many respectful representations [that] the state of affairs here up to 29th Shaval, through the master's gracious countenance, is well. Further, from hence an humble petition for an interview was caused to be made, upon which a letter from Rajushri Govind Raojee came, to come on a visit. As to this, the Swaree is intended to go in a hurry to Sattara, in such haste as to reach Humdabad, according to the command, on the 5th; and for the Swaree of the master to halt there for two or three days there will be no opportunity, such being the juncture; therefore, to make a representation, Rajushri Raojee Bappoojee is sent. He will make a supplication, which, being taken into consideration by the master; whenever a command be given, coming at that time, to have an interview; such is the desire. To cherish me always by a mandate is with the master. Be this known in the service. This is my respectful representation.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 5 of List (C).

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from *Gopal Rao Ramchundree Junkundykur* [to *Govind Raojee*] *Dewan*.

After compliments :

KNOW the good accounts of this up to 29th Shaval, and write your own good accounts. Further, Rajushri Wittul Rao Parusnees came from thence. He communicated the matter, upon which Rajushri Raojee Bappoojee is sent with him. Both will make known the affair here, from which it will be understood; and in the name of Shrimun Maharaj Rajushri Chatruputtee Swamee, an humble petition is sent; seeing it and presenting it, and taking a mandate, it should be sent. In consequence of the opportunity being short this time, there has not been the honour of an interview; this has been a disquietude in the mind, which, on having a visit, will be removed. Making a supplication to secure the pleasure of the Maharaj, Sirkar is with you as a friend. An answer should come to this letter. What more should be written? Let your kindness remain. This is my humble petition.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 6 of List (C).

TRANSLATION of Answers to Questions given and recorded by *Govind Rao Dewan*, in the presence of Benjamin Hutt, Esq. Acting Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, on the 11th day of October 1837.

1. As regards how the treasonable designs with the soobahdars began, the circumstances have already been stated in the former replies; that Antajee having come, first mentioned the matter. The reason for doing this business was this, that whatever people of the regiment could be gained over to our interests might be taken; and that when the project was set on foot they might be of use. This appeared to be the object of the Maharaj. If there was any other, how could that object be known to me? for I had no knowledge from the Maharaj of the treasonable communications with Goa and Moodhojee. About these, if any conference took place between the Maharaj and the Senaputtee I do not know. The affair which took place, through my hands, I have stated according to my recollection.

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Besides this, whatever suspicion the Government may entertain, I will answer when informed of it.

2. When I took the soobahdars into the Maharaja's warra (palace), I was accompanied by two khidmutgars, one Kooshea, and the other Nathajee, and the sepoy's Wittoo and Govinda Sinda, and besides them, four or five other persons, being sepoy's and others of my establishment, whom I could not distinctly see in the dark, nor do I remember them. But at the time of my going, I told the people to walk at a distance, and not to walk near. Kooshea only was aware of the soobahdars being with me; he was near. I did not inform the other men; whether or not they recognised them I do not know. When I entered the warra (palace), all the men stopped at the door of the mushalchee-sopa (veranda); Kooshea only came and sat under the roof, which is close to the door of the chowk, on the north. I, with the soobahdars, went inside.

3. When the soobahdars were taken into the warra (palace), the Senaputtee was not in the warra; I sent my sepoy to conduct the soobahdars out of the town. As the gun was not then fired, the wordee (password) was not requisite. With regard to the Senaputtee not being there; as his palanquin and people, who used to be outside, were not there, and as he was not seen even with the Sirkar (Raja), that he was not there. So I have stated.

4. The name of the sepoy sent with the soobahdars is Govinda Sinda; he came with me to Nuggur. On my arrival here, as he was acquainted with this circumstance, I told him to go away and secrete himself somewhere. I do not know the name of that place; if required, I will make inquiries, and, bringing him, produce him.

5. On the occasion of Purshatam's going to Joudpoor, Abba Sahib introduced him to me in my warre; I gave him no message from myself. "As Abba Sahib has instructed you, go and speak; go carefully on the road." Thus much only I spoke; besides this, I do not recollect anything. That a sword was to be sent, the Mahreek said to me; then I said, "You highly commend the sword which you are sending; how will it go [safe] by the road?" Then he said, "By putting it into [a piece of] wood, I will send it." Then it was agreed by him and myself that it should be sent, by making a warra (an Indian lute). On this I directed Kevutram, a carpenter in the "store," attached to roads, to make a weena. Afterwards, Abba's brother, Appa Sahib, sitting by him, and having a weena prepared in the course of three or four days, fit to hold the sword, he took it away.

6. As regards the statement in the former replies, that there was no communication with the jaghirdars, thus I have stated, as no secret treasonable project appeared. To have no meeting with Gopal Rao Jumkhundkyur, a yad from the Company's Government came, which arrived at the time the Swaree was first proceeding from Teekotey to Veejapoor; I took and showed to the Maharaj. Then the Maharaj said to me, "I have had no meeting with him, therefore, as a Surhareeputo (letter from the Raja) cannot go to him, do you write him a letter in your own name; that about having a meeting with him, a yad from the Company's Government has come, and that he should come to Veejapoor and meet the Sirkar." On being thus instructed, I wrote a letter accordingly, in presence of the Maharaj, and forwarded it to Jumkhundkyur. Afterwards, two or three days after the Swaree had reached Veejapoor, Raojee Tasgoankur came, bringing fruits and vegetables from Gopal Rao, with whom an answer also to my letter came, that by Raojee's making a communication, it would be known. After this, Raojee said that he should be received very honourably, and the rules to be observed. Then, with the consent of Menna Sirkey, the Preetee-needhee, and other persons of the party present in the Swaree, the rules to be observed on the occasion of the interview were settled. Afterwards Raojee, on the part of the Jumkhundkyur, begged that some one on the part of the Maharaj might be sent with him. Upon this Abba Parusnees was sent; and, as the Sirkar's letter could not go, a letter from myself was given. Abba then went, and returned; but a meeting with Gopal Rao did not take place; that it would take place at Sattara, so it was stated. The object of the deputation of the Parusnees, and the tenor of the letters which went and came, was nothing else but about the interview.

7. The copy shown to me is a true one. A letter like this came to me, in which it was stated that the Parusnees made known the matter, which matter related to his interview, as to who were to be sent to receive him, and other rules of etiquette to be observed. As regards that, the interview would take place in such and such a way, the Parusnees was sent to say. After this, as some more [ceremony] than that was desired, Raojee came, on his part, with him. I returned an answer to this letter, the meaning of which is exclusively about the visit. The verbal communication and correspondence about this were passing publicly and not secretly.

8. The letter to the Maharaj, and the one to myself, were brought open, by Raojee and Abba, and the letter to me was given to me. Afterwards, we three went together to the Maharaj, and there Raojee placed before the Maharaj the letter to him, and made known the rules which Gopal Rao wished to be observed, and Gopal Rao sent the letters which had been received to his address from the Company's Government for the Maharaj's inspection. The object of this was, that the Maharaj might know that he was written to with high respect by the Company's Government, and permitted to adopt a son, and that the Maharaj might treat him with honour. These were also shown. Afterwards, an answer to the letter to the Maharaj went, the contents of which are not in my memory; but it did not go privately; it went publicly. It is entered in the duftur of the Chitnavees.

9. The one or two letters which passed with Gopal Rao, as connected with the meeting, adverted to in the foregoing paragraphs, came and went openly. Besides these, if any letters came or went on account of any other purpose, I am not aware of. Raojee came with fruits.

On

On that account, according to custom, a dooputa and turban were given to him. I know nothing besides this.

10. Narrain Bhut Chitney always went to Goa; this I was aware of. I therefore said to him, "A sword after the European fashion, if procured there, bring one, I will pay its value; and if any other articles useful to me can be procured cheaply, bring them." Upon this, when the Chitney and the Kotnees came, two bottles of tea, some wax candles, a sword, and a box of ganjeefa (cards) of Sawunt Warree; these articles were brought and given [to me] by the Chitney. Then the Chitney said, "These articles have been brought by Raojee Kotnees out of friendship; he will not receive their value." Afterwards, as I had commissioned the sword for the jumadar of the pioneers, I gave it to Bappoo Bhonsla Jumadar, to wear it on his waist. Since then it has been with him. Besides this, "a bazan (bassoon) and surput," these two appertaining to the band, I commissioned; one man out of the musicians was sent to the Kotnees for them. Their cost was paid there, and they were brought. Besides these, whether or not any articles came for any one, I have no knowledge.

11. Raojee Kotnees came two or three times to Sattara. Since he first came, about six years may have passed; then that the Maharaj had a communication with Goa, as Narrain Bhut had previously mentioned this matter to me. Having taken me to my bangalow, over the shop, the Chitney [said], "This person, a resident of Goa, is very worthy of contracting friendship with. To speak something regarding the secret project, he has come to the Maharaj; but he should go about secretly, so the Maharaj has directed; therefore he does not go about publicly." I had the first meeting with him during the day-time, after the Chitney said so. If any meeting took place, it used to take place at night. On the occasion of the first interview, the Chitney said to the Kotnees, "The matter regarding Goa, the Dewan is familiar with, and that you have met him; do not tell this to the Maharaj." So he instructed him, in my presence. Afterwards, Raojee came a second time, and gave the articles, which circumstance has already been mentioned above. On that occasion, when Raojee met me, I asked Raojee, "This affair from the Maharaj has been going on for a long time; you come and go; is there any reality in it?" Then he said, "It is true, but between him with whom we have formed a communication at Portugal and his brother a dispute has taken place; and in consequence of his having fallen from rank, an obstruction has arisen. When that quarrel is settled, the business will be effected." Thus the conference passed. Before a meeting between the Kotnees and myself was effected, I accidentally said to the Chitney, "The matter respecting Goa, which you have intimated to me, may be a fraud practised by you, in order to swallow up money." So it seems. Upon this, having brought the Kotnees, he introduced him [to me]. Afterwards, an acquaintance having been formed between the Kotnees and myself, he gave me the articles above mentioned. I offered to give him the value. As he declined to receive it, I gave a pair of dhoturs, a dooputa, and turban to the Kotnees, considering them as an exchange on my part for these articles, and invited him one day to dinner. After that, when the Kotnees came, in the month of September of last year, then also a meeting took place between myself and him.

12. Madhow Rao Sirkey was a servant of the Sirkar (Raja). I am acquainted with him. He was for some time at Sawant Warree. Having come from thence he became a servant at Sattara; this may be about five years ago. After he remained here, having taken the Sirkar's (Raja's) leave, he went to Warree to bring his family and other establishments; since which about three years have elapsed. At the time he went, some people in the town began to say, "He is going to Goa on the part of the Maharaj." Upon this I asked the Chitney, "This Sirkey is going; what is this?" Upon this the Chitney said, "The Sirkey is going for his private affairs. He has been told by the Maharaj, that under pretence of the Dew going onwards to Goa, whether the matters which the Waeed and others mention here be true or false, ascertain this by visiting the governor there." So he spoke. But this matter I did not at all know from the Sirkey. The matter heard of from the mouth of the Chitney is stated.

13. Before I was seized the private consultations were generally for deputing vakeels to England, on account of the affairs regarding the boundary, &c.; and for preparing papers for that purpose conferences were going on. The party engaged in this were, myself, the Chitnavees, Chintopunt Bhatey, Babajee Purarkur, Vessajee Punt Shevrey. The above persons were always present; and those who sometimes attended were, the Senaputtee, Mama Sirkey, Dinkur Rao Mohitey. During these private consultations, as the Company's Government and Lodwick Sahib were generally the subjects of reproach, many persons were not allowed admittance. Abba Mahreek and Yellojee Mohitey were admitted into the secret consultations of the Maharaj. During any private conference with them I was never present; sometimes the Senaputtee was present. During these Abba Mahreek may have conversed regarding Moodhojee; so it appears from his statement. What Yellojee Mohitey was in the habit of communicating I do not know. To send vakeels to England and to make a complaint against the Governor Sahib, these measures were strongly advised by the Chitnavees, and making a recommendation in favour of his child's father-in-law, Sukharam Bellasis, who is in Bombay; and stating, that through his means the business would be accomplished. The Chitnavees received from the Maharaj considerable sums of money.

14. On my being removed to Poonah for confinement, while as yet I was in prison my karkoon, Nillo Punt Bhurkunkur, who was in company with me, informed me thus: "Here is a merchant of a firm, styled Dyaran Atmaram, whose ships are at Bombay, Calcutta, and other places, and he has acquaintances amongst respectable European gentlemen. He says, 'If the Maharaj entrusts the representation to me, I will make a representation for the

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release of the Dewan, as well as about the boundary line and other matters in dispute with the Company's Government, and have a settlement made. When the business has succeeded, one lac of rupees should be given to me; I will confer an advantage and benefit on the Maharaj. Should not the business be accomplished, it should not be given. But in order that I may have confidence in what you say, 15,000 or 20,000 rupees at once should be brought and lodged in my firm.' Upon this, in order to communicate this matter to the Maharaj, I sent Nillo Punt to Sattara. The Maharaj also having attended to it, gave his consent, and made over 18,000 rupees to my karkoon. He delivered them into the charge of Tejeeram, who paid them to that goomasta; they are [now] in his possession.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

No. 7 of List (C).

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of *Koosheejee bin Malojee Etney*, Inhabitant of Sattara.

Q. WHEN the soobahdars of the regiment were seated in Govind Raojee's house with Govind Rao, in a room in the dewankhanda, who opened the door and came in there; state this?—A. Abba Sahib Mahreek was sitting outside of the room; Govind Raojee told me to ask him to come in; he opened the door and went in; he remained inside only for an instant; then the Mahreek returned outside. Afterwards the Rao Sahib went into the warra (Raja's palace) after him, having called the gbaria and the soobahdars; I took them into the warra. The Rao Sahib waited in the large gateway outside; he and they together went upstairs to the Maharaj; at that time I sat down stairs. Then the early part of the night had advanced six or seven ghutkas. They remained upstairs for about a ghutka; after which the Rao Sahib and they came down. What conversation passed upstairs, and who were engaged in the conference, I do not know. At the large gate the Rao Sahib directed Govind Rao Sinda, sepoy, to conduct them (the soobahdars) out of the town; having thus instructed him, he sent him; and the Rao Sahib went again into the warra (palace). I then went home to dinner. From the warra (palace) when the Rao Sahib returned to his own house I do not know.

When the Rao Sahib first went into the warra (palace) Govinda Sinda was in company with him. He was sent with them (the soobahdars) where I had seated myself down stairs; there Govinda was not seated near me; he was on the devree (outside); from thence he was sent to conduct them. Whether he was or was not provided with the wurdee (password) I do not know.

22 September 1837.

[Mark of *Koosheejee*.]

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

No. 8 of List (C).

TRANSLATION of a further Statement made by *Govind Rao Dewan*, and transmitted by Benjamin Hutt, Esq., Acting Session Judge of Ahmednugger, on the 21st November 1837.

I HAVE returned answers as I recollected to the questions formerly received; being permitted to state anything further that may occur to my recollection [I state]:—

Before the Mahreek's karkoon, Purshotum, went to Joudpore, the Mahreek said to me, "The Maharaj desired me to make an intimation to Appa Sahib Bhonsla that he has a communication with the Gomastah walla (the Goa authorities), that when money is paid to them for expenses their troops will come, but that he is not able to provide the money; that he (Appa Sahib) should provide the money, then troops will come, by whose co-operation his coming to Nagpoor will be effected." Having said so, he introduced me to Raojee Kotnees of Goa, and Narrain Bhut Chitney. Thus he said; and that when the karkoon went to Joudpore, this message was sent by him; so the Mahreek said.

2. Narrain Bhut Chitney also said, "As the communication with Joudpore is through the medium of the Mahreek, I was introduced to him, and the affair of Goa was communicated to him."

3. Last year, when Raojee Kotnees came to Sattara, the Chitney said, "The Maharaj has ordered us to proceed to the Damaun Bunder, which is in Goozerat; from thence there is some Portuguese about to go to his native country. We are directed to send a certain message with him; therefore myself and the Kotnees are going to Bombay, and intend to proceed there." Having said so, they both proceeded to Bombay in the month of the Bhadrupud (September). Afterwards the Kotnees remained at Bombay, and the Chitney returned to Poonah. This news I heard on my arrival at Poonah.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

No. 1 of List (D).

TRANSLATION of a Yad from *Sirkar Shreemun Maharaj, Rajushri Shahjee Maharaj*, Chittruputtur of Rajmundal, Hoozoor Sattara; Soorsur Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1837).

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THE Peishwa was our servant, yet he placed us from our grandfather under restraint. Afterwards the British Government, the high and merciful, paying regard to our family, influenced by its wisdom, and bringing into its mind that we, together with our mundullah (party), might excellently maintain ourselves, and that there might be no decrease of reputation, gave the raj (country), without bringing into mind that by increasing the friendship it might be enjoyed from generation to generation. The country given was little. Such desire having originated with my brother, he began to adopt such means, listening to the counsels of evil advisers. By reason of this those persons were held in great confidence. They created a misunderstanding with my brother as to my having conspired with the British Government; for Baliaba (Senaputtee) Bhonsla, and other principal persons imagined, unless the friendship between myself and my brother was dissolved, that greatness would not be promoted; with this evil intention they have done it. My brother, believing in the same, and out of spite to myself, began frequently to make misrepresentations regarding me to the Resident Sahib. As Baliaba Bhonsla acted according to his will, he conferred on him the rank of Senaputtee, and began from time to time to act so as to dishonour me. And I had inconveniences of several sorts of a domestic nature, which cannot be written. Having been so greatly annoyed, I informed the Mherban Resident Robertson Sahib that my brother behaved ill towards me, and that he should tell him to behave properly. Upon this, whether he spoke is not known, but since then he has entertained a greater spite against me, and frequently treated me disrespectfully. He has never admitted me into any intrigue or treasonable transaction, or any secret plot, nor allowed of my having any knowledge of it. Lately, for the boundary affair, he made a resolution to send vakeels to England, of which he informed me. I then said that a representation should be made to the Mherban Governor Sahib himself, and that, with his approbation, a communication might be made in words, if necessary to do so. This he did not approve of; and having brought Synd Meer and Ibrahim, these two Mussulmans from Bombay, gave copies of the treaty and other papers into their charge, and instructed them thus: "Represent first to the Court of Directors in England there, should it not be effected according to our desires, represent to the King's Durbar there, if it should be decided that we have full powers in our own country, and that the Bombay Council should have no sovereignty over us, it is good; if not, communicate with the Rooswalla, and adopt means for their army to come down here." Having said so, and having prepared a foul draft of a yad of stipulations to be passed to the Rooswalla, my brother put his sign manual on it, and made me put mine. Had I not put it he would that very moment have taken my life; out of this fear I put it; and I became fully persuaded that very moment that by such acts the raj would not continue. Therefore, in order to make this circumstance known to the Mherban Governor Sahib, I sent my confidant to Poonah, to Rajushri Ballajee Punt Nathoo, in Sirkey 1758, in the month of Ashad (July 1836). Upon this the Nathoo said, that this circumstance was communicated to the Mherban Governor Sahib, and to Mherban John Warden Sahib. Afterwards, on Govind Rao Wittul being apprehended, the Mherban Commissioners Sahibs came to institute an inquiry. To them, as well as to the Mherban Resident Lodwick Sahib, a communication was made through the Nathoo; and since the Mherban Resident Colonel Ovans Sahib came, I have been communicating to him through the Nathoo whatever, more or less, becomes known. If my brother has done anything wrong, that it may be forgiven out of mercy, and that the raj may be continued firm, is my only wish. By remaining with him hereafter, that my character and life will be preserved, I have no confidence at all, but on friendship being restored between the British Government and him. I will make my representation to the Government, and as I am our heir, the Government will accede to my wishes; of this I am confident. Perhaps in order not to continue my brother on the raj, if any arrangement be contemplated, I am an heir, and I am not concerned in any improper acts; if my brother has done any, therefore, the British Government will place me on the raj; I have this confidence. But in order that the circumstances which have occurred may be known, they have been communicated. Should he come to know that I have made any communication, he would immediately, some way or other, extinguish my life, as well as that of my party. Let this be perfectly in the mind of the Government. Day by day the enmity of my brother towards me has been increasing, for he suspects me of being in combination with the British Government. On the occasion of drawing up the paper regarding the Roos, I was admitted, but he was not sincere in his mind. Afterwards, as myself and he were seated one day, "For what purpose is that paper now required?" having said so he burnt a paper over a lamp; what it was is not known; he did not read it to me. I have reported this to the Mherban Resident Ovans Sahib, through the means of the Nathoo. When he has got safely out of this affair of treasonable intercourse, the first thing to be done is to make an adverse arrangement for myself and my party. So also he asserts. Therefore I rely in every way on the Mherban Governor Sahib; placing my neck in his lap, I am quiet. Let an answer to this yad come, expressive of confidence.—4th Rujub, corresponding with the 5th of October 1837.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

Date not legible.

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No. 1 of List (E).

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Sudasew Wamun*, Vakeel, Nisbut Yakoot Khan Sirkar, Jungeerkur, Inhabitant of Shrivurdhun; Soor Sun Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf, (A. D. 1837.)

THE Sirkar having directed me to state on what business I formerly came to Sattara, and what circumstances occurred on that occasion, I state, that I came to Sattara in Sukey 1756, in the month of Asvin (October 1834), after the Dussura, and before the Dewallee, and lodged in the garden of Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees. Afterwards the matter respecting a thely petru (letter in a bag) of my Sirkar to the address of the Resident Sahib, which was about the bal in the zillah of the Suchew, I communicated to Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees. He effected a meeting with Ballajee Punt Keebey, and next day having taken the letter, I went to the office of the Bungalow Residency office. Upon this Ballajee Punt took the letter and showed it to the Sahib; the Sahib replied to it, that he could not receive the letter without an order from the Bombay Government. Upon this he brought our letter back and returned it to me; it was not opened. After this, I fell sick for about 15 or 17 days; afterwards during this interval when I was a little better, I said to my relation Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees, "As I have come here, can I see the Maharaj?" Upon this he answered, "I will ask." After this, having asked him (the Raja), the Chitnavees took me on a visit as a relation of his. There I met the Maharaj in the Deu Kholee (apartment set apart for idols); I gave four rupees in charge of the Chitnavees as a nuzer in lieu of a poottee. He put a shella on my body. He asked me as to the features of my master, which I described by saying, that they were similar to those of the people of this country; and in presence of the Maharaj, Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees said, "Do you betroth a girl from your family to my son?" Upon this, I answered, "It does not suit me." The Maharaj said, "You are old relations; if you agree to what Bulwunt Rao says, it is good. Upon this, "I cannot consent;" so I said, and having received beeras (paw) I retired. After this, I was in the habit of resorting to the house of Bulwunt Rao; I also went to dinner; and during the Dewallee, when the ceremony of the bhowbij was performed, I went also. Then he gave me a shella and a turban, and I also gave him a shella and a turban, being his relative, and 25 rupees to my sister as a wowahree* on the occasion of the bhowbij; and along with me some other persons, a cousin of Bulwunt Rao's wife, and others also, gave some rupees as wowahree to them; also turbans and shellas were given. Afterwards having taken my leave of Bulwunt Rao, and as I had obtained my master's permission to proceed on a pilgrimage to Punderpoor, I left Sattara accordingly and went to Punderpoor for the Kartikkee Ekadusee; from thence by way of Fulton, Ootrale, the Vurdey Ghaut and Mhar. I returned home and never came to Sattara since then.

This is a true statement. Under date the 13th November 1837.

Signed in my own handwriting,
Sudasew Wamun.

Q. 1. THE deposition of Bhao Gooptey is now read to you; state what is its meaning?—A. I have listened to the deposition. Besides the circumstances stated above, I know nothing as regards the question of the Sirkar; as to what is the meaning of the deposition by referring to the deposition; that there is some other matter which should not be mentioned appears to be the meaning. But I have no knowledge of this; whatever conversation I had is already stated in the deposition. Besides that, I know nothing; he who wrote it may know from what cause he may have written it.

This is a true statement. Under date the 13th November 1837. In my own handwriting.
Sudasew Wamun.

Q. 2. The interrogation of Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees is now read to you; as to this, state what is the meaning of it?—A. I have listened to the interrogation which has been read. In it the Chitnavees has described a message as a private intimation thus: "You speak thus much, and if I am questioned I will so speak." Thus he has stated. From this statement, it amounts to a private intimation. But I do not know anything of this. He should be asked about it.

3. Did any poshak, sword, or letter, or nuzrana ever come from the Hubshee to the Maharaj?—I do not know of any nuzerana to the Maharaj, or any poshak, or sword, or any letter, having come from the Hubshee Sirkar.

This is a true statement. Under date the 18th November 1837. In my own handwriting.

Sudasew Wamun.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

* A present given on the occasion of waving a platter, with lighted wicks, round a person's head.

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter, stated to be from Moodajee Bhonsla, the ex-Raja of Nagpoor, addressed to Ballojie Rajey Bhonsla Senaputty.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Shri Sitta Kant,

To Rajushri Ballojee Rajey Bhonsla Senaputty Gosavee.

RAM Ram, (and) an humble petition that know the welfare here ; and write your own well being. Further, your letter which came in charge of Ragho Punt Datsakul Nisbut Gurjavul has been received ; I also sent two or three letters which will have been received, but no answer to one letter even has come ; this has caused great surprise. I have myself placed my reliance on you, that you are near the feet of the Shreemunt Maharaj Swamee, as if I myself was present. Now Bhudoo is despatched from hence, by his verbal communication the whole of the matter will be known. Constantly write your pleasant accounts, and make them known, by which the heart will be satisfied. Despatched 17th Suffer. What more should be written ? हविमन्ती "Hey Vemuntee." This is an numble petition.

Sikka or Seal.

Mortub
or
Small Seal.

Shri
Mortub
Sood.

(Entered.)

A faithful copy from the original, in my handwriting.

Abbajee Naram Josee.

This is a faithful and true copy from the original.

Abba Mahreek.

This is a faithful and true copy from the original.

Mahadajee Gungadhur Vakeel Nisbut Punt Pruttyniddy.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Ragho Gopal Dadsakhuly*, Nisbut Freebhoovun bin Choteylal Guyamul, of the Village of Runala, Prant Khandeish, Soor Sun Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1838.)

FIRST, in the year Sukey 1751 (A. D. 1829-30), in order to take pilgrims from Poonah, Waee, and Sattara, my master despatched me from Genja, having furnished me with a Mooktiarnamah. On that occasion I came from Poonah to Sattara, and lived in the house of the Punt Anotya. I paid a visit to the Maharaj. I gave him as prusad (anything given as a blessing or mark of favour) Vishnoo Pud (an image of Vishnoo's feet), Toolsea, and a cocoa nut, and having visited the whole of the mundulla, I gave them prusad. I presented a petition to the Maharaj Surkar, begging him to grant me a paper conferring the office of oopadey (priest). Having seen that petition, the Maharaj drew out a deed in the name of my master, and gave it into my charge. Afterwards, having obtained my leave of the Maharaj, and having taken pilgrims from Tarley, Kurod, and other places, I went to Guya. The Maharaj caused a turban to be given to me by the hand of Kessow Rao Agtey, which was presented to me at Sattara, in the Devghur, in presence of the Maharaj, at the time of giving me leave ; and Hurreeba Nana Mohitey made Balta Sahib Senaputty give me a mare ; horses also, which Nana Ogtey and Gopal Shastree had relinquished ; by casting a handful of water on the occasion they formerly performed the funeral ceremonies at Guya. So the mares of Chutur Sing were given into my charge. These horses lived till the seventh stage (Numzil), when they died. When I first gave the prusad to the Maharaj I presented to him a letter of the Guyawul which was with me. Being directed by my master, I again came to take pilgrims by way of Benares, Prujag (Allahabad), Chitrukote, Bunukwurt (Bithore), Muthra, Vrundavan Nathdwar, Jeypoor Veckanair, Pooshkur, Ajmere, Joudpoor, Oodepoor, and Oojew, and *via* Indore, Aurungabad, and Toka, arrived at Poonah. While on the way I met Shwanund Shastry at Oodepoor. He and myself came together as far as Poonah. I stopped at Poonah, and he came to Sattara. Bajee Punt, who is at Joudpoor with Raja Mansing, and a Brahmin by name Amroota, who is with Moodhoje Bhonsla Appa Sahib, having given lukhotas (sealed letters) in charge of Purushram, sent him with me. He accompanied me as far as Oodepoor. Amroota and Bajee Punt had given letters for the Raja of Oodepoor, to be delivered to the oopadhey (priest) of Oodepoor. Bajee Punt had given one from himself and one from Moodhojee Bhonsla, which letters were given by Purushram in my presence in charge of the oopadhey, and which the oopadhey took in my presence, and delivered to the Raja of Oodepoor. At that

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time I gave prusad to (the Raja). He gave me a pair of shawls. Purushram, after receiving a reply to the letter, as well as that of Lukshmun Sing, the oopadhey of Oodepoor, returned to Joudpoor. In order to deliver letters at Sattara to Hureeba Nana Mohitey, Purushram gave them into my charge, which, when I came to Sattara in the year 1753 or 1754 (A. D. 1831-32 or 1832-33), I gave to Hurreeba Nana Mohitey. That lukhota was long, about six fingers breadth, and was round (rolled up) high about two fingers breadth. When Hurreeba Nana read the letter he severely chid me the next day, saying, "Here the rules of Grant Sahib are in force; notwithstanding this, why have you brought this letter? You will be punished." Thus he chid me. Afterwards I remained here. I took from Nago Punt Tarleykur's brother 200 rupees which he owed, and obtained 100 as a loan; and I took 300 rupees from Chinto Punt Bhatey by means of Ramchundur Punt Funsulkur, out of which Ramchundur Punt took 20 rupees as Durbar Khurch, and gave the rest of the rupees to me. Afterwards I performed my marriage at Mahoolee. After this, having stopped two months, and having collected pilgrims, I went to Poonah. I did not take any one's letter from hence when I went, and I never went again a second time to Joudpoor. Any letter from Moodhojee Bhonsla to the Maharaj, or any letter from any one from Sattara to Moodhaje, I never brought or took. If it should be proved against me that I did take or bring letters, I may be considered as an offender of the Surkar. The written deed given by the Maharaj, in the name of the Guyawul, making him his oopadhey, was only shown by me to Moodhojee Bhonsla through Amroota. Purushram met me at Muthra; from thence we went by way of Jaypoor and Pooshkur to Joudpoor. "I have to give a letter from Sattara at Joudpoor." So he said. Afterwards in my presence he gave that letter into the hands of Amroota Nisbut Appa Sahib, who took and delivered it to Appa Sahib.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Dated 26th February 1838.

Ragho Gopal Dant Sakul.

After I had sent off the pilgrims from Poonah on their journey, Mohun Guyawul met me there, and Ballajee Punt Karkoon Nisbut Guyawul also met me. From thence I went to Meeruj and Soury, in order to recover a debt previously given by the Guyawul to Narrain Rao Meerykur. I recovered the debt. Afterwards Rukhuna Aka, wife of Chintamun Rao Appa's brother, went on a pilgrimage, with whom I went by way of Pundurpoor, taking pilgrims to Guya. Afterwards, having visited Budry Narrain Gunga Sagur, Calcutta, and Kuniya Lal Takoor, I came to Benares. From thence I arrived on the 14th Maghwud, Sukey 1759 (23d February 1838) at Mahoolee. Next day, having been summoned by the Sahib, I presented myself here at the Bungalow (Residency). My two roomals (bundles) of papers are brought to the Surkar, which I will look at tomorrow, and show whose papers are in them.

Signed by myself,

Dated as above.

Ragho Gopal Dant Sakul.

Q. You have taken out from your dufter and given a note in the name of Poonjajee Sinday, under date Soor Sun Sit Sullaseen, 1st of the month of Zilhuz (19th March 1836). As to this, whose note is this, and whose sikka and mortub are those which are on it; state this?—A. This note is of Moodhojee Bhonsla Appa Sahib. The sikka and mortub on it are those of his. Poonjajee Sinday himself gave this note to me at Benares.

For what purpose did Poonjajee Sinday give this note into your charge; state this?—Poonjajee Sinday went to Poorunpooree Gosavee, who lives at Benares, taking me with him, in order to ask something for his expenses. On that occasion he gave this note to me. This note was shown there to the Gosavee, when the Gosavee gave 200 rupees to Poonjajee for expenses. The note has remained with me.

Signed by myself,

Dated 27th February 1838.

Ragho Gopal Dant Sakul.

In the course of 20 years, how many times have you come to Sattara?—I was first in this country when the Fort of Wasota was captured by the British Government; I was in the camp, associated with the Senaputty. Afterwards, when Appa Sahib Peishwa went to Benares, I accompanied him, and came to Sattara in Sukey 1751 (A. D. 1829-30), and in Sukey 1752 or 1753 (A. D. 1830-31 or 1831-32), having taken pilgrims from Tarley, &c., I went. I then came again to Sattara in Sukey 1754 or 1753 (A. D. 1832-33 or 1831-32). Afterwards, in Sukey 1755 or 1756 (A. D. 1833-34 or 1834-35), I accompanied the wife of Chintamun Rao's brother, who went to Benares, and now, on the 14th Magh vud Sukey 1759 (23d February 1838), I came to Mahoolee.

How many times did you visit Joudpoor?—I went once to Joudpoor about the year Sukey 1753 (A. D. 1831-32) to bring pilgrims. I never went there a second time.

From Joudpoor, how many times did you bring letters of Moodhojee Bhonsla to Sattara to any one; and how many times did you take letters from any one at Sattara to Moodhojee Bhonsla; state this distinctly?—Amroota and Bajee Punt gave from Joudpoor a large lukhota to deliver to Hurreeba Nana Mohitey at Sattara, which I brought and delivered to Hurreeba Nana Mohitey. Besides this I brought no other letter from Joudpoor, nor did I take any one's letter from Sattara. The putru (deed) given by the Maharaj to the Guyawul, conferring the office of oopadhey, was only shown by Amroota and Bajee Punt to Moodhojee Bhonsla.

When

When you delivered the letter to Hurreeba Nana Mohitey, you say he severely chid you ; as to this, why did he get angry, and what were the contents of the letters ; state this, and also whose letter was it ?—"Why have you brought letters from Joudpoor, and who gave them to you ?" Thus Hurreeba Nana said, getting angry with me. Then I said that Amroota and Bajee Punt gave them from Joudpoor.

That from Chinto Punt Bhatay a loan was obtained, you have stated in the deposition ; as to this, have you passed any bond to Chinto Punt, and did he give you the rupees from his house or from somewhere else ; state this ?—I gave a bond in charge of Ramchundra Punt Funsulker ; and he gave the rupees to me in the Temple of Marootee near the tank. Having taken away 20 rupees, the Funsulker gave me the remaining 280.

Has the Senaputty ever given you any money ; state this ?—During the time of the war the Senaputty gave me 15 rupees through the hands of a servant of Sukharam. And when Chinto Punt demanded security from me, I said that I was not acquainted with any one here, and that I would make the Senaputty give him an assurance. Having said so, I went to the Senaputty ; Ramchunder Punt was with me. Then the Senaputty said, "Whence should I give ?" Thus he got angry, and afterwards he said, "I will speak to Chinto Punt." Besides this, the Senaputty gave me nothing.

Did you or did you not ever take and deliver any letter of the Senaputty to Moodhojee Bhonsla ; recollect and state this distinctly ?—Purushram Punt was with a brother of Gopoo Nana, who was at Muthra, at his lodgings at Muttera. In a temple of Wittoba I met Purushram Punt. He said to me at Pooshkur, that he had to go to Joudpoor. Then he and myself went together to Joudpoor, and stopped there in the temple of Nath. Then Purushram Punt said, "I have brought letters from Sattara, which are to be given to Moodhojee Bawa, which I will give in charge of Amroota." Thus he said. Afterwards he gave them in my presence in charge of Amroota, which has been already alluded to in the deposition. Besides this, I took no one's letters.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Dated 1st March 1838.

Ragho Gopal Dant Sakul.

You have said that you met a karkoon of the Mahreek ; as to this, in what year and where did you meet that karkoon, and what is his name ; state this ?—About Sukey 1752 or 1753 (A. D. 1830-31 or 1831-32) I met the karkoon of the Mahreek in the vicinity of Joudpoor and in the town of Joudpoor. His name is Purshotum or Pursoo. I asked him whence he had come. Then he said that he had come from the Desh (Deccan), from the Mahreek.

Where is Raghoonath Punt at present, who you say accompanied you from Benares, and in what place is his house ; state this ?—From Jubulpoor Raghoonath Punt went by way of Burhampoor towards Nassick. He said that his house was in the Desh. He mentioned a particular village, which I do not however recollect.

You state that you met a karkoon of the Mahreek at Joudpoor ; as to this, if you were to see that karkoon, would you know him ; state this ?—If I see him I will recognize him.

Now three persons are shown to you ; look at them, and state whether the karkoon of the Mahreek alluded to above by you, as having met you at Joudpoor, is or is not amongst these three ?—He whom I saw is not amongst these three. When I saw him, he was about 40 years of age ; since which seven or eight years have passed. I asked him whom I met how he used to get his sustenance. Then he said that he got flour from the Maha Munder. So he said.

Whose letters are these three which are now shown to you, and whose seals are those which are on them ; state this ?—Similar to the seal on the paper which was with me, and which I have given in to the Surkar, are the seals on these three letters.

In the three letters which have been shown to you, if your name is written, how will you account for it ?—Purushram and myself went from Muthra to Joudpoor in company. There to Moodhojee Bhonsla Purushram Punt and myself went together. By reason of this, if he has written my name, how can I help it ? Amroota took Purushram Punt and myself together to Moodhojee Bhonsla.

You have stated that Purushram Punt gave once, in your presence, a letter to Moodhojee Bhonsla ; as to this, if it has been stated in these letters that you brought a letter of Moodhojee Bhonsla to Sattara, how will you account for that ?—Amroota from Joudpoor gave a lukhota to the address of Hurreeba Nana Mohitey in charge of Purushram Punt and myself. Purushram Punt and Mohun Sing went from Oodepoor to Joudpoor. Purushram Punt delivered that lukhota into my charge, which I delivered at Sattara to Hurreeba Nana Mohitey.

By whom was the letter, stated by you to have been delivered at Sattara to Hurreeba Nana Mohitey, written, and in whose name was it ; state this ?—Who wrote it I do not know. Amroota Nisbut Moodhojee Bhonsla gave the lukhota. On it was the name of Hurreeba Nana Mohitey. I gave it to Mohitey.

At Joudpoor to Moodhojee Bhonsla a letter was delivered, in your presence, by Purushram Punt ; so you have stated. As to this, whose letter was it ?—Purushram Punt told me that it was a letter from Sattara ; but whose letter it was, he did not mention.

Who is Purushram Punt ; whose servant is he ; what is his surname, and in what village is his house ; state this ?—Purushram Punt used to mention his surname as Datey or Dateer. Whose servant he is, and to what village he belongs, I do not know. Where Luxumon Punt, brother of Gopoo Nana Aptey, was at Muthra, in the temple of Wittoba, there

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there was Purushram Punt also. As there was an acquaintance between Luxumon and myself, he introduced me to Purushram Punt.

Who is Hurreeba Nana Mohitey, and whose servant is he; state this, and state where his house is?—The house of Hurreeba Nana is at Sattara. Whether he is or he is not a servant, how can I say? His tynat jabla (commission) was not executed in my presence. But he is my patron. He introduced me to the Maharaj, and caused the deed conferring the office of oopadhey on the Gurgawul to be granted.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Dated 2d March 1838.

Ragho Gopal.

In the letter of Moodhojee Bhonsla to Poonjajee Sinda, which you have given in to the Surkar, the name of Naroo Punt occurs. As to this, whose servants are Poonjajee Sinda and Naroo Punt; where are their houses, and what do they do; state this as you may know it?—Poonjajee Sinda and Naroo Punt said to me at Benares, that they both were servants of Moodhojee Bhonsla. The house of Naroo Punt is at Barramuttee. So he said. Where the house of the Sinda is, I do not know. At Benares he lives in a house of a Bharreykurru on the Goghan. He delivers any letters of Moodhojee which come to any one at Benares, and goes to the houses of any one when occasion requires it. Thus he informed me. I do not know the surname of Naroo Punt. He belongs to the Ejoorveda; so I think.

Since what time have you been acquainted with the Senaputty, and where did you first meet him, and under what circumstances; state this?—In Sukey 1736 or 1737 (A.D. 1814-15 or 1815-16), during the administration of the Peishwa, I was at Poonah on account of the business of the Bandey; and Balla Sahib Bhonsla, in consequence of being a son of Chutur Sing, was in confinement. I used to go to the Talim Kana (gymnasium) of Jugoba Kataree, in the Shookruwar Peyut, near the house of Hurryba Goluk; and Balla Sahib also used to come there. Then I became acquainted with him.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Dated 3d March 1838.

Ragho Gopal.

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter addressed to *Poonjajee Sindey* by *Moodhojee Bhonsla*, Ex-Raja of Nagpoor.

SHRI SITTA KANT.

Seal.

To Poonjajee Sindey, Soorsim Sit Sullasin Myan (tigu) Oulf. The letters which came from you, containing matters in detail, have been received and afforded pleasure. In the same manner let letters continue to come frequently. From the verbal intimation of Rajushri Naroo Punt it has also been known. Take credit in every way. From whence also, whatever order was to be given, has been given to the said Punt; and yourself should act in one concert. Be it known. Dated 1st Zilhuz (19th March 1836), Mortub Sood.

Mortub.

(Entered.)

THIS is the paper which Poonjajee Sindey Nisbut Bhonsla gave into my charge at Benares, which I have given in to the Surkar. The sikka and mortub which are on this paper are those of Moodhojee Bhonsla.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Dated 2d March 1838.

Ragho Gopal.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

(True copies.)

(signed) L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

To *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Bombay, 15 January 1838.

IN continuation of the case of the Sattara authorities, and in explanation of the course pursued towards them, I have the honour of enclosing another communication to the address of the Secretary of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, which I request may be forwarded, as directed, to its destination through the channel of this Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Milne*, M. D., late President M. B.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

To *W. H. Macnaghten*, Esq. Secretary to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, on route to Simlah.

Sir,

Bombay, 15 January 1838.

1. IN the letters of the 4th and 20th November last, which I had the honour of addressing to you, relative to the affairs of the Sattara state, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, reference was made to the circumstances of the case of the Chitnees, still in confinement at Poonah, an officer of the highest merit, and a man universally respected, and the accompaniments respectively transmitted with these letters have, I trust, afforded ample testimony to the fidelity, zeal, judgment, and intelligence of that able public servant.

2. But the former arduous exertions of the Chitnees, which seem to be now unknown to, or forgotten by this Government, are marked with a peculiarly important and prominent character, inasmuch as he greatly contributed to lay the foundation of the future tranquillity of this country, and acted a very prominent part at a most delicate and confidential crisis, which, while it exposed him to great danger, established at once the ascendancy of the British Government in the Deccan, and enabled that Government to pursue, in its subsequent conduct, that course of policy which at once reconciled a large and influential body of turbulent chiefs to a change which they saw materially affected their condition and their future prospects.

3. It is therefore to be inferred, and as already shown, that the present Government of Bombay, and the agent they have employed at Sattara, possessed (as explained in my letter of 20th November, pars. 2, 3, 4, and 5, here quoted in the margin*,) no information that could

* Extract of a Letter of the 20th November 1837, par. 2. The circumstances explained in that letter, 4th November, and the evidence herewith adduced, will, I trust, satisfy his Lordship's mind, that no improper conduct could, in justice, be ascribed to that intelligent officer (the Chitnees), nor would such impression have been for a moment entertained, had the late Resident, who knew what the established usages of the country were, remained in his situation. He (that Resident) had the benefit of five years experience, and had also obtained from his predecessor, Colonel Robertson, a knowledge of the sentiments impressed on his mind towards the Raja of Sattara and his officers, which, as he (Colonel Robertson) expressed them to me, amounted to a degree of affectionate attachment. He (the Resident) therefore possessed every advantage in enabling him to form a correct judgment of those of that court, and their disposition towards the British Government, thus presenting a wide contrast in point of knowledge to what may have dictated the measures pursued by the present acting agent when he so inconsiderately entered on his course of violent, offensive, and generally alarming proceedings,* disregarding the experience and knowledge of his predecessor, defeating the real ends of justice, (as no evidence obtained by intimidation can be relied on), and, as the Raja has observed, acting in violation of the very rules and laws which we ourselves had established and hitherto respected, regardless of the rank and character of the parties he wished to influence, and even of female domestic privacy;† thus producing such a degree of alarm in the public mind as led the people to doubt whether the English Government, which had always until of late conducted affairs to the general satisfaction, was any longer to observe either forms, rules, or treaties, where its own views and expedients were concerned; and I have again extracted a part of No. 1, Art 3, which accompanied my last letter of the 4th instant, that his Lordship may again more immediately and distinctly perceive the distress of the Raja's mind, and the impression also on the minds of the people of Sattara, by the violence of the course pursued.

3. But when this acting agent was questioned by the Raja as to the unprecedented course he had taken towards a respectable family, he pleaded the nature of the orders he had received. "What am I to do? I am directed to do what I have done already;" which would imply that these orders had been given him by this government; and such proceedings must have emanated from some source evidently not an official one, as the late Resident denied the existence of any cause of complaint against the Raja or his officers. It therefore becomes a question which it is important should be solved for the information of His Lordship in Council, as throwing essential light on the generally alarming conduct of this government, and to ascertain whence the sources of its proceedings and acts towards the Sattara state have originated, because his Lordship in Council has here presented to him this acting agent thus reduced, by his own avowal, and in the estimation of the prince and people of that country, from the benignant, honourable, and dignified rank of a British representative, exercising a clear and impartial judgment, and correct and perfect intelligence on all points, to the wretched condition (as stated in No. 3, Art 2, Letter 4th instant November) of associating himself with, or being rendered the instrument of a vicious and intriguing Bramin,‡ stained with falsehood, and charged with a felonious attempt to ruin a highly respectable public officer, for the treacherous and treasonable purpose of subverting the authority of the Raja, and destroying the government of the Sattara State; and his Lordship in Council will view with regret that this Government should be found leagued and directing (as stated above by the Acting Resident) the violent and oppressive acts of such agents.

4. The Raja, however, notices the control and active interference of two people (Ballagee Punt Natoo and

* Vide No. 2, Art. I. II. and V., accompanying letter, 26th October 1837.

† Vide No. 2, Art. IV., accompanying letter of 4th Nov. 1837.

‡ Vide No. 2, Art. III., accompanying letter of the 4th instant Nov. 1837, and here extracted in No. 1, now sent.

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could enable them to appreciate the high merits, fidelity, and honour of the Chitnees, and of those men, whose sovereign, without a hearing, and in breach of an existing treaty, they have branded as an enemy of the public peace, and devoid of all faith and reliance.

4. The Chitnees, however, as the accompanying historical sketch will show his Lordship the Right honourable the Governor-general, is a man who has eminently promoted the interests of both British and Sattara Governments, and who, from office, is the medium of conducting the whole of the correspondence and detail of the Sattara affairs, resembling our own chief secretary, but he possesses no responsibility as a member of government, and his former functions, as a negotiator, terminated on the establishment of the Raja's authority. As well might the Government of Bombay cast the odium of any faulty measure on the secretary in whose department it had occurred, as charge the Chitnees with a want of fidelity in the conduct of his duties. But in requesting the attention of his Lordship the Right honourable the Governor-general to the accompanying historical sketch, he will see a steadiness of principle, and an adherence to stipulated engagement, in every instance where the Chitnees was concerned or was consulted, which will, I trust, at once stamp the character of that faithful and highly-esteemed officer, and exonerate him in his Lordship's mind from every slur which may have been cast on him by those ignorant of his previous history, valuable services, and meritorious conduct, during an arduous and anxious period, which has secured to him the gratitude and attachment of his Highness, the respect of the whole population of the Sattara state, and will, I trust, obtain for him his Lordship's protection and approbation.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Milne*, M. D.,
late President Bombay M. B.

HISTORICAL SKETCH of *Balla Sahib Chitnees*, of the Sattara Government.

Translation from the Mahratta original, seal marked Peatap Seveh Maharaj, and signature set with his own hand.

THE circumstances of Nayberrow Woorf Bahomitrow Mathar, who are the Chitnees Pandit Shoomunt of the Maharaj Sirkar, connected with both the Governments of the Maharaj and the British India Company, have induced me to state, at some length, that the latter Government at present having lost the remembrance of my former services, have placed their reliance on others, and carried on matters in total disregard of my character. I, at such a time, would solicit some portion of their consideration, but having, seemingly, under present circumstances, incurred their displeasure, I am not likely to be listened to or

and Ballagee Punt Kebay) in connexion with or under the auspices of the acting agent, but more especially of Ballagee Punt Natoo, who holding no official situation, it almost becomes evident he is the person to whom the Bombay Government has been induced to listen, in total disregard of the opinion and experience of the late Resident, thus incurring an awful responsibility in receiving information from such a source, which I have shown in my last address to be stained with falsehood and perfidy; and thus outraging all law, all regard for rank and character, and setting established authority (that of the Raja, the head of the state) at naught. It is, therefore, of the highest moment that his Lordship in Council should be clearly informed whether the motives which have impelled this man, Ballagee Punt Natoo, to resume on the present occasion his hostility to the Raja of Sattara, is not the gratification of his deadly enmity both to that prince who dismissed him from his service, and to the Chitnees and his caste who had formerly checked him and his Bramins in their career of intolerance and mischief, as stated in the copy of the Memorial of the Chitnees, No. 2, Art. 6, herewith transmitted. The Chitnees, seeing his old enemy abroad, anticipated, as in a bird of evil omen, that he might ere long be assailed by him, and perhaps be precluded from placing the important circumstances of his case on record, and was therefore induced, on hearing reports prejudicial to him, to address to his Highness the Maharaj, on the 23d May last, the accompanying memorial, to which has been since added a detail of the circumstances of his situation since he was placed in confinement. But I would here again beg to solicit the attention of his Lordship in Council to the following parts of the conversation between Ballagee Punt Natoo and the Chitnees, as given in No. 3 of the documents which were transmitted with my last address of the 4th instant, exhibiting, as stated in that letter, the dangerous and insidious conduct of this man (Ballagee Punt Natoo), and his disregard of truth. He (Natoo) therefore said, that "His Highness the Maharaj and Govind Row had declared in deposition, that they had committed an act of corruptness, and you, for no advantage, take all this on yourself." Natoo is again charged with falsehood by the Chitnees: "You (addressing himself to Natoo) made a false representation to the Resident (Colonel Lodwick,) and have brought difficulties on his Highness the Maharaj." And again the Chitnees charged Natoo with falsehood: "You have given your support to these intrigues, and made them speak falsely, which you pretend to listen to as true."

5. I observed to his Lordship in Council, in my letter of the 26th ultimo, when adverting to the unusual and very objectionable course pursued by the Acting Resident at Sattara, almost immediately after his arrival there, that he would seem to have totally disregarded the experience of his predecessor and any information he may have given him, and that he waited not to receive the statement from the Raja, which he said he would be glad to be favoured with and hand on to Government, but, as is detailed in No. 2, Art. I. and II. of the accompaniments of my letter above referred to* of the 26th ultimo, he commenced a course of violence in seizing a whole family, and extorting through fear certain depositions, which, under such circumstances, every impartial tribunal would pronounce to be utterly worthless; and this is proved by the circumstances of the case of the lad Bhawoo, given in No. 2, Art. I. of the accompaniments of my letter of the 4th instant, thus showing this Acting Resident's total want of judgment and of ordinary discretion, while such a course produced the most unfavourable impression upon the public mind towards him, and general sorrow and alarm in the country.

(True extract.)

(signed) *Jno. Milne*, M. D. late President Bombay M. B.

* And here extracted in No. 1.

or considered, as it appears to be imagined that I am the prime mover and instrument of whatever mischief or differences in friendship have occurred. During a long line of ancestors up to this moment, they and I have been in the habit of serving the Maharaj Sirkar, with all our ability and energy, during the lifetime of each of the successive sovereign princes of these dominions, and they also have done everything good for us within their power, and still I have the prospect of their favour which we have always enjoyed; and I have derived every happiness during a long period in serving such a noble prince as his present Highness, which I have enjoyed both before the time of the treaty and since its execution between the Maharaj and the British India Company. I was the person employed as the negotiator, and who concluded the treaty and the written engagement. My name was to be inserted as well as those of other jaghirdars, but it was my misfortune, or through some advantageous object to the British Government, not done, greatly though it inconvenienced me not to be included in the engagement; and, in consequence, both the Sirkars have reprimanded me, the Maharaj attaching to me the responsibility, as I was the person on whom he trusted in concluding the treaty, and in making every agreement with the British India Company. He has now signified that he will deprive me of my property and discharge me from the country, for the enmity now produced on the part of the British Government, and their seeming desire to deprive his Highness of his government on the occurrence of any accident or intended reproach, which, like the present, is deemed to have inspired the Maharaj unjustly. All the Karbaries of this government are of opinion and say that the Chitnees must be brought to punishment for his being instrumental in causing such a case as the present, and advise that his Highness be compelled to confide in and listen to them, and manage accordingly, because the people of his Highness the Raja say, that destruction and ruin will fall on them, and they will be deprived of their offices, their respectability, and their support, by the loss of their salaries, as happened by Bappoo Gokla, who advising Bajee Row Peishwa, disposed him to cause ground of dispute with the British authority, and at last deprived him of his government.

But here it seems, on the part of the British functionaries, the principle is no longer available on which the promise was held to me at the time of concluding the treaty, and giving the government into the hands of the British functionaries on that occasion for the good of his Highness the Maharaj.

It cannot now be believed on the part of the Raja, that I can any longer be considered trustworthy, from the responsibility I incurred when I concluded the treaty and made the written engagement, in which he has now been deceived, and differences have been raised, and it is the will of God to deny me fair and just redress, and misfortune now seems to have overtaken me; but I shall do my duty to the functionaries of both, with all my abilities, and not fail to do all I can to prevent the breach of friendship between both the Sirkars, for I have only been, as has ever been the case, in communication with the English Government alone, and never have addressed myself to any other state. Idle people may talk what is in their mind, but I am obliged at all times to be correct in giving a particular account of the circumstances alleged in the case of this state to the English Government, where redress is required to be afforded either by the Bombay or Calcutta government, or by the Home Authority, or in the House of Parliament. The evidence which I am sure will be adduced by the former Residents, and by a former Governor, will show their opinion of me at the time of the conclusion of the treaty. When I am evidently proved to have committed any act of corruptness against either of these states, then I, of course, ought to be amenable to the infliction of punishment.

If any question arises regarding my correspondence, I beg to afford the following particular account, and I request your Lordship will have the kindness to take this into your liberal consideration, and to protect the dignity I have always maintained in this court from the ancient descending line, both of my family and of the Maharaj Sirkar, and to consider the services I have already done, which the records will prove to your Lordship's satisfaction, and whether my signature has not always been respected; but at present no reliance is placed in my statement by the British authority here, and the formal seal of his Highness the Maharaj seems to be required, a deviation which I am sorry for.

1. Being fully aware of the difference between the British and Peishwa's Government, I explained to his Highness the Raja that it was a proper time for his explaining his wishes, and to depend upon the English, as they were powerful and trustworthy for framing any treaty. The Peishwa being under his authority, as one of the ministers, and who, possessing a strong force, put him under restriction, and kept him as a prisoner, and deprived him of his government, so respectably established, and by whom he was deceived, I therefore requested him to rely upon me as his ancestors did upon my ancestors, who were the oldest servants employed by the Maharaj Sirkar, and had acted with all their ability, as I did at that very difficult period, and at the conclusion of the treaty my proposal was acceded to by his Highness the Maharaj, and I was commanded to act accordingly. I went to the British authority and represented as follows: "That the Peishwa was one of his Highness' servants, who, after having been entrusted with the government, had possessed himself of a large force, and began to rule over him and the country, pretending that he himself was only the faithful servant of the government, and with whom all his Highness' servants in similar ranks of power as the Peishwa, and also the different jaghirdars, combined with their troops in supporting the usurpation, and caused the Maharaj Sirkar to yield; but they were intimidated when the negotiation was opened with him and the British authority." The same I represented, and requested the favour of the British authority to cause him to restore his unwarrantable possession of the government to the proper holder, his Highness. The private communications, and an assurance of the per-

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formance of this business, were from time to time received, and the British authority was said to be guided by the laws, and would never fail to act according to their words, and to fulfil the stipulation which at that time that authority had complied with, and given its full attention to; but it was then answered, that on the expiration of the engagements made with the Peishwa and the English Government on a former occasion, the matter would be favourably considered, but it was proper, as we had commenced by acknowledging the dignity of his servant, the Peishwa, and others who pretended to have been independent, to act accordingly; and they, to support their engagements, requested that this secret consultation should not come to the Peishwa's hearing. Besides, every precaution was requested from me, the intercessor, in order that the intelligence might not be carried to the knowledge of their enemy, the Peishwa, and that difficulty might not be raised for which they were not responsible, and prove the cause of any injury. They sent a message with me to his Highness, and having experienced their faithful conduct, it was every way satisfactory to the Maharaj. They desired me to mention it to him, that the business will be performed, and friendship will be promoted. I, on giving the message, satisfied the Maharaj of the circumstances, and made him place every reliance, for which he returned me many thanks, and also for my intelligence. I also represented to his Highness my privations, by Bajee Rao depriving me of my jaghirs, and he, Mr. Elphinstone, promised me, before Ballajee Punt Nattoo, that he would address letters to the Governor, and to the Bhonsla, for the continuance of my annual stipend, which had been curtailed for some time.

2. Afterwards I made this known to his Highness, who was much pleased with it, and sent me a message, intimating to me to be careful in my interview with the British Government, but not be deceived by their words, as they, perhaps, for their own advantage, will refuse to comply with the agreement of granting the favour of restoring the acquired government to his possession after they have overthrown the Peishwa; and he also suggested to me to be cautious that the Peishwa does not thwart me when he hears of the project, and will also for his own good make some sort of engagement with them, or will say that he is willing to restore his usurped government to his Highness the Maharaj, and the matter will be put a stop to; for it was from my acquaintance with every usage, and from my being an old and faithful servant, that he desired to bring forward his intentions through my agency.

3. When I related the second passage to Mr. Elphinstone, the then Resident, he requested me to be confident in his word, and desired me to be careful in conversation with him on the subject, and to deliver into his hands the copies of the documents of the detailed circumstances from the commencement, to enable them to be authenticated, and to make inquiry into their validity, by which the Peishwa, under false pretexts, used to ascribe to himself as being the legal heir to the Government; and he also requested my co-operation, as being an old servant and hereditarily authorised, to do what I think best and advantageous to his Highness; upon which I answered, that "though I may be trustworthy, yet I am a servant of his Highness, and bound to obtain his consent, or an order, as the documents are of the greatest importance, and rather a delicate thing to give into the possession of others at once, and without the consent of my master; but he is almost inclined to accede, from motives of cementing friendship with the English, as they are said to be trustworthy, and are powerful, and will never create any future differences."

4. Afterwards I made the circumstances known to the Maharaj, who, being confident in their words, ordered me to give the copies of the documents requested. Ballajee Punt Nattoo was the examiner of the documents, who ascertained their validity and arranged to their satisfaction, but in the course of time, the Peishwa got notice of the circumstance, and Trimbackjee proceeded with 25 troopers to attack us at the time we were engaged in preparing our measures, and we heard the sound of forcing the door, and so were obliged to escape over the wall of the compound of my house, else we would have lost our lives at the time.

5. No difference was manifested by Bajee Row, and therefore the English were not driven to an open rupture.

In the village of Madholee, on the bank of the river Krustna, Bajee Row Peishwa was residing, in order to bring his Highness from the fort for a secret communication, and he therefore brought him down and gave the house of the Pratee Neethee to live in. Bajee Row used to invite his Highness the Maharaj after his dinner, and they were in the habit of associating every day on the occasion. Bajee Row communicated to his Highness, stating that since the commencement of his treaty with the English up to this time we are much displeased at their disturbances, and therefore it is now desirable, and I have chosen to commence hostilities rather than live in disturbance, and we shall try our fortunes. We know that the English Government is in difficulty, and that the beggars can scarcely get anything for their maintenance, and how can their subjects enjoy happiness? I am a great sinner that I dishonoured his Highness and deprived him of the government, which I gave into the hands of the English; and this is the time at which I shall be blamed and censured. Therefore I pray your Highness to assist me in levying the war, and what is to happen will happen; but I have made every settlement with my subjects, whom I have directed to collect together when the time approaches and the intimation is given. The English are full of deceit, and have learned to speak sweet at first, then to deceive. I have had great patience that I have passed a long time in restriction. I have done an unlawful thing, which I hope will be excused, and when the time approaches I will give notice, agreeably to which, in some retired situation, his Highness may secure his family, together with Majee Sahib (the mother of his Highness), and then join me in the field of battle; and after we have defeated the English the government then will belong to his Highness, who may

may govern as the sovereign. "I am to attend to what he will direct; I am agreed to what he may give only for maintenance of my wife and of mine. I am to give every satisfaction he requires on the occasion." An answer from his Highness the Maharaj was issued. "I did not see a reason for his dispute with the English, and also being an intimate friend of the English, he had no reason to make these differences; and he also stated to some, his being a principal servant of his, that he had put trust in him; but at present he was bound to act at his command, and was to proceed where he might direct." Such artifices to lull were there used by the Peishwa; but the opinion for levying the war was given in consideration of raising the dispute. The Peishwa said that he was obliged to proceed to Poonah, as Sir John Malcolm spoke to him something on the occasion. His Highness relating to me the circumstances in an interview, said that "this was the opportunity when we should agree to our stipulation, in order to perform our wishes, and to keep our dignity unsullied; and you [1] have made my secret adviser, therefore I request you to preserve every precaution, otherwise the English may deny their words, and then we shall be deceived. You are the intercessor; I have never met them on the subject, and they are sure to be involved in the war; wherefore I request you to see them for this purpose at Poonah and tell them the circumstances, and let me know the answer."

6. Upon this I proceeded to Poonah, and related the circumstances to Mr. Elphinstone and to Ballajee Punt Natoo, who observed that his Highness could not have urged my interference, as Bajee Row, being noted for cowardice, would neither dispute nor fight; and how should we believe that a barren tree has produced fruit? and it will soon be seen that the English have, only for their own interest, made this declaration. Mr. Elphinstone then said, "It shall never be so old of us. His Highness is the owner of the government, which will of course revert to him; and you satisfy him of this point."

7. The above alluded to communication I made known to his Highness.

8. During the war his Highness was placed in the fort of Wasota, the intelligence of which I carried for the information of the English, and asked their permission that I should associate with him, and I then suggested to the English not to make the circumstance public. I then proceeded with Bajee Row, that I might not be entirely deprived of my jaghir, which I was prevented from enjoying at that time.

9. Naroo Punt Aptay was deputed to bring down his Highness from the fort to the battle, and to have his presence, as it was made known by Bapoo Goklar that the Raja had gone to the side of the English, and if he joins them in the field they will be encouraged, as his Highness being the sovereign of the kingdom and acting with them, no confidence will then be placed in our army, and we shall be disappointed. The intelligence that his Highness had been brought to the field of battle was conveyed for the information of the English, and a request made them to be cautious in making further proposals.

10. Bajee Row seeing his army day by day defeated by the English, observed to his Highness that he was unable to fight with the English; and Goklar and Nimbalkin, besides other sirdars, declared to me that Bajee Row, being only a servant of his Highness, and incompetent to possess the supreme power, they were therefore willing to bring all the sirdars into his Highness's presence, and that his Highness may fight against the English; upon which he answered, that "he was not so well acquainted with them as to be confident in them; and how could he act, as the rider is upon horseback, and the bridle of his Highness is in other men's hands?" Bajee Row solicited his Highness's favour to give him the names written down of the officers and those that were faithful to his Highness, and he would afford the pecuniary aid, and would bring them to his presence, and through whom a separate army should be collected to fight under him personally against the English. He was further asked whether it will be agreeable to him when the army collected and transferred to him amounts to the number of 25,000. His Highness said, that "this will be answered after taking the subject into consideration."

11. His Highness mentioned the case to me, and asked my opinion whether there was a fit time for him to assume authority; and he must reply to Bajee Row. I answered, that he should not rely on Bajee Row, and that it was quite impossible for him, a great man, to cancel his word which was pledged to the formidable English; upon which he said, "Very well;" but he rather suspected my conduct, and therefore required the security of Chapulkur, the Swamee (a priest).

12. Bajee Row again requested his Highness to remind him of his proposal, to which he answered in the same way as he did before, and that it was all right what Bajee Row suggested, but his Highness could rely upon no one at the present time, and that the army could not be collected in so short a space of time, nor could they make any exertions likely to succeed. Bajee Row then authorised a person to bring his Highness down from the fort for the purpose. His Highness requested to allow him to be accompanied with his faithful servants, to which answer was made that he was not directed to do so. His Highness would have got angry at the time, but considered that he was under restraint. [From this statement it will appear that the proposal was made to him.] Bapoo Gokla said, "His Highness the Maharaj states what is truth; but if he is inclined to yield compliance, the work will be done very easily." His Highness answered that they may form that opinion, but his Highness had repeated what was his view; and he also added, that "nothing can be performed without the concurrence of the actor."

13. Chapulkur, the Swamee, was invited by Bajee Row, and urged to recommend him (Bajee Row) to his Highness, and to satisfy him of the affair; and the case was made known to the Swamee before Bapoo Goklar. In such a crisis, I, knowing the case, approached his (the Swamee's) presence, and related to him the secret agreement, and requested him not to follow his own views, or to give his consent on the subject, but to satisfy his Highness, and induce

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induce him to abide by the word which was pledged to the English, and to make him give his word to me for his doing so. Accordingly the Swamee did so, and returned to his residence, communicating only his favourable wishes to Bajee Row.

14. The English Government began to occupy all the forts and the country, and Mr. Elphinstone and Ballajee Punt Natoo came to Sattara, invited the whole of his Highness's old councillors (one Vitul Punt Phudness, Khundarow Rajay Sirkar, and others), and satisfied them in various respects, and also desired that they would soon bring Maharaj back. And they thereafter closely followed Bajee Row. Mr. Elphinstone told them to inform his Highness that his Highness must come and join the British army, and said that he would notify to the commanders respecting the arrangements, and they will inform you. They then said, also, that provided the Maharaj were to become confederate with us, then Bajee Row will be unable to contend with us, but will fly as an insurgent, and afterwards the Maharaj will be restored to his empire. Having related all these circumstances, they gave them poshaks, and did them every honour. Vitteel Bullal sent the message to his Highness relative to this proposal by Nursoo Kakday.

15. Nursoo Kakday came and represented all these circumstances to his Highness in private at Sholapoor. He told me all the above; at which time I communicated the information to General Smith that they must not attack the equipage of Bajee Row at night, but in the day, because it would let our private marks be better known; and he communicated this to General Smith at Ackloul.

16. After the lapse of three days, General Smith having moved with his force, came to Astwalkee, near Pundharpoor; at that time Bajee Row was joined by his Highness the Maharaj, with his family, and a considerable army marched thence. At this time the army of the British and of Bajee Row met on the field of battle, and began to fire their guns, and an action commenced. At such a crisis we, without regarding the loss of our lives, gradually remained behind, while hundreds of people fell in battle. In the interim Bajee Row sent Bulwunt Row Raska and Shamrow Rustia with some retinue answering to their dignity, in order to escort the Maharaj. Accordingly they approached, and directed us to quicken our pace, to which I replied, that "We are walking as fast as our horses could walk." Whilst we were walking with them the British cavalry assaulted them, with their retinue, and sharply fired their pistols, and the infantry also soon joined them. At that time the Rastia, &c. were attacked by them, and a great many people fell; in the meanwhile a ball struck his Highness's stirrup and broke it. In that moment I suggested to his Highness that this is our opportunity, and requested him, Bhawoo Sahib Maharaj, Appa Sahib Maharaj, their mother, and those courtiers who were present there, to stop for a moment. They did accordingly; but his Highness the Maharaj said to me, that "I have every confidence in you, but it seems to me our end is approaching, for the cavalry have attacked from both sides and the infantry behind, and the body of troopers under Major Doveton, Sheikh Boodun Havildar, and Sheikh Moydeen Jamadar approached us in front. Majee Sahib, apprehending that death was approaching (because she was a woman), bade her elder son (the Maharaj) to put her to death, on account of her apprehending injury to her dignity, and said, "You will not have the sin of matricide." The Maharaj had a naked sword in his hand, and was ready to do so, but Bhawoo Sahib prohibited him, and said, "There is still time for such an act; and if I see them attack us, I will then use my weapon." Afterwards I jumped from my horse, according to his Highness's command, and gave the bridle of the horse into his Highness's hand, and threw away the sword which his Highness carried, and ran towards the British army. I went walking leisurely, otherwise they would have fired on me. I went to the elephant of Barra, and cried aloud, not to make confusion; the Maharaj is here. On which they asked me if that was true. Afterwards I satisfied them. Then he (the Sahib) made a motion with his sword, which was in his hand, round his body, and the troops turned back and put a stop to the fire of their muskets. That Sahib took me by the hand, and marched with some cavalry to the Maharaj. He asked me, "Which of these is the Maharaj?" To which I replied, "Let go my hand; I will point him out." On his disengaging my hand, I took General Smith's hand and put it into Maharaj's, and told him, "This is the Maharaj;" adding, to his Highness, that "This is the General Sahib." Afterwards General Smith asked me, "Who are all these?" I answered, "These two are Maharaj's younger brothers; this is his Highness's mother; and all the rest are courtiers, who have served under his Highness for many years."

17. General Smith said to his Highness, "You are now come to us, but what man is he?" Thereupon the Maharaj answered, "He is my ancient old courtier and Chitnees." General Smith said that "he asked his Highness thus, because perhaps he might be from the part of Bajee Rao." The Maharaj replied, "He is my trustworthy servant, through whose means this transaction, withdrawing us from this rebellion, was arranged with Mr. Elphinstone." Afterwards General Smith caused the elephant carrying the nobut or banner to approach the Maharaj; at that time the Senaputty or commander-in-chief, named Bulwunt Rao Bhoslay, was not riding on horseback, but on an elephant, according to the command of his Highness; and according to the agreement he ought to have been with the Maharaj, but he was serving under Bajee Rao, and on this account he was not with them. I then called him to his Highness, and whilst he was coming, some one fired his musket at the elephant driver, and killed him; the Senaputty himself then drove the elephant, and approached the Maharaj over the corpse of the driver. On ascertaining that he was Bulwunt Rao Rajay Bhoslay Senaputty, we made him descend from the elephant, and Ragopunt Loctoy, a cook of Bajee Rao, was mounted. His Highness the Maharaj presented

sented a shala, made at Ahmedabad, to Captain Doveton; and Bhawoo Sahib gave one shala and one shawl to the havildar and jamadar.

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18. In the meantime Mr. Billamore went in haste after General Smith, and spoke with Major Dawes in English, who saluted his Highness the Maharaj, when he returned to General Smith, and gave him all the information; General Smith was wounded, but came to pay his respects to his Highness the Maharaj, and Major Doveton took his Highness with all his attendants there, but they both met in the road. General Smith was in a palanquin, paid his respects, and said that Maharaj had obtained a victory; the Maharaj has come and joined us according to private agreement, and on this account we consider affairs are propitious to us; we have obtained advantage and reputation. He also said, that "Bajee Rao is now an insurgent; the whole of the empire will follow the Maharaj, now there is no apprehension or doubt; the throne is with the Maharaj." He then said, "We must not stay here long, because Bajee Rao is near; and provided the information of this be known to him he may return, and attack us, even at the risk of his life; therefore, that he should retire to the village." Thus saying, they carried his Highness and his people to Astumralkee.

19. Afterwards they sent for me, Ballajee Sahib, to ascertain the corpse of Gokla. I went there, and pointed it out; thereupon General Smith said, that he will send the corpse to his Highness the Maharaj, and told me to take it to him to see; accordingly, I sent it to his Highness the Maharaj, who, having seen it, ordered it to be burnt. In the interim Mr. Billamore came, and requested his Highness the Maharaj to come and join our army, and said, "This amity, which was thus established between us, was the means by which the English obtained a perfect and easy victory, and therefore his Highness the Maharaj must order a salute to be fired in token of victory," when his Highness the Maharaj ordered the guns to be fired.

20. Afterwards, on the same day, at four o'clock, General Smith and Mr. Billamore came, and smilingly asked his Highness the Maharaj respecting his Highness's health, and inquired of his Highness about his commands; on account of this, I answered in the following manner:

"1st. You have met us before we have seen Mr. Elphinstone. Every one fled on your advance; we were not close to your army, but were walking with Bajee Rao; when we saw your army we, according to the private signal, gradually left Bajee Rao, and joined your army; therefore, you must introduce Mr. Elphinstone to his Highness the Maharaj.

"2d. Bajee Rao by any means will negotiate a treaty with you, and require us to be surrendered; therefore, you must not cede us into his possession, and I demand your promise of this, as this was before agreed on between us.

"3d. I request you to speak to Mr. Elphinstone regarding the claim on our part."

To these three propositions General Smith answered in the following manner:

"1st. Unless we die we will never surrender his Highness into the hands of Bajee Rao, and this we promise to you. His Highness the Maharaj came and joined us; now Bajee Rao is an insurgent; the empire belongs to the Maharaj. We will never enter into a treaty with Bajee Rao, but with his Highness the Maharaj.

"2d. If his Highness the Maharaj wishes to be introduced to Mr. Elphinstone, then come soon to Poonah; and if he wishes to postpone it, then go to Sattara." To which I answered, that we wished for an early introduction to Mr. Elphinstone, and we had resolved to proceed to Poonah.

"3d. You say that I am required to mention you to Mr. Elphinstone; but as a private understanding has taken place between you and Mr. Elphinstone, he will have immediately comprehended your wishes, and we will not hesitate in speaking of you."

21. General Smith requested his Highness the Maharaj to give him a letter to Mr. Elphinstone about the victory gained, and his satisfaction, and said that he would write a letter to him also; to which his Highness answered, that "We possess no form of letter-writing to Mr. Elphinstone, but that we will write to him in the name of Ballajee Punt Nathoo, stating the whole account, and about the private understanding, which we hope you will transmit to him."

22. On account of this I wrote a letter on the part of his Highness to the address of Ballajee Punt Nathoo, regarding the meeting occasioned by Nurhur Rao Mulkur, who often used to go to Mr. Elphinstone in private, and we noticed all this in that letter, and wished to have amity established, and hoped to have our expectation fully satisfied. I therefore addressed the Sahib, stating, that now it is required on your part to do what is right. According to the private agreement entered into, I have brought his Highness the Maharaj, his Highness's younger brother, and the Chitnees, and have joined your force. There are letters which respect their circumstance.

Sic orig.

23. When we began to walk Mr. Billamore came and spoke, that this vast empire is the possession of the Maharaj, and by this means we began to receive nuzrana from every village, according to the former rule.

24. Again I wrote another letter to them and sent it, in connexion with the subject which I presumed to lay before them as a first step, and also stated that the favour of an answer was not yet received, and that we are waiting for it. Nurhur Rao Mulhar Chitnees will inform you regarding the hopes we entertain from the friendship established.

25. On the 5th of Magh Mr. Billamore came to Higingaum, and said that General Smith presents a request to his Highness, that he is coming there to display the banner or jhaunda bawoota of his Highness; and said, that as soon as the banner is raised, they would order

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the gun to be fired; to which he replied, "Very well." In the afternoon General Smith came with the banner, and the Sahibs who were with him were named as follows:

Captain Tovey, Captain Mayne, Mr. Billamore, Captains Hardcastle and Shaw, Major Doveton, and Wissagee Ramajee, in the service of General Smith. These all came, and raised the jhanda, and saluted it through the Chitnees. His Highness and all the Sahibs stood in the part towards the east, and fired the salute. Afterwards they all entered the tent or dara pitched there, sat down, and General Smith, having looked towards the other gentlemen, took off his cap or hat, and his boots, and sat down, and began to converse. He requested his Highness to listen to him; he spoke in the English language, and Mr. Billamore explained it to us in the Hindoostan language.

1st. We received the letter of Mr. Elphinstone, expressing his great delight, and stating that our nishan is raised, and that the Most noble the Marquis of Hastings will be very much rejoiced. Mr. Elphinstone wrote to his Lordship one letter regarding all this subject, and Mr. Elphinstone is coming to pay his Highness a visit.

2d. His Highness the Maharaj will administer his empire, and we will expel Bajee Row from his residence in the country. His Highness is the owner of the empire. His Highness will go to Sattara, sit on the throne, and administer the government. His Highness will have no apprehension of Bajee Row any more; and Bajee Row will not be permitted again to enter the kingdom, nor will the empire be ever ceded to any other than his Highness the Maharaj.

3d. Now his Highness may not apprehend any peace between Bajee Row and the English. He also said that his Highness must discharge those two cooks, one Rago Punt Josee and one Pandoba, because they are Bajee Row's servants; so that they may go to him, and inform him of all that has taken place here, by means of which his (Bajee Row's) influence will be dissolved, and no one will condescend to listen to his proposals of protracting further resistance, and thus he will be without resource on all hands. Should you keep these cooks, they may perhaps make some attempt on your Highness's life; therefore, dismiss those men; and, according to this advice, they were sent away.

26. On the 12th of Magh, dated 26th, Wednesday, Mr. Elphinstone and Ballajee Punt Natoo, with a large retinue, arrived at Belser from the fort of Singur. The guns were fired, and Ballajee Punt Natoo sent a message with Nensoo, the treasurer, that Mr. Elphinstone will come to see his Highness in the afternoon; and also stated, that you should rely with confidence on him, and should answer all his questions, so that he will be delighted. Thereupon, in the afternoon, Mr. Elphinstone came to his Highness. His Highness sent me in advance to meet Mr. Elphinstone, and I met him. Mr. Elphinstone had with him Mr. Russell, General Smith, Mr. Billamore, Captain Grant, and Ballajee Narayen Natoo. Mr. Elphinstone and every one of the English took off their caps and hats, and paid his Highness their respects, and sat down, and inquired of his Highness regarding the Maharaj's health; and said, that the Maharaj is fortunate, and also the English, as the Maharaj, with all his family, came and joined our army at the time of the engagement, without injury to themselves. We have written all the circumstances to the Most noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-general of India; he will be very much delighted to peruse it. Now, I intend sending Mr. Russell to the Governor-general of India, and he will arrange matters in all respects; and if his Highness pleases to send a message or a letter, or wishes to depute any man to him, then send it. To all these his Highness the Maharaj replied, that the stipulations were "executed through the hand of the Chitnees, and he has a confidential promise from you, which I hope you will abide by, according to the law. I have every confidence in you, and on this account I left every one, and everything, and became confederated with you. Now, you should keep your promise." Thereupon Mr. Elphinstone said, "that the Chitnees came and repeated the whole circumstances regarding the case of his Highness; and he further said that a proclamation is prepared, which Ballajee Punt Natoo will come and read to his Highness. The first visit has taken place; and, thus saying, he went away."

27. Afterwards Ballajee Punt Natoo came, and read the proclamation to his Highness; I then replied, as well as Mr. Elphinstone, "that all was right."

28. On the 9th of Falgoon, dated 8th, Monday, at Poorandhur, Mr. Elphinstone sent to his Highness some silver kettles, articles of council, a tent of woollen cloth, and a woollen temporary building, and a palanquin studded with looking-glasses, as a nuzzarana.

29. On the 14th of Falgoon, Mr. Elphinstone, Captain Grant, and Ballajee Punt Natoo, came into the tent, and Mr. Elphinstone and his Highness the Maharaj discoursed in a private place without any third person. The next day Captain Grant came, and requested to inform his Highness that Mr. Elphinstone had ordered him to remain with his Highness the Maharaj, and behave agreeably to the communication held between his Highness the Maharaj and Mr. Elphinstone. Therefore, whatever you have to communicate to our Government will be communicated through me.

30. On the 3d Falgoon, dated 7th Jamadehoul (Wednesday), Captain Grant came and told his Highness the Maharaj, that they had got the ambaree, studded within with looking-glasses, and addressed his Highness about the conquest of the fort of Pandoo Gur. He also stated that it is in the mind of Mr. Elphinstone, after the conquest of the forts of Kelja and Kumal Gur, to place the following countries under your authority: that is, "from the mountain Syadry to this side of the river Neera, towards the bank of the river Bhema, and thence towards the junction of the river of Crustna and Bheema. We have written to the Most noble the Marquess of Hastings, the Governor-general of India; besides this, we will act conformably to our promise. If we were to give all the ports into your possession, there is risk, as the dispute is not yet settled, therefore we will maintain the defence of all the forts,

forts, and raise the neshan of his Highness the Maharaj." To which his Highness replied, "You speak now beyond former agreement, so that, with its recollection, write to the Most noble the Marquess of Hastings, the Governor-general of India, and also tell Mr. Russell to speak thus to the Most noble the Governor-general of India." He said that they have written to the Governor-general, therefore that they cannot answer at present. He also told his Highness the Maharaj to go to Wayee for the performance of religious worship, as there the fort of Kelja will have taken alarm on his Highness's approach.

31. Mr. Elphinstone and Ballajee Punt Natoo were displeased with Wittul Punt Fudness; on this account Wittul Punt Fudness wrote a letter to me requesting that I would go to Mr. Elphinstone and Ballajee Punt Natoo, and satisfy them in every way, as I am known; and if you do not, then it will be my misfortune. I, for this purpose, went to them, and satisfied them in various ways, and mentioned to them the points necessary for the defence of the country. I have the letter of the fact of Wittul Punt at present.

32. Thereupon we all proceeded to Sattara, by means of which every one paid his visit to his Highness the Maharaj, and also Wittul Punt met his Highness, who placed him at Sattara.

33. His Highness went to the fort of Waster to reduce it, and whilst the English were fighting against that fort Bawa Sahib, the son of Bhawoo Sahib, the Maharaj, was there; in the meantime Captain Grant came from Mr. Elphinstone and told his Highness that without attacking with artillery the fort would not be subdued by us, therefore Mr. Elphinstone wishes to open a battery upon it, but is unwilling, as there are your families. To this the Maharaj replied, that "this is the better mode, and agreeably to which we formed our friendship; and as we were not concerned about the loss of our lives there, our families must now run the same risk, as I take them as dead to us; but if they survive, then we will meet each other again; therefore, without any hesitation, fire the guns; we must not regard the loss of our families where friendship and public security are concerned, and there is no difference in my determination." Ballajee Punt Natoo was there. Then the English troops began to open their guns, and in the interview the shells fell on the palace where the family of his Highness was residing, and the walls of the palace were thrown down, when the wives of his Highness and his Highness's brothers concealed themselves under the wall, called [davida]. Such a calamity the Maharaj did not regard, in the case of his Highness's family, fully alive to the friendship with the English Government. All this was observed by Mr. Elphinstone, and he saw everything in the fort was burnt. The Maharaj sent a message to his Highness's wife to burn everything she possessed, because for these things you will have fear when the assault is made. Bawa Sahib, the son of Bhawoo Sahib Maharaj, through the fear of the guns and shells, took fright, and thus became helpless in every respect, and could not rest from fear; thus he died in very bitter agonies.

34. On the 5th Chiter the fort of Vassota was captured, and the Chitnees proceeded to bring down the family of his Highness. Mr. Elphinstone visited his Highness with his retinue; his Highness was seated on the throne and gave his audience to them, and the day was celebrated with great pomp, with a salute of guns. The European gentlemen took their seat on his left side.

35. On the 6th of Chiter Mr. Elphinstone gave a party to his Highness and his Highness's courtiers, and presented them with ornaments of jewels, and with precious clothes of honour.

36. On the 5th of Chiter, in the year Budohanama 1740, Ballajee Punt Natoo having prepared an address, and produced it to his Highness for his approval to be proclaimed, which was consented to by his Highness, but he objected to one article in it, which stated that his Highness has been liberated from his confinement imposed by the Peishwa, and has been crowned; having observed this, his Highness stated that he had been crowned for a long time; it is not that he is to be reinstated upon the throne, but that he himself had joined the cause of the English authority. What is this that you now state, contrary to the terms of our friendship, which wished to be continued, and his confidence to be placed in them? His Highness sealed the rest of the statement without any hesitation, and it was proclaimed, the copy of which is in our possession, and it also must be in their possession. After this deed I went to Mr. Elphinstone. When Captain Grant and Ballajee were seated, I asked what was to be done about the word pledged to me by Mr. Elphinstone, who declared my perfect ability in serving both the Government of the British and that of his Highness the Maharaj, and he again repeated what was justly due to me, and that my management would be remunerated when the affair shall be arranged in a proper manner for his Highness, and it will not be neglected by either government to hold regard of any services, of which I should remain confident.

37. Afterwards the meeting of Mr. Elphinstone, Captain Grant, Ballajee Punt Natoo, and of his Highness the Maharaj, together with Majee Sahib, took place, where the proceeding was confirmed of Wittul Punt to be the interpreter in administering the affairs, and his Highness may again take his place with the Chitnees at the fort, and Captain Grant should leave with Ballajee Punt until the present disturbance was suppressed, which was still carried on at that time. This proceeding was unanimously agreed to, and the appointment of Wittul Punt was confirmed, but the suspension, regarding the establishment of the former usage, was raised on his Highness's part. After the conclusion of this proceeding, his Highness went to the fort on the 8th of Chiter; afterwards a vakeel from Auckul Kotkur was deputed to his Highness the Maharaj, who having known of his arrival, and though a letter was sent to him by the Chitnees through the Residency, desiring him to visit his Highness, yet it was not received by that vakeel for some time. The case was made known by Wittul Punt Phudnees to his Highness, and the Chitnees was reprimanded

*Sic orig.**Sic orig.**Sic orig.*

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by Captain Grant for his negligence. The Phudnees said that what was he to do if the secretary of his Highness may have been tardy in sending it, but afterwards the Chitnees, on stating the circumstances, was exonerated from any blame.

38. Agreeably to the project which was formed by Mr. Elphinstone, before the departure of Mr. Russell to Calcutta, the matter was not adjusted; in consequence of which a detailed account was forwarded to the Supreme Government, in the absence of the Residency, and before any engagement was entered into.

39. A letter of Mr. Elphinstone's, dated 13th September (Suntesa Assreen), informing that the management will be made for his Highness agreeably to his pleasure, and not less than what was given to other Savistans, and that the order from the Supreme Government is soon expected.

Sic orig.

40. Afterwards, having heard of the argument to be concluded, his Highness the Maharaj invited the Chitnees Chintoo Punt and Dajeeba Walsoodee to consider on the subject in what manner it was to be performed; in this crisis Captain Grant, knowing the fact, went to his Highness with Ballajee Punt, and Wittul Punt showed him the engagement prepared by the English Government, and requested his Highness to sign it, and to rely upon no one, but to retain every confidence in the English Government, which will do everything good for his Highness. This case happened before Wittel Bulal, who, in form, was also to be entered in the engagement; the engagement was sealed immediately by his Highness without any objection.

The above written detailed circumstances of the political concernment I personally executed through the commands of your Highness, and in presence of Ballajee Punt Natoo, wherefore I solicit your Highness to inquire into the subject if it has been increased or diminished in its substance, and let me know the answer. The above alluded to memorandum was read to Ballajee Punt Natoo before Ramchunder Shastree and Bappoojee Senoy. Ballajee Punt Natoo said, "That the circumstances are in every respect true, and had been passed before me, and neither the substance of which was extended or lessened;" and he also stated that there are at present many gentlemen in England, Mr. Elphinstone, General Smith, Captain Grant, Mr. Russell, Colonel Robertson, &c., who are well acquainted with this case, and that he would prove this everywhere. Afterwards, in Jallamundeer bungalow (a bungalow in a garden surrounded by water), and at Dagaum before the Shastree, I said I have claims to my rights upon both the governments; upon which Ballajee Punt Natoo answered, that "when such time as your demand approaches I shall provide you with a secret mark, which will be every way available for your purpose." Dated 5th Vyshack Vudha of 1759, year named Hay malumbe nam Sawantsur, 18th Mooee of Suffer sun Summan Sullusin Mayatyn Valuf, or in the year of Christ 24th May 1837. Written by Bulwunt Rao Mallahar. Sealed (marked Mortob).

The above conversation took place before me.

(signed) *Ramchunder Shasta.*

The above conversation passed before me.

(signed) *Bappoo Ram Chander Sakulkur*

Witness Kossee Sewram Bunday states, that Ballajee Punt Natoo spoke to him that Bulwunt Rao, the Chitnees Pundit Sumunt, has written a yad or detailed account of his past services, which is right; but what need is there for him to do so at present? "When he shall apply to England I will give him a mark, and the same I also mentioned to him." Dated 5th Vyshack Vudha 1759; Wednesday. Written by myself, Kasseewram Bunday, in the church of Shea Gunputtee of Sattara.

Observation.—"I should hope the authorities may, actuated by virtuous feelings, be deliberate in taking into their due consideration the above detailed account of the services which I have rendered to both the governments with all my ability, and satisfactory also to them both, of which the reward now is, that with this knowledge, and the effects produced on the state of the country, I have at last been seized, imprisoned, and disgraced, through the misrepresentations of men of wicked propensities. I forwarded this statement to Dr. Milne through our vakeel Rungoba Bappoojee before I was seized, in order that he may transmit it for the information of the Bengal government and the authorities in England."

(True copy of translation.)

(signed) *John Milne, M. D.*
Late President M. B. Bombay.

TRANSLATION of a Statement of *Ballajee Narain Nattoo; Soorsun Susnan Sullaseen*
Myantyne Oulf.

A TRANSLATION in Mahratta of a bukhari, dated the 24th May 1837, which Bulwunt Rao Mulhar Chitnavees sent to Dr. Milne, and which, after being translated into English, was transmitted by him to Calcutta, is shown to me by Colonel Ovens, the Resident. Referring to it, the whole of this matter is falsely and by invention written by the Chitnavees. The only object in it is to show the importance of Bulwunt Rao, and that the dominions of the Peishwa taken by the British Government were conquered with the co-operation of the Sattarkur

Sattarkur Maharaj, and that although a pledge was given to make over the whole of the country to the Maharaj, still only a limited tract of country was given. To show this faithlessness on the part of the British Government, and of its great officers, appears to be the sole motive. Whatever knowledge I possess as regards this bukhar I state below.

1, 2, 3. The statement contained in the three paragraphs, viz. from one to three, that Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees made a communication to Mr. Elphinstone, and that that gentleman made him a promise, and so forth, is wholly false. No private interview ever took place between Mr. Elphinstone and the Chitnavees.

4. Mr. Elphinstone never asked the Chitnavees for any papers; and the statement, that while he was engaged in preparing papers Trimbuckjee, together with Sowars, came to seize him, is totally unfounded. Bulwunt Row's father, Mulhar Ramrao, who was in Poonah, showed me a bukhar of Shahoo Maharaj. In looking at that bukhar it was of no consequence, and a copy of that bukhar is in the possession of other persons.

5. With respect to the assertion, viz. that Bajee Rao Sahib having taken the Maharaj from the fort to Mahoolee, used to speak to him, requesting that he would assist him in waging a war against the English, and so forth, the Maharaj had not [then] even a good horse to ride upon, nor had he any troops, and he himself (the Chitnavees) states that he (his Highness) was brought from confinement from the fort; then how was the Maharaj to afford him assistance, and why would he (Bajee Rao) ask for it? From this the whole of this statement appears to be untrue.

6, 7. The Chitnavees writes that he went to Poonah to Mr. Elphinstone, and communicated the matter to him, and so forth. The whole of the statement is without any foundation in truth.

8, 9. He writes that the information of the Maharaj having been placed in the fort of Wasota was given by him. As regards this, that the Maharaj had been in confinement for three generations, was known to the whole world.

10, 11, 12, 13. The circumstances mentioned in these four paragraphs, connected with a conversation between Bajee Rao Sahib and the Maharaj, are not known to me. But how is it possible that Bajee Rao Sahib, after having set himself in opposition to the British Government, and after having levied troops, could have applied for the Maharaj's co-operation? Had the Maharaj been possessed of any troops, or that he ever signalized himself as a soldier, some credit might have been given to his statement.

14, 15. When Mr. Elphinstone was contemplating taking measures for the settlement of the country, then, in consequence of the antiquity of the house of Maharaj, he entertained favour towards them, and wishing to grant some country for the maintenance of themselves and their dependents, he raised the neeshan of the Maharaj on the fort of Sattara, and assured his people that the Maharaj having been rescued and brought from the confinement of Bajee Rao Sahib, some country would be allotted for his and his people's comfort and dignity. Thus he told them with confidence, and the 11th February 1818 issued a proclamation, in which this was also written. Wittul Punt made a private intimation through Nursoo to the Maharaj, while under restraint in the camp of Bajee Row Sahib. This matter only is true, the rest of the statement is false.

16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25. The matter stated in these seven paragraphs is not known to me. But that General Smith could have said, "The whole kingdom will fall on the Maharaj," is utterly impossible. From this, this statement appears to be totally unfounded.

21, 22. In these two paragraphs, "A letter was sent to Ballajee Punt Nattoo." This is true. The Maharaj requested in this letter thus, "Do you assist in effecting our good." Notwithstanding this, it is stated in this bukhar that the whole of the country was to have been obtained, and a pledge was previously given, which statement, however, is refuted by this letter. Why then this letter is alluded to as evidence, cannot be made out.

24. "We wrote a letter on this very subject, stating no answer had yet been received." Thus he vaguely states. To whom it was written he does not distinctly mention. As to this, when even petitions received by Government from ryots are answered, it is utterly impossible that a letter could not have been replied to. Such being the case, the statement that no answer was received, appears to have been made with the intention of making some false story.

26. "Mr. Elphinstone proceeded to Balsur to meet the Maharaj, and on a meeting taking place, expressed his great satisfaction at the Maharaj's having joined his camp, and said, that the Governor-general would be much rejoiced when he heard of this event: he made inquiries after the Maharaj's health and happiness; a friendly conversation passed, and he said that the proclamation which had been prepared would be brought and shown to him (his Highness) by Ballajee Punt Nattoo." This is true; the rest is all untrue.

27. The statement that "Ballajee Punt Nattoo read the proclamation to him (his Highness)" is true. It is stated in that proclamation, "The Maharaj, who is in confinement by Bajee Rao Sahib, will be liberated, and for the comfort and dignity of himself and his dependents, some country will be granted." Such being the case, the statement made in the bukhar, that a pledge was given to make over the whole of the empire, stands refuted.

28. The statement that silver articles and a tent were presented to the Maharaj is true. That the Maharaj was released from confinement, and treated with care and attention in every way, is universally known.

29. With respect to what is stated, that a private interview was held with Mr. Elphinstone on a certain day, Mr. Elphinstone alone spoke to the Maharaj. "As a brother, by name Hurjee Khudsura, of Setee Khudsura, who is with Maharaj, is with Trimbuckjee, Setee should not for the present be kept near him." Thus he was told; no other private conference took place. The rest of the statement is false.

V.

Suosiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

30. The statement made, that Captain Grant described the boundaries of the country to be given to the Maharaj, is untrue. Mr. Elphinstone, in presence of Captain Grant and myself, said to the Maharaj, "At the time of making a settlement as regards the territories, it occurred to my thought, that as the family of the Maharaj was ancient, some country should be allotted to them. I wrote this to Government, to which an answer has come, that as there has never been any treaty or friendship between the Maharaj and the British Government, no country should be made over to him, but a jaghir should be given. Upon this, I have again written to Government, that by the grant of a jaghir, the character of the Maharaj will appear very low, and that therefore some country must be given. To this an answer has not come, but I hope upon my communication sanction will come; and the Maharaj must understand, that should the sanction be received, then the country running from "the Suyadree Mountains as far as Punderpoor on the east, the Neera and Bheema on the north, and the Warna and Krustna on the south, exclusive of the territory belonging to jaghirdars therein lying, the remainder, worth 10 lacs, will be ceded to the Maharaj Sirkar, by which the expenses of the Maharaj will be maintained." So he said, and the Maharaj agreed to it.

31, 32. That which is written, that Wittul Punt Furnavees had incurred displeasure, is not in my recollection, and there does not appear anything of importance in this. But this appears to have been adverted to by the Chitnavees to show his own importance.

33. "The Maharaj went to reduce the fort of Wasota;" thus it is written. As to this, the Maharaj was not possessed of any such surunjam as could enable him to capture the fort. The troops of Government went and took it. On that occasion the Maharaj also went, but this was afterwards.

34. The statement, that "on the conquest of the fort of Wasota, the Chitnavees went to bring down the family of the Maharaj," is unfounded. That on the 5th of Chytru Sood Sukey 1740 (March-April 1818) the Maharaj was placed on the throne by Mr. Elphinstone, is true; and on the same day the Maharaj issued a proclamation in his own name, stating thus: "Rajushri Bajee Rao Rughoonath, after having kept us, together with the family, under strict restraint, at last proposed to take away our lives. This became known from his Kamgars. Thus nothing was left undone to dishonour us in every way. On this report being known to the Company, Ingrez Bahadoor (the British Government), they, out of regard to the house of the late Maharaj, enthroned us, and made a great many rejoicings." Thus it is written; and under date the 13th Chyttee Sood (March-April) of the same year, the Maharaj issued a [second] proclamation in his own name, in which, "in order that the country which may be ceded to the Sirkar (his Highness) may be rendered flourishing," such a passage occurs. Hence the matter stated by the Chitnavees regarding a pledge from Mr. Elphinstone, and that Bajee Rao Sahib offered to make over the sovereignty, is entirely false; and thus it is clearly proved from his (the Raja's) proclamation itself.

35. That Mr. Elphinstone gave an entertainment to the Maharaj, and presented him with clothes and jewels, is true.

36. "Ballajee Punt Nattoo prepared a proclamation and showed it." This and so forth is false. The Maharaj himself prepared his proclamation and published it, which has been alluded to in the 34th paragraph.

37. Wittul Punt was employed in the affairs from the first; the treaty also was concluded through his medium, and he was Dewan to the Maharaj. The Chitnavees writes his own name. This is false.

38. The statement that, "the project formed by Mr. Elphinstone before Mr. Russell's going to Calcutta," and so forth, is totally untrue. The rule observed by Mr. Elphinstone in transacting business was, that after the business was effected, it became known, but was not known to any one beforehand. Such being the case, that the Chitnavees knew of his transactions is surprising.

39. The letter of Mr. Elphinstone, under date the 13th September, (Sun Jessa Ashrin,) stating "that an arrangement as regards the Maharaj will be effected according to other sounsthans" is recognised by the Chitnavees. In that letter "an arrangement according to other sounsthans"* is written. In this it is not even so, that country will be given. This letter itself is in refutation of all that the Chitnavees mentions in the bukhur.

40. "The Chitnavees, Dajeeba Oopadhey, and Chinto Punt being sent for, he (his Highness) was considering in what manner the agreement should be concluded. In the meanwhile Captain Grant, Ballajee Punt Nattoo, and Wittul Punt came to the Maharaj, showed to the Maharaj the agreement which had been framed by the British Government, and asked him to affix his signature and seal to it; and he was told to place his whole confidence on the British Government, and not on any one else." This is true. Then and at every other time, Captain Grant and myself used to advise the Maharaj not to listen to the counsels of evil-disposed and foolish people. Thus we used to instruct him, and "when the Maharaj and his officers became conversant with public affairs, the administration of the country will be made over." This also is stated in the treaty; by reason of this the Maharaj also used to attend to this advice.

Being sensible that the bukhur which the Chitnavees showed me was false, I said to him, "The Sahib Loks whose names you have written are all alive. Why then have you taken so much trouble?" The Chitnavees said, "To make this representation, I will go to England." I said, "When you are about to go, I will give you a mark." Thus much conversation is true, the rest of the statement is false; and when I saw the bukhur it was not witnessed. From the time the Maharaj first wrote a letter to me, in the year 1818, up to the 5th June 1837, when the Maharaj, together with his party, came to my house at Pachwur, six coss from Sattara, to an entertainment, there was friendship between him and myself.

* This word being only applied in the country to small fiefs.

myself. He used to invite me to Sattara every year, and he did not perform any nuptials or any other ceremony, &c. without my presence. With grateful acknowledgments for the assistance rendered by me in the giving of the country by the British Government, he used to treat me most honourably. Because I did not acknowledge this Bukhar to be true, and because I began to advise him to forsake the present line of conduct pursued by him, and to behave in a proper manner, he has entertained a bad feeling and has behaved to me in an unfriendly way.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(True translation.)

Dated 31st January 1838.

(signed)

C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Bombay, 10 February 1838.

IN continuation of the distressing case of the Raja of Sattara and of his people, and in representation of the difficulties and confusion into which that state is thrown, I have the honour of enclosing another address to the Secretary of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, with a detail accompaniment, which I request may be transmitted through this Government to their destination.

Not having been as yet favoured with any acknowledgment of the receipt or transmission to its destination of my last address, of the 15th ultimo (January), I request I may be honoured with that acknowledgment as soon as convenient.

I have, &c.

(signed)

J. N. Milne, M. D.,

Late President Bombay M. B.

To W. H. Macnaghten, Esq. Secretary to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, Simla.

Sir,

Bombay, 10 February 1838.

1. In the concluding paragraph of the letter which I had the honour of addressing to you on the 30th December last, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, relative to the distressing circumstances of the Raja of Sattara and his people, I expressed my intention of furnishing a detail of the various insidious and fraudulent attempts which have been made from time to time to disturb the peace and reflect on the high character* of the Raja and of his court.

2. I have now the honour of transmitting that important state document for his Lordship's information, comprising the promised details of the plots formed at different times since the establishment of the Sattara Government, and contained under article V, clause 1 to 19, in which will be found several most audacious attempts, similar to the present, to cast reflections on the Raja's honour and fidelity, and to involve his government and himself in trouble. There are also state documents (No. 1 to 19) produced to show the Right honourable the Governor-general of India the circumstances under which the Raja's authority stood at the period of our first interference in the affairs of the Poonah state, on which occasion our assistance was afforded to the late Peishwa, for his restoration to authority, and who led the British Government to commit unknowingly a great act of injustice to the then supreme head of the Mahratta Empire, by acknowledging the sovereign independence of the Peishwa, but who, in fact, was actually only the minister of the Raja of Sattara, whose authority he never before had presumed to question, until he conceived the idea of independence, from being supported by the British Government, which concluded a treaty with him on the basis of his pretensions to sovereign power†.

3. The

* Vide Art. V. Clause 6, of the present accompaniment. — "His Highness, when he proceeded to visit the Goddess at Tooljapoor, was induced to halt at Sholapoor, where Captain Grant, who was with his Highness, spoke to me of the European gentlemen who were at the time there, that there was not management or justice under the English Government equal to that which was under his Highness's government; upon which the person to whom it was stated, being rather irritated in his feelings, was encouraged to write to Mr. Elphinstone against his Highness, that he with about 30,000 or 40,000 of an army, with ammunition, had proceeded towards Mogalayee. Mr. Elphinstone observing the unbecoming communication, reprimanded the Resident for allowing his Highness to do so. Captain Grant related this with no small surprise to his Highness, who said to the Resident, 'That it was all from your applauding my conduct in their presence.' Afterwards, Captain Grant transmitted a particular account of the circumstances, and thus the report was proved to be an untruth; and when such things are known to have before occurred, it appears a surprising thing that the present intrigues are listened to."

† Vide Art. II. Clause 2. — "Afterwards Mr. Elphinstone, the late governor of Bombay, who for the purpose of obtaining information relating to the affair of Kholapoorkur, invited Bulwuntrao Malarhar, the Chitnees Pundit Soomunt and his father, when they both satisfied Mr. Elphinstone of the supreme power of his Highness over the chieftains, as the Peishwur pretended to be independent of his Highness. Mr. Elphinstone, on having explained by them the fact, stated that when any differences occur in the treaty between the English and Bajeerao, or should he anywhere levy war, then his Highness the Maharaj should be confident of my word, which I have just pledged for the restoration of his government; but the proof of evidence he required for his satisfaction. Mr. Elphinstone desired them to be careful in their intercourse that the circumstances may not be allowed to transpire. The Chitnees Pundit Sumunt having returned to his Highness's presence, represented to him the promise which was pledged by Mr. Elphinstone. His Highness said, "Very well, for Mr. Elphinstone has given his word. Try to execute the matter as you can, but act most cautiously;" and it was executed in conformity to his Highness's permission."

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

3. The error committed by the British Resident in the end of 1802 seems not to have been clearly ascertained and established until the discussion commenced in 1815 with Bajeerao, at which time Bala Sahib, the Chitnees, (who is still a prisoner at Poonah,) was admitted to those private conferences, which satisfied Mr. Elphinstone's mind of the injury done to the Raja of Sattara, and induced him to signify his desire to make every reparation in his power; and the negotiations then carried on are fully detailed in the historical sketch of the Chitnees, which was transmitted with my last address of the 15th ultimo. In that sketch, the Governor-general of India will perceive the importance which was attached at a very eventful period, by his Lordship's predecessor, the Most noble the Marquis of Hastings, to the friendly junction which was effected with the Raja of Sattara, when Mr. Elphinstone endeavoured to render every atonement in his power for the injury formerly inflicted on the Raja's authority by the treaty of Bassein. Mr. Elphinstone had every reason to be satisfied with the Raja's able conduct, which is mentioned by Captain Grant in the warmest terms of praise, quoting it even as an example for the British authorities to follow, as noticed at Art. V. Cl. 6 of the present accompaniment, and here forming a marginal extract.

4. With such a reputation, bestowed by such men as Mr. Elphinstone and Captain Grant, acknowledged also and praised both by Sir John Malcolm and Lord Clare, it is inconceivable that the present government, which has not the merit of knowing much, even of its own affairs, and still less of the character of the able men forming the Sattara Governments, should have, without any consideration or inquiry, and contrary to the decided opinion of the late Resident, to an existing treaty, and to common sense, have commenced a series of persecutions unparalleled, I believe, in the annals of British India.

5. The Raja in the first instance solicited an interview with the head of this Government, then residing at Mahabuleshwar, which is a station only about 25 miles from Sattara; but this was declined, and if his Lordship will only advert to the detail given in the accompaniment to my last letter of the 15th ultimo, of the attentions paid to his Highness when he first joined the British authorities, and the delight expressed by the Most noble the Marquis of Hastings at the event, his Lordship cannot but regret that so marked a degree of neglect, disrespect, and indignity has been shown to his Highness by the Government, who seem perfect strangers to the high character and established honour and fidelity of the Raja of Sattara, and of the zeal and integrity of his principal officers now in confinement.

6. In Art. VII. Cl. 1 to 9, of this accompaniment, the conduct pursued by this Government is fully set forth, in addition to the explanations given in my several communications. It is impossible to form, from these documents, any other opinion than they convey; nay, the inference is obvious that the desire was excited to humble this prince, if not to drag him from his government, regardless of the solemn pledge given by Mr. Elphinstone, that the Raja's interest should have the same consideration with those of the Honourable Company; but the course pursued by those here certainly corresponds with and favours quite an opposite purpose, which I trust, however, no just and considerate authority will be induced, without clear grounds, to sanction, certainly not without full and impartial inquiry.

7. I trust I have now afforded such a mass of evidence, so full, clear, satisfactory, and conclusive, and establishing so unequivocally and indisputably the high honour, integrity, fidelity, and ability of the Raja of Sattara and of the officers of his government, as fully to satisfy the mind of his Lordship the Governor-general of India, of the absurdity of the reflections attempted to be cast on his Highness and his government, which it would be fortunate for those under British control, on this side, were their affairs half as well conducted as those of Sattara; and seeing the anxious desire expressed by Mr. Elphinstone that the dignity of the Raja of Sattara, whom we unknowingly had deeply injured, should be supported, I confidently trust that the same unbiassed, just, and amiable liberality will be evinced towards that sovereign, in awarding a decision by his Lordship the Governor-general of India.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. N. Milne, M. D.

Late President Bombay M. B.

TRANSLATION of the Mahratta Original Memorandum, or detailed account of the Sovereignty of the Government of Sattara, and of the Documents relating to the ruling power since the time of his Highness the late *Sewajee Maharaj Chuttraputtee*, extracted and selected for the satisfaction of the British Government, and it is hoped that the differences which have arisen in the usual transactions and friendship between both the Governments will be adjusted. Dated Soorsum subba sullusine Meejateen va Alluff, or 31st December 1837.

REMARK.—The main object in forming the treaty of mutual interest was guided by the motive in the parties of that of the promotion of friendship, and it enabled the English Government to obtain a complete victory; thus has the Sattara Government for so many days continued to observe an uninterrupted course and unvarying line of conduct. The interference of intriguers, upon whom the English Government has placed reliance, and without any regard to his Highness's reputation, or any consideration of the perfect and concurring testimony of the evidences he has adduced; it has charged his Highness's government with acts of corruptness, and thus occasioned confusion and difficulties in conducting the affairs of his Highness's administration, and confined his Highness's respectable officers without any proofs or evidence worthy of even being listened to, and in which charges

Sic orig.

charges they never could have been concerned. Both the Governments' reputation and fame have suffered, and this conduct has obliged his Highness to bring forth secret but necessary and explanatory documents before the public, for the satisfaction of the Governor in Council of Bombay, of the Supreme Government, and of the Home authority.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

1. An extract of the document relative to the ruling power of his Highness the Sattara Raja, Chuttraputtee of the Hindoo class, over the chieftains, the eight ministers, as well as the Peishwa, &c.; the Nagpoorkur Bhonslay, the Guicowar Dabhaday, &c. As these were all his Highness's servants, originally obtaining suits of clothes (dresses of honour), and were only seated on the gadee or throne after being favoured with Seekeykatar or mortub, his Highness's order and sunnuds were issued for any grants with his Highness's seal, and until the expulsion of the Peishwa Bajeerao the course was as follows:—

(No. 1.)

ON the Appointment of Sena Sahib Sooba Nagpoorkur.

A LETTER from *Mahaderow Narrayen*, Peishwa, to *Baboo Row Custna* (a Vakeel on the part of the Peishwa, under his Highness's service), at Sattara, dated the 4th April 1775.

After the usual compliments:

As Sewajee Bhoslay is the most particular of his family, and is able to keep an army, you will therefore have the goodness to submit the case to his Highness the Maharaj, and obtain his Highness's sanction for transmitting the usual dress of honour to him, as requisite for his appointment to the office of Sena Sahib Sooba. There should be no objection to this; but return the dress and the jewels, as well as the signet and the dagger, on a propitious day.

(signed) *Mahaderow Narrayen*, Peishwa Prudham.

(No. 2.)

ON the Appointment of Sena Khashkella.

A LETTER from *Mahaderow Narrayen*, Peishwa, to *Baboo Row Crustna*, dated 1st February 1779.

IT is necessary to resume the office of Sena Khashkella from Govind Row Guicowar, and confer the same upon Futtay Singh Row Guicowar; you will, therefore, be pleased to obtain a Sunnud from his Highness, in the name of Futtay Singh Row Guicowar, and expedite the same to this place (Poonah).

(signed) *Mahaderow Narrayen*, Peishwa Prudham.

(No. 3.)

A LETTER from *Ballajee Janordhun* (Nana Phurnees) of the Peishwa, to *Baboo Row Crustna*, dated 5th of Suffier of the same year.

WE had the honour to request you to obtain the sanction of his Highness the Maharaj for appointing Futtay Singh Row Guicowar to the office of Sena Khashkella; you asked, therefore, about the amount to be presented to his Highness the Maharaj; we have to acquaint you that the amount to be received from Futtay Singh Row has been settled with us for his Highness. Do not, therefore, delay the business, but despatch his Highness's sanction with all expedition.

(signed) *Ballajee Janordhun*.

(No. 4.)

ON the subject of a Treaty.

A LETTER from *Mahaderow Narrayen*, Peishwa, to *Baboo Row Crustna*, dated 6th May 1775.

IN conformity to his Highness's suggestion, you addressed me a letter, stating that the Nizam Ally Khan, Bhahadoor of Hyderabad, having refused to give satisfaction as to the claims of our states against him, and a line of conduct injurious to our interest having been pursued by him; and in order, therefore, to recover our demand from that government, his Highness has been under the necessity of declaring war. We levied the war, defeated the Nizam, and got the treaty; and acquired the possession of the fort of Dowhitabad, besides the country of annual revenue of 32 lacs of rupees, and the satisfaction of our claims. His Highness's servants, Bhoslay Sena Sahib Sooba Nagpoorkur, Tookoojee Holkar, an officer of Dowhit Row Sindia, Purshuram Ramchunder, Herree, &c. have acted, at the time, with the greatest expedition, and got the triumph, by the grace of his Highness the Maharaj.

Sic orig.

(signed) *Mahaderow Narrayen*, Peishwa Prudham.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 5.)

A LETTER from *Mahaderow Narrayen*, Peishwa, to his Highness the Maharaj, dated 27th Moon of Suwall, (A. D. 1792).

Goolam Kader, a servant of the Emperor of Delhi, having revolted against his Imperial Master, committed him to imprisonment.

At such juncture, Mahadjee Sindia checked the revolter and his associates, and reduced the country to order and subjection, and then delivering the Emperor from imprisonment, restored him to his throne.

The Emperor consequently was pleased to observe, that there was none among his many servants so great in valour as to reduce the country to order, whereas Mahadjee Sindia punished the disloyal subjects, and restored tranquillity in the state; consequently this Emperor was pleased to appoint me as his deputy Merbuxee; so stating, he gave the usual dress in charge of Mahadjee Sindia, for the Peishwa, instead of Sindia, for he was a servant of the Peishwa. The latter has now come down to Poonah with the dress, and visited me; I have, therefore, to submit, that should his Highness be pleased to permit me to accede to the proposal, I shall accept the title and dress bestowed upon me by the Emperor.

(signed) *Mahaderow Narrayen*, Prudham,

(No. 6.)

A LETTER from *Ballajee Janordhun* to *Baboo Row Crustna*, dated 24th Jama-dillavul.

THAT we have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 19th of Jama-dillavul, which reached us on the 22d following. At the time when the English encamped on the Ghauts, her Highness Ayee Sahib and his Highness the Maharaj Chuttraputtee were earnestly expecting the defeat of the enemy, which has been finally effected; and I understood that you wished for a detailed account of the subject. Mr. Goddard, the English general, had got himself over the Bhore Ghaut, with a heavy train of the artillery and troops, and encamped the same in an advantageous position, with an intent to give battle to the Mahrattas. Hurree Punt, finding that the place where the English expected the battle was not commodious for a large army, encamped his troops near Kharkalla, and thence daily going in advance, made great havoc among the English by a heavy fire; the cavalry and the infantry marching at the same time, put the English in a critical position. The troops of Purshuram Bhawoo also, descending the Ghauts, and surrounding the passage of the English, prevented their having recourse to flight. This division of the army, twice falling in with the escort of the English in charge of provisions, which was going to join their main division, killed 400 men, and plundered their tents, powder magazines, silver vessels, 5,000 bullocks and horses, &c. &c. Tookajee Holkar, being informed that five regiments of the English were going to join the division of Goddard, descended the Ghauts, and led his army into the Concan. Thus Holkar and the Bhawoo advanced their united troops upon the regiments of the English, and, notwithstanding the Mahrattas had not their artillery with them, they fought very closely with their swords, and cut and wounded 400 men of the enemy; some men on our side also fell and were wounded. The Mahrattas got possession of their camels, gun carriages, and guns, &c. &c.

Thus being alarmed, the surviving regiments of the English intended to retreat to the village of Khopowlee. In the meantime two regiments from Mr. Goddard coming to their assistance, they reached the village, not without a great loss on their side. Hurree Punt also pressing Mr. Goddard from the other part, the English could not again get either assistance or provisions. This occasioned a great dearth and famine among the enemy, who consequently being unable to stand there any longer, sought the opportunity of night to retreat down the Ghauts. This intelligence reaching Hurree Punt, he pursued them up to the Ghauts, and made some destruction and ravages among them. Hearing next morning that the English were prepared to leave Khopowlee, Hurree Punt descended the Ghaut and pursued the retreating army. On the other side, Holkar and the Bhawoo fell in again with the English, and gave them a general action; the enemy was thus so much alarmed as to leave above 100 of the dead unburied. However, with the loss of 400 men, they retreated to Kallapoore, and on the next day the English marched to Chowk, where the combined force of the Mahrattas surrounded them and furiously attacked them.

In this campaign also the enemy suffered a great deal, losing about 700 men, &c. and the day after the following, the English repairing to Panwell, were again forced to undergo the destructive operations of the Mahrattas; and in this action they were so much harassed as to lose four of their brave officers, and above a thousand soldiers. One or two of these officers were of the same rank with Mr. Goddard. A considerable number on this side, too, were killed and wounded, but not without making great slaughter among the enemy, who were so much pressed, and in such alarm, that they took flight towards the sea coast, leaving several of their dead without burial. In this manner the Mahrattas will hereafter get the victory through his Highness's glory.

The detachment with Gunnessh Punt, stationed at Soneghur, meeting with some divisions of the English, did not allow them to escape with impunity.

For the present Bajee Punt has been instructed in the Concan to root out the English from

from Bassein, and pursue them up to Surat. This detailed account has been sent for the information of the Maharaj and her Highness Ayee Sahib. His Highness the Peishwa having been attacked with small-pox, returned to the city.

(signed) *Ballajee Janordhun.*

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Documents, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 7.)

From *Ballajee Janordhun* to *Baboo Row Crustna*, dated 20th Rajub.

THIS states that the new statesman has come down to Calcutta, having been deputed from the Court of His Britannic Majesty, with His Majesty's commands that all the maritime and other English officers in other places shall act in obedience to his orders. We have received two letters from him, informing us that the officers in charge of the Bombay Government, through a mistake on their part, had taken up the cause of Ragoonath Row Dada, given us offence; that this line of their conduct was reprehensible, and that they had been now directed to quit the Dada's cause, and not to break the alliance of the English with the Peishwa. We are in the time desired to issue an order to our chiefs not to continue the war with the English, I therefore request you to carry the events to the information of his Highness the Maharaj.

Sic orig.

Sic orig.

(signed) *Ballajee Janordhun.*

(No. 8.)

AN ORDER, dated 1st March 1774, from his Highness the Maharaj, to the following Chieftains.

THIS states that Ragoonath Row, at Poonah, had committed an act of murder upon Narayen Row Sahib, and he has been favoured with suits of clothes for some time, but now his Highness has declared the resumption of his office. The same information was issued to the Pruteeneedhee Ghorpaday, Shenaputtee Soobajee Bhoslay, Sena Doorungdhur, Nagpoorkur Nyek Nunbolker, Guicowar, Angra, Holkar, Aculkotker, Chitnees, Amatt, &c. and desired them also to conduct themselves faithfully and zealously to his Highness the Maharaj.

(signed) *Ram Row Jewajee,*
Secretary to his Highness Chuttraputte.

(No. 9.)

A LETTER from the Nabad Nizamally to his Highness the Maharaj, dated October 1777.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, on the occasion of your Highness's accession to the throne, suits of clothes and jewels, &c., and beg your acceptance.

(signed) *Nizam Ally Khan, Bhahadoor.*

(No. 10.)

A LETTER from *Ballajee Janordhun* to *Baboo Row Crustna*, dated 6th Saban.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter acquainting me that the lady and son of Ragoojee Angra had been on a visit to his Highness the Maharaj, and it has been gratifying to me that all the parties received satisfaction through the visit.

(signed) *Ballajee Janordhun.*

(No. 11.)

ON the Appointment of Pruteeneedhee.

From *Mahaderow Narrayen*, Peishwa, to *Baboo Row Crustna*, dated 14th September 1777.

IN order to appoint and give presents of clothes to Purushram Shreenewas, who is to succeed his late father Shreenewas Pundit Pruteeneedhee, we have sent you by the bearer, Sudasew Annut, suits of clothes, a shirpench, and weapons, which you will have the goodness to submit for the sanction of his Highness; the present of an elephant also to be given to the same, and will hereafter be forwarded; and a horse to be presented to the same from among the horses of his Highness the Maharaj.

(signed) *Mahaderow Narrayen, Prudhan.*

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 12.)

A LETTER from *Manajee Angrey*, the Vuzuratt Mahall, to her Highness the *Ayee Sahib*, dated the 11th Mohorum.

After the usual compliments :

I AM highly delighted at the receipt of your Highness's letter, conveying your Highness's commands, that when Sabajee Prabhoo, the Chitnees, had been at Sattara, to solemnize his marriage, your Highness had directed him to discharge the amount due by me, Settrajee Bhoslay, and as the amount has not yet been cleared, I should forthwith satisfy the same.

The command has been obeyed, and the amount has been now paid to the man of the Bhoslay above named, to whom also a letter to that effect has been duly transmitted.

(signed) *Manajee Angrey*, Vuzurutt.

(No. 13.)

A LETTER from *Ballajee Janordhun* to *Baboo Row Crustna*, dated 12th Rabilakhar.

THE late Mahaderow Peishwa granted, as jaghire, the district of Dhokee under Neel-doorg, and the talooka Andoorg under Dharoor, to Racknooddowla, an officer of the Nawab Nizam Ally Khan, and another jaghire of the district of Mhussey under Nandit. The sunnuds of these three jaghires have been at present made out in the name of the Nawab of Hyderabad, and have been herewith forwarded to you. I have already written a letter to Crustna Row about sealing the sunnuds in the name of the two Mahaderows, you are therefore requested to get the three sunnuds sealed from his Highness the Maharaj, as matter of course.

(signed) *Ballajee Janordhun*.

(No. 14.)

A LETTER from *Gungabayee*, widow of the late Peishwa *Narrayen Row*, to *Nagoojee Scindey* and *Baboo Row Crustna*, dated 17th Mohoram Sursun Arba Mya va Alluf.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a list, and a draft of an order, and request you will be pleased to obtain the sanction of his Highness the Maharaj to issue an order to the chiefs, in conformity to the same.

Marked, Mortub of *Gungabayee*.

(No. 15.)

MEMORANDUM.

ON the appointment of Buxee, the Deputy-commander of the Force, dated 11th Ramjan, Sursun Sulla Subyn Mya Khundarow Mornsheur, the late Buxee having departed this life, his son, Morow Khundarow, has been appointed by his Highness the Maharaj to the office of Buxee.

(signed) *Mulhar Ramrow*,
Chief Secretary to his Highness.

(No. 16.)

A LETTER from *Ballajee Janordhun* to *Baboo Row Crustna*, dated 24th Moon of Jeelkad, or 9th May 1773.

THIS conveys information that the English have at present been so insidious as to infringe the article of the treaty, and have gone down the Ghaut along with Dado Saheb.

(signed) *Ballajee Janordhun*.

(No. 17.)

A LETTER from *Madowrow Narayen*, Peishwa, to his Highness the Maharaj, dated 4th October 1783.

After the usual compliments :

I BEG the liberty of informing your Highness of a treaty which has been made, through the medium of Madjee Sinda, between the English and his Highness the Maharaj, which restores the forts and districts of Bassein, Ahmedabad, &c. to his Highness. We have stationed our garrison in these forts, &c. and sent for Dada Sahib, Tookoojee Holkar, and Hurra Bullal.

(signed) *M. Narayen*, Pradhan.

(No. 18.)

A LETTER from *Baboo Row Crustna* to *Bajee Row Ragoonath*, Peishwa, dated 12th day of Suwall.

THIS states that Ballajee Punt Nana (Furnees) came to the fort to visit his Highness the Maharaj on the 9th of Suwall. After visiting, he requested his Highness, as Bajee Row is to be appointed to the office of Peishwa, that the seal should be engraved at Sattara in his name. His Highness the Maharaj then replied, that the establishment of the Dowee (the court of Sattara) being on a limited scale of expense, and that no measure has been yet taken to remove that difficulty, it is strange that you request my sanction. Besides, his Highness inquired as to his (Bajee Row's) integrity in managing the affairs. Nana, on giving satisfaction to his Highness, in various respects, for Bajee Row's integrity, and for managing the affairs agreeably to what his Highness demanded, obtained his Highness's sanction.

(signed) *Baboo Row Crustna.*

(No. 19.)

A LETTER from *Bajee Row Ragoonath*, Peishwa, to his Highness the Maharaj, dated 31st December 1796.

THE present of the dress of honour, &c. relative to my appointment to the situation of Peishwa, which your Highness was pleased to send to me, has safely reached me at a propitious time.

I am in all respects your Highness's most devoted servant, who have been so highly gratified at the sight of the dress sent me, that your Highness will have the first interest in my service. I have the support of your Highness's feet only, and of none else. I therefore prostrated myself, and laid my head on your Highness's feet.

(signed) *Bajee Row Ragoonath, Pradhan.*

(No. 20.)

LETTERS OF CONGRATULATION.

THEY were submitted to his Highness the Ram Raja Chuttraputtee, on his adopting a son from the family of Waveekur, on the 13th Sud Jaist, in the year of Vickrum 1799, by the following chieftains, eight ministers:—

Ragoojee Bhoslay, Shana Saheb.

Moodojee Bhoslay, the Shana Saheb Doorungdhur.

Phutasing Guicowar, Senah Khaskeler.

Tookajee Holkar.

Mahadjee Sindea.

No chiefs or other officers used to attend on any occasion of war without a direct mandate from his Highness the Maharaj being produced to them.

(No. 21.)

PROOFS from *Mahadorow Narayen*, Peishwa Pradhan, to *Baboo Row Crustna*, dated 7th April 1775.

AN army being collected by Shewajee Bhoslay, through the intrigues of the Nabob of Hyderabad, I have the honour to enclose herein a list of the chiefs that have joined him, and to request you will have the goodness to submit the same to his Highness, in order that orders may be issued to the several chiefs therein mentioned.

(signed) *Mahadouraw Narayen, Pradhan.*

ART. I.—Documents relative to the affairs of the eight Pradhans, who are as yet faithful to his Highness, are not adverted to here, in order to avoid prolixity, as being a political concern, where the communication to be conveyed would be much increased; besides, the English Government are aware of the papers burned in the Fort of Wasota.

(signed) *Mahadouraw Narayen, Pradhan.*

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Sic orig.

Art. II.—In consequence of Bajee Rao's conduct, the disaffection of the people, and the opposition he had caused to his Highness the Maharaj, and, in order to adjust the irregularity, his Highness the Maharaj considered that a man of great riches will of course have weight with a great one; and Bajee Row was reconciled with the English, and their business commenced forthwith.

1. Chutoorsing Raja Bhoslay, who deputed Jaderow Dadron and Bapoo Phurnees to the Governor-general while he was at Delhi, requested an order to the Governor, Mr. Duncan, at Bombay, for the management of the country, who, in reply, stated that the request cannot be acceded to until any differences are brought into the treaty which has been made between the English Government and Bajee Row Peishwa; and, if such should happen, his Highness should rest assured that he being the possessor of the dominion, it shall then revert to him.

2. Afterwards Mr. Elphinstone, the late Governor of Bombay, who, for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the affair of Kolapoorkur, invited Bulwuntrow Malahar, the Chitnees Pundit Soomunt, and his father, when they both satisfied Mr. Elphinstone of the supreme power of his Highness over the chieftains, as the Peishwa pretended to be independent of his Highness. Mr. Elphinstone, on having explained by them the fact, stated, that when any differences occur in the treaty between the English and Bajee Row, or should he anywhere levy war, then his Highness the Maharaj should be confident of my word which I have just pledged, for the restoration of his Government; but the proof of evidence he required for his satisfaction. Mr. Elphinstone desired them to be careful in their intercourse, that the circumstances may not be allowed to transpire. The Chitnees Pundit Sumunt, having returned to his Highness's presence, represented to him the promise which was pledged by Mr. Elphinstone. His Highness said, "Very well; if Mr. Elphinstone has given his word, try to execute the matter as you can, but act most cautiously;" and it was executed in conformity to his Highness's permission.

3. The following is a brief account, as given by desire of his Highness the Maharaj, as it occurred with Bajee Row Peishwa on his arrival at Mahavoolee: "That the English, without any just cause, surrounded our city of Poonah, and caused great disturbance to us, and intended to injure us, and we have very severely suffered, and I am unable to support this any more, yet I agreed to what he demanded; I, therefore, am purposely come out to request your Highness's sanction to commence hostilities against these English.

"I further beg your Highness's permission to inform your Highness of my letter, which I had the honour to address to Moodojee Bhoslay Nagpoorkur, informing him of the differences brought by the English, and therefore requesting him to make preparation to fight with the English; in answer to which, Bhoslay Nagpoorkur expressed his sentiments, that without he obtained the permission, and a dress from his Highness the Maharaj, he cannot listen to proposals like those sent him by the officers of the Peishwa, to bring ruin on themselves. I now, therefore, request your Highness to undertake the Government, and beg to apologise for my disaffection to your Highness for so long a period, and solicit your Highness's mandates to the officers, who are in expectation of his Highness's order for levying war against the English." Bajee Row made this request to his Highness when Gokhulla was with him. He (Bajee Row) was ready to pay the necessary expenses; but his Highness the Maharaj asked Bajee Row what was the reason of breaking at present the treaty, which has existed since the time of his late Highness Sahoo Maharaj? And recollecting the conversation of Mr. Elphinstone with the Chitnees, whom his Highness again deputed to Mr. Elphinstone, at Poonah, to inform him of the circumstances that his Highness was to give his consent, and that Mr. Elphinstone should be particular in keeping his word, which was pledged to his Highness; upon which Mr. Elphinstone spoke to the Chitnees, that the word which was pledged is durable, and he (the Chitnees) should not differ from his proposal, which it was intended to concert, and his Highness should believe that Bajee Row himself never will be able to conquer us; but when we have defeated him, you should rest assured that his Highness's Government will, without doubt, revert to him, and a treaty will be concluded between his Highness the Maharaj and the Honourable the Company; and the same was represented to his Highness, and made him satisfied.

His Highness the Maharaj issued his mandates and dresses of honour for Bhoslay Nagpoorkur. Afterwards Bajee Row returned to pay a visit to an European gentleman at Poonah; and afterwards, with Nagpoorkur, opened war against the British power, so that he deceived and deprived Nagpoorkur of his government, who had known that the alliance between the English and his Highness the Maharaj was increased to an unlimited degree; yet this induced him to join in the confederacy, and suffer ignominy with his Highness the Maharaj, and to act hostilely against the powerful British India Company.

4. During this interval Ragoojee Bhoslay Nagpoorkur, with several other officers, communicated their request through Bulwunt Row Bhoslay Senaputtee, that his Highness may be separated from the Peishwa, because such an opportunity can never be recalled; but, owing to the promise which was received from and given to the English through the Chitnees, his Highness could not accede to their proposal, thereupon the Senaputtee agreed with the arrangement of his Highness the Maharaj.

5. The dispute between the Peishwa and the English might have been adjusted after having been investigated, through Gungadhur Shastree, had the mutual agreement in question not been pledged.

It is essential for the Supreme and Home Authorities to consider that this being the fact, and that his Highness the Maharaj was contented with what he acquired, and how the kamdar (agent) for the Bombay Government, through the misrepresentation of disreputable persons, has brought this difficulty upon his Highness, who, as yet, never acted with injustice of any kind.

Art. III.—

Art. III.—The following detailed account is also given for the information of the Supreme and Home Authorities:—

1. When the fort of Sattara was besieged, Mr. Elphinstone, satisfying the Sattara Court as to their future prospects, that everything will be adjusted to the pleasure of his Highness, transmitted a message to his Highness the Maharaj, requesting his Highness to leave the Peishwa, and join the British camp.

2. Afterwards, in the battle of Astee, his Highness the Maharaj, accompanied by the Chitnees, &c. and through the imminent risk of their lives, made their escape from the contending Mahratta army, and joined General Smith, when Generals Smith and Doveton received his Highness with the greatest respect, and declared that it was their greatest good fortune to get his Highness into their camp; and expressed to his Highness, in various terms, the unbecoming conduct of the Peishwa, who pretended that he was independent of his Highness the Maharaj.

3. Afterwards his Highness the Maharaj and Mr. Elphinstone visited each other, when the Chitnees authenticated the words which were communicated through him.

4. The English, with his Highness the Maharaj, proceeded to subdue the fort of Wassota, held possession of by the Peishwa's officers, who first commenced hostilities. At the time Mr. Elphinstone, General Smith, and Captain Grant asked his Highness what steps they should take, as his Highness's family were placed in that fort. His Highness, considering the value of time, without any objection allowed them liberty to attack the fort. Then the attack commenced, through the fear of which his Highness's nephew, an only son of his Highness's brother, Bhawoo Sahib, by name Bawa Sahib, died; and records, arms, and jewels were burned, which was all caused through the desire of acting cordially; but now differences have occurred, and his Highness's disposition is doubted.

Art. IV.—Documents selected and extracted from the originals for the satisfaction of the English authority, as follows:—

1. A proclamation was issued on the part of the English Government on the 11th February, giving an account of Gungadhur Shastree, &c., and assuring the Court of Sattara that his Highness's flag shall be hoisted upon the fort of Sattara, and the country which has been made over to him shall be under his Highness's management and justice, and the remaining territories shall be managed by the British Government, and no obstacles or interference shall be made in regard to religion or caste, or discontinuance offered to the Wattandars, Zemindars, or Enamdars, but all of these chieftains should be withdrawn from Bajee Row Peishwa.

2. Proclamation was issued on the part of his Highness the Chuttraputtee. This stated, that in supplement to the proclamation published on the part of the Honourable Company on the 11th February 1818, representing the whole conduct of Bajee Row, the reasons are afforded for its being deemed incumbent on the part of the British functionary to deprive him of all public authority; and it was also declared, that no jaghirdars or others should hold any dependence or correspondence with Bajee Row. His Highness the Chuttraputtee Maharaj does hereby declare, for the information of the public, that all jaghirdars and others should withdraw themselves from Bajee Row, and may not hold any correspondence with him or with any of his people in any way, in default of which they shall be considered amenable to punishment; and it is also hereby promulgated, that should any Surranjamdars, or Enamdars, Vuttondars, and their Karcoons, &c. provide the deposed Peishwa with any sort of aid, their grants are declared liable to confiscation.—Dated 9th Suffers Soorsun Ashreen Meryatyn va alluff, (or 28th November 1818.)

(signed) *Bulvuntrow Mallar,*
Chief Secretary to his Highness the Chuttraputtee.

3. A letter dated 13th September 1818, from Mr. Elphinstone to his Highness the Maharaj, stated; that he had the honour to bring to his Highness's notice, that a letter concerning his Highness's affairs had been despatched to the Governor-general, who, far from practising any kind of deception whatever, as your Highness's servants did, will no doubt settle the affairs in a manner that will prove very amicable and satisfactory to you, and with a due regard to the dignity of your respectable ancestors, and will put you in possession of a state which will not be less than those of the others.

As to the state above specified, and the engagement made with his Highness, that he will be put in possession of a state which will not be less than those of other jaghirdars, it is obvious that his Highness is thus put in dignity of possession of a state not even greater than that of his servants.

4. And when the treaty was concluded between his Highness the Maharaj and the Honourable Company, agreements were made over to the jaghirdars, Punt Suchew, &c., assuring him that whatever grants were continued to him before the battle, shall be restored to him, with the exception of that of his claims to any part of the Mogul Government.

5. A letter dated 17th February 1827 stated, that such recent jaghirdars as were bestowed by the Peishwa, your Highness has an undisputed right to take possession of after the death of their present holders. But when, after the decease of Khasgeerwalley, his jaghir, which was recently granted to him by the Peishwa, and his other village, Mowjay Cowtally, under his Highness's territory, are now in the possession of the English, originally confirmed by the agent at Dharwar.

6. A letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 26th September 1834, contained only paragraphs 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, and 28. This stated, that "on the subject which gave rise to these letters, we see no particular difficulty. From the letter and

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spirit of the treaty, as well as of the engagement entered into by the Raja and your Government with the jaghirdars themselves, it is evident that the intention of the framers was to secure to the Raja's jaghirdars what we have conceded to our own, viz. the same degree of independence which they enjoyed while subject to the Peishwa. The right of interference which we reserve to ourselves with respect to our own jaghirdars is indefinite; but that of the Raja, with respect to his, is expressly limited by the obligation incumbent on him of conforming to our advice. Had the jaghirdars been under our own authority, we should have regulated the degree of our interference by the practice of the times anterior to our conquest; we conceive the same principle is applicable to the Raja's jurisdiction over them. The rule should be to admit the Raja's authority in all cases where it does not appear that the jaghirdars had been exempted from it by the established practice in the Peishwa's time."

Paragraph 22. "In default of the heirs by birth or adoption, the obligation of our guarantee ceases, and the jaghir must lapse to the Raja, nor can he be bound to recognise adoptions in any cases but those in which we should ourselves be bound to do so."

Sic orig.

7. The recent act of dispute regarding jaghirdars, and of the boundary line, was referred to Lord Clare on his departure from this country, who, in his letter of the ——— of 1834, stated, that "as to the rights and privileges of your Highness, no doubt can be entertained of their being regarded in conformity with the arrangements made by Mr. Elphinstone; there is none at present, nor will there ever be any, objection raised to their safe and peaceful continuance, and to this effect I trust that your Highness must feel assured."

Sic orig.

8. Afterwards letters were addressed by his Highness to the late Resident, of the 16th and 17th June 1836, stating that in consequence of his Highness not being favoured with any adjustment of the recent acts of dispute, his Highness is now under the necessity of deputing a person both to Calcutta and to England, as no answer to it as yet been issued to adjust the dispute.

(signed) B. M. (the Chitnees.)

9. A letter from Mr. Elphinstone, dated 12th September 1826, stated, that in reply to the 3d paragraph it is to be added, that "the British Government do hereby assure his Highness, that they will be as much interested in the welfare and the prosperity of your government as they would in their own, and that they will be foremost in embracing every opportunity or circumstance that may offer for doing good to your Highness and your highly-respected house. That your Highness may long enjoy the government is the ardent wish of this humble servant."

10. On the 25th September 1819, Captain James Grant, the Political Agent on the part of the Honourable Company, concluded a treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance with his Highness the Maharaj Pertapshe, his heirs and successors, executed at Sattara. After having assured his Highness that everything will be adjusted at the pleasure of his Highness by degrees, as his Highness had placed full confidence in the British Government, that it would do good for his Highness, one of the articles, No. 9, in the treaty, here given for the re-consideration of his Lordship in Council, (as he may think the others questionable,) mentions that the Ghauts are to be the general boundary of the Raja's territory towards the Konkan, and where no specific exception is made, those mountains are to be included within his Highness's territory: "A survey is to be undertaken as soon as convenient, to fix the frontier, where the mountains run into the plain; the British Government reserves to itself the right of retaining such portions of the mountains so situated as may be necessary to make a clear frontier, or for other purposes; the British Government also reserves to itself the right of cutting timber on the western sides of the Ghauts. The customs in the line of Ghauts are to be levied by the Company, and an equivalent allowed to the Raja; but no due information regarding the country, or of any certain produce to be made over to his Highness the Maharaj, was given." His Lordship in Council will observe also, by the first paragraph here adverted to, giving an account of the ruling power of his Highness, the impropriety on the part of the British Government to conclude a treaty with his Highness, and then to deviate from it, as the English Government is said to be guided by law, is considerate, and acts with judgment, and it ought never to do any harm. His Highness placed his confidence in Mr. Elphinstone's word, which led his Highness (at the imminent risk of his life) to pass through the contending army to join the British camp, and enabled the English to acquire a complete triumph; and they mentioned in the treaty that the British Government having determined, in consideration of the antiquity of the house of his Highness, to invest him with a sovereignty sufficient for the maintenance of his family in comfort and dignity. This shows that his Highness the Raja has been justly invested with this sovereignty.

From among the districts which were included in the memorandum with his Highness, a district of one lac of rupees annual revenue was made over to Janrow Nayeet Nimbalkur; an application was made after some time to Mr. Elphinstone, who in his reply stated that another district will be given to his Highness in exchange for that one. His Lordship in Council will have the goodness to accede to the request, and to comply with that of Mr. Elphinstone's letter of the 18th February 1827, stating that such recent jaghirs as were bestowed by the Peishwa your Highness has an undisputed right to take possession of after the death of their present holders; but when one of the jaghirdars, the Khasgeervalla, died, his jaghir was put under sequestration, together with the village Mouza Cowtalay, in his Highness's territory. If such demands are permitted, the English Government seems to be disposed to deprive his Highness totally of his present government. It shows that such conduct is utterly adverse to justice, and to the rule which has been established.

It

It would have been more advisable, without any consideration for the antiquity of his house, to deprive his Highness of his government at once, than to attempt to entangle him thus in any alleged plot; and there shall be no objection on the part of his Highness, when such documents as those in question are brought before the public, which will show the extent of the troubles inflicted, to readers, and it will be found that the point in contention amounts to little, but it has been in writing much magnified, and when thus kept secret has prevented anything effectual being done; but it should be determined as a fixed rule that the British Government shall act in what is unsuitable to honourable purposes, and to the character of the Honourable Company, hitherto so universally praised. His Highness trusts that his Lordship in Council will take into his consideration the opinion given by the late President in his conversation with his Highness, No. 195, Art. 10, stating that his Highness the Maharaj has not been prevented by any article of the treaty from preferring any of his further claims.

Agreeably to the tenor of the proclamation issued by the English Government, on the 11th February 1818, all grants or vuttans of any Enamdars which has been confiscated were restored, with the exception of that of his Highness, which he came into possession of from the time of his ancestor, his Highness the late Shawoo Maharaj, and which was received up to the time when the war broke out with the Peishwa Bajee Row, and which his Highness the late Shawoo Maharaj obtained from having formed the alliance with the King of Delhi, as Sur Deshmookkey Amul in Hindoostan. It was hoped that the British Government some time or other would settle the affair amicably by degrees, but nothing has been adjusted as yet. It is essential for his Lordship in Council to take the matter into his equitable consideration, and as it was necessary that his Highness should bring it to the notice of his Lordship in Council, and to that of the Court of Directors.

Art. V.—The following are the disturbances and false accusations made and adjusted unanimously by both his Highness's government and the British functionaries:—

1. While Captain Grant was Resident at Sattara, Yellojee Mohitey secretly represented to his Highness that he had received letters of consequence sent by Scindia's government through Nayak Nimbalkur. His Highness immediately stated to the Residency the case, and that of other letters of which his Highness had obtained notice, as if addressed to the Punt Suchew, when Yellowjee Mohitey was found a liar. Having this in view, and that of the dispute which Yellojee Mohitey had with his young brother Dinkerrow, (who is at present in confinement,) and of which he was convicted and found guilty, he (Yellowjee) has now joined with the accusers of his Highness the Maharaj.

2. At the time when Major Briggs was Resident, a person informed him of some alleged corrupt proceedings in the province of Gomantua (Goa) by his Highness, through Sunkracharya and Nagoodavrow, upon which the Resident investigated the case, and Mr. Nisbett, taking them to Dharwar, tried if such was so, and Colonel Robertson hearing the circumstance examined it also, but found it to be a false accusation; and now upon the same sort of suspicion Rowloojee Nayeek Kasker is seized.

3. At the time of the Resident Captain Grant, the Sunkracharya (a Hindoo high priest) arrived at Sattara, and sent for his Highness, who refused to comply, because he had no connexion with him; and thereafter the demand of his claims made on the Hindoo caste, without his Highness's sanction, he transmitted into his Highness's districts to be recovered, but they were returned. Afterwards, at the time of the Resident Colonel Robertson, a dispute was raised by the Brahmin caste, at the desire of that priest, upon the Chitnees' caste (the Prabhoos), and they carried their complaint to Sir John Malcolm, the late Governor of Bombay, and also to Lord Clare. They stated that this caste does not conduct points of religion as it ought to do, and that the Raja had advocated their part. In reply, these authorities stated that this being a religious concern, and as it was itself independent of any civil affair, therefore did not think it proper to interfere in the matter. Ballajee Punt was the chief ringleader in that dispute.

4. While his Highness was at Goahgur with his retinue, for the benefit of sea-bathing, his Highness was addressed by the community of Beamuns, stating, that his Highness the Maharaj had a large army, and that they had corrupted the British army, therefore his Highness may bar the roads up the Ghauts, and open hostilities against the English; upon which they were seized and delivered over to the Resident, Major Briggs, who investigated the case, and found no proof in evidence that they had corrupted any garrison, and thus they were released. But the present plot, though without any evidence being proved, has induced the British functionary to seize Govind Rao.

5. Some time ago an intriguer proceeding to Calcutta pretended to be a constituted vakeel of his Highness, and showed proof from the note of exchange he had received from a merchant. It was represented by the Resident to his Highness, who clearly stated that no one was deputed by him; and to let it be known to his Lordship in Council.

6. His Highness, when he proceeded to visit the goddess at Tooljapoor, was induced to halt at Shoolapoor, where Captain Grant, who was with his Highness, spoke to one of the European gentlemen who were at the time there, that there was not management or justice under the English Government equal to that which was under his Highness's government; upon which the person to whom it was stated being rather irritated in his feelings, was encouraged to write to Mr. Elphinstone against his Highness, that he, with about 30,000 or 40,000 of an army with communication, had proceeded towards Mogalayee. Mr. Elphinstone observing the unbecoming communication, reprimanded the Resident for his allowing his Highness to do so. Captain Grant related this with no small surprise to his Highness,

Sic orig.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

who said to the Resident, that "it was all from your applauding my conduct in their presence."

Afterwards Captain Grant transmitted a particular account of the circumstances, and thus the report was proved to be an untruth; and when such things are known to have before occurred, it appears a surprising thing that the present intriguers are listened to.

7. Karveerkur Bhoslay, the Raja of Kholapoor, filed his complaint through the representation of intriguers to the Resident, and a reference was made to his Highness, but as no punishment was inflicted on them, it is thus that such sort of intriguers are encouraged to resort to and engage in acts of the same kind.

8. A pretended Chutoor Sing raised a rebellion, and the centries (sepoys) believed in his reality; the English kamdars were satisfied of his identity from the centries (sepoys) urging this belief, and stating that his Highness the Maharaj, through the avidity of obtaining the government, declared his (Chutoor Sing) being an impostor, and his being such was clearly proved on investigation, and yet the present foolish plot is believed to be true.

9. It was known to Captain Grant that the late Bawoo Sahib, his Highness's youngest brother, was dead, but another Bawoo Sahib appeared, falsely representing himself to be his Highness's brother, and was received with great respect both by the European gentlemen and the princes in Hindoostan, and also the centries (sepoys) declared that he was the true person, and that his Highness, through avarice, denies him support; he was brought to Sattara, and after investigation proved, and he himself confessed his being an impostor. He stated to the Resident that he had done this to find the means of supporting himself.

10. Wooma Ramooshee opened a conspiracy at the time of the Resident, Colonel Robertson, and the late Punt Suchew allowed him and other villains shelter in his district; therefore his Highness was requested to prevent these hazardous proceedings, and in consequence an admonition was issued to the Punt Suchew, intimating, that in default of this warning his jaghir will not be continued to him any longer. Proclamation was issued, and Wooma was given into the custody of the English governor, on account of which the Punt Suchew was labouring to find some source to cause dissension, in order to be independent of his Highness the Maharaj. Captain Riddell, with some centries (sepoys) informed the British Government that his Highness was the protector of Wooma Ramooshee, at last he was found to have spoken falsely; but the present Resident, without any kind of consideration of these evil practices in the country, has been induced to lead on these false accusers.

11. During the time of Governor Malcolm, Acculkoteekur Bhoslay pretended that he had received an order from the British Government, and collecting an army subdued the fort of Acculkote; afterwards the offender was overruled, and punishment both by the Government of the English, and his Highness the Maharaj, was inflicted.

12. That many rebellions, and complaints of false accusations, have taken place, and they were immediately adjusted; therefore it is necessary to observe that it is a general custom of the people of this side of India to molest and disturb some one or other.

13. A Hindoo, who pretended to be a Hindoo dalib (a person constituted to act for another Hindoo as attorney on their part), acquired, with forged signatures or documents, large tracts in the territory of the Punt Suchew; the copies of the documents are now in the possession of his Highness's government, and now the same act is committed by false accusers, but no inquiry is made how they are procured, and these forged signatures obtained.

14. Vilubrow Dewajee, the dewan of the Guicowar, who forwarded a poshak (honorary dress) and a horse, as a present to his Highness's Chitnees; the common people carried the information to the Resident, who, conceiving that this was forwarded to his Highness for some purpose, invited the Chitnees Pundit Sumunt to know how it was; the Chitnees related that it was forwarded only to him on account of his being a relation of his; then the Resident was fully satisfied; but now the respectable man has, through the misrepresentation of his enemies, and without any due consideration of his dignity, been imprisoned.

15. A fakeer, through his artifice of turning silver into gold, received money from the Punt Suchew, who observed that this had no effect; and no sooner had he (the Punt Suchew) asked him to return his money than he made his escape, and repaired to submit to the Resident a paper and forged signature of the Punt Suchew, exhibiting that he was provided with money by the Punt Suchew to perform a corrupt act; upon which the Punt Suchew was brought to trial, and the charge of corruptness was proved to be untrue; but justice was made with due consideration.

16. A man, by name Gungadhur Joshee, representing to his Highness that an officer of Arabs was associated with him, and if his Highness orders, they will reduce the Bombay Presidency; this man was sent in custody to the Resident, who sent a message to his Highness requesting his liberation of that man, stating that he had done this through the desire of acquiring some means for his support, and it does not appear to be known how the present alleged plot has been supported.

17. Acts similar to the above, and now referred to, were adjusted by both Governments; but the present one, from its being supported by the representation of intriguers whose bad character has been clearly proved, has produced nothing but infamy to both Governments, and the account given here is not more in detail than what was required; but that of the dispute between Mahadick and Mohitey is more complicated.

18. Lord Clare, the late Governor of Bombay, asked his Highness's acknowledgment of the birth of a son in Nepanker's family, whom they pretended to be the worthy heir to the jaghir, and to be continued to the family of Nepanker. His Highness entertained no doubt, from the mischievous conduct which he had experienced on former occasions; afterwards,

wards, upon the trial, he was found to be a pretended one, and then proclamation was issued that the jaghir was to be discontinued.

19. When Keetoorkur raised a rebellion, Mr. Chaplin asked his Highness the Maharaj if the Peishwa Bajeerow, or other officers were joined with him; his Highness gave his assurance only for Bajeerow Peishwa, and lent a sum of money which was requested by Major Briggs, which was afterwards repaid, and military stores, camels, &c. were given at the same time. Be this known to his Lordship in Council.

Art. VI.—The following memorandum is adverted to for the satisfaction of the English Government, showing the differences now brought into the usual intercourse:—

1. Documents relative to the affair of Punt Suchew are arranged in his case, No. 9.
2. Documents relative to the affair of Khan Mahomed are filed in his case, No. —.
3. Documents relative to the affair of Montree are filed in his case.
4. Documents relative to the affair of village Cowtalay, of Khustgeewala, are given in Mr. Elphinstone's letter of the 17th February 1827.
5. Besides these, there are plenty of documents which are not referred to here, in order to abridge the statements made; but by degrees these will be brought forward for the information of the British Government.

Having observed the differences which have arisen from the above documents, his Highness was obliged to transmit a letter to the Bombay Government for their information, stating, that his Highness intended to send a deputation to the Supreme Government and to the Home authority; but the letters in question remained without having obtained any replies.

It however appears from the Resident's conversation, as given in yad No. 195, and contained in the 2d article, A. 5, stating, that "this dispute would never have come to its present height, if Maharaj would have followed my advice not to appeal to the Home authority;" and now, in support of these differences, this Government has brought forward this discussion, regardless of the treaty, as if they acted in this plot against his Highness in order to impress the Supreme Government and the Home authority with his Highness's impropriety of conduct.

Art. VII.—The following evidence shows the impossibility of the existence of any rational grounds for the seizure of his Highness's officers, and is as follows:—

1. Govind Rao had been seized through the misrepresentation of the centries (native officers), whose revenge, in consequence of their huts being removed and their priest expelled from Sattara, fell upon Govind Rao.
2. Bulwuntrow, the Chitnees, has been seized upon suspicion of his committing some corrupt acts in the Hubsee's territory, and through the misrepresentation of his enemies the Brahmins, who formerly had a dispute on account of caste with the Chitnees, which was made known to the Resident and to the English Government.
3. Dinkerrow has been confined through the false accusation of his brother, Yellowjee Mohitey, who has assailed him at several times for his being disappointed of his domestic claim upon Dinkerrow; and he has falsely stated, that letters addressed to his Highness from the Nagpoorkur, Dinkerrow knows, and that he consumed them.
4. Rowlojee has been forcibly imprisoned on the suspicion of his having committed corruptness towards Gomasituck (Goa), but this man is only a sirdar of sepoy, and from being always drowsy and stupid by using opium, is a very unfit person to have been employed as is alleged.
5. The cause of imprisoning Babajee Paranday is from his recommending to send a man, by name Ramchunder, formerly a karcoon employed on his Highness's Yendapoor mahall, under the Poonah Shooba, as a vakeel to Poonah, to inform the Right honourable the Governor of the present alleged plot; but he was also seized with his papers which he conveyed to Poonah, and sent in custody to the Residency. It appears from the seizure of Parand Kur (although there is no example of such an act of seizing any vakeel or jasoot), that the English Government is unwilling to afford any redress, but seems anxious to fasten this alleged conspiracy.
6. Nillow Punt Bhudamker had been seized from report of his misbehaviour, which represented that he had paid a bribe to Mr. A. Bell, of Poonah, which he had received; but the report was found without any foundation, and therefore he was released; but what he has given in his writing, and what the English Government has got from him, are not known.
7. Bhanjee Rajay was seized, and afterwards released from custody, but Abba Mahadick, his son, &c., were detained in confinement; and it was not known whether the said prisoners have, through avarice or from fear, given any confession or made any statement.
8. These acts are proofs of the violence pursued, which are at variance with all rule and regulation, that the Resident should be permitted at his will and pleasure to seize his Highness's subjects and people, and to remove them from their public duty on pata mahalls to Sattara, without informing his Highness, or obtaining his concurrence in such proceedings.

9. It is also contrary to good faith that the Resident should seize any people, and prevent them from giving their depositions to his Highness the Maharaj.

The above people, as well as his Highness's ministers, have been seized without their being convicted of any offence, and no information is given to his Highness on what grounds they have been imprisoned. It is therefore necessary for his Lordship to observe that there is not any regulation of the Honourable Company's Government to imprison any person, without he has been proved guilty of any irregularity, and in the present case these prisoners belong to the government of his Highness.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Art. VIII.—The following paragraphs are given for the consideration of the Supreme authority :

1. A letter received by his Highness from the Court of Directors, but agreeably to which no adjustment has been made as yet by the Bombay Government, and therefore letters were addressed to the Bombay Government, to which no reply has been issued.

2. The present Acting Resident has acquired knowledge of one side only from the proceedings of his predecessor, who at first informed the Government of the alleged plot, and the present seems anxious to justify what has been done, without any reference to his Highness ; and he has been hurried on to act at the desire of intriguers, without considering that it is the course of law for his Highness to punish his own people, if there was evidence to prove them guilty of any irregularity.

3. And also the Governor of Bombay should have informed his Highness, and requested him to have an investigation of the alleged plot, before he sent a force to enter a petty state like that of Sattara, and thus dishonour his Highness's government.

4. Afterwards a letter to his Highness was forwarded on the 24th August 1836, with the commissioners appointed at the time to investigate the plot, who, without hearing any information from his Highness, followed the proceedings of the European Resident, and they only read the depositions of the intriguers ; but the copies of them required were not submitted to his Highness, nor was his reply waited for, and, without any regard to the request of his Highness for paying him a visit for the purpose, they proceeded to the Presidency. This proceeding of theirs was represented in his Highness's letter to the Bombay Government on the 23d March 1837.

5. After all these acts, his Highness was obliged to apply to Dr. John Milne, and make known to him the case, in order that he should be so kind as to prepare a statement of it, for the information of the British Government. Dr. Milne was satisfied of the nature of this case, and was induced to address a letter on the subject, on the 20th April 1827, to the private secretary to the Governor of Bombay, who, in his reply of the 22d April, stated that the Bombay Government were ready to receive any communication, but no kind of redress is afforded on their part.

6. The yad or memorandum, No. 195, of the oral communication which was held between the late Resident and his Highness of the 23d March 1837, and which was again forwarded to the newly-appointed Resident, Mr. Ovans, who also, like to his predecessor, returned it through his Highness's Shanaputtee.

7. And in consequence the Resident refused to receive any communication ; and, upon the view of Mr. Elphinstone's letter, dated 1st October 1826, stating, that should there be any complaint against the Resident, it is to be preferred to the Bombay Government from his Highness the Maharaj direct, his Highness was obliged to depute his karcoon to the Bombay Government, with a respectful letter to them, on the 5th of June 1837 ; but the Governor, without receiving him, merely sent a message, directing him to go to the Chief Secretary in the Political Department ; and, under the desire of the Governor, the karcoon visited the Chief Secretary, and presented the yad, with a letter to the Right honourable the Governor in Council. They were accepted by the Chief Secretary, who on the next day, the 6th of June, stated that he was directed to inform him that these communications should be transmitted through the Resident ; and although they were transmitted through the Resident, no reply to them has yet been received.

8. The annual poshak, or dress of honour of the festival of Dussera, was forwarded last year, with the sanction of the Residency, to the Bombay Governor, with his Highness's people, who waited on him for three months, and at last obtained information from the Chief Secretary that the Governor does not wish to accept the poshak ; and at last they returned to his Highness's presence.

9. It is essential for the consideration of his Lordship in Council to observe, that the people once removed by the Bombay Government have given credit to them again, and made them agents ; and these native agents, through the inimical feelings they formerly entertained towards his Highness, have represented to the superior agent the validity of the alleged plot, and induced him to ask the prisoners for bail prior to their release. As it appears that they are instructed by the Resident or others to find out any evidences they can, they have conveyed to these people the impression, and held out the hope of future reward, and for the present got their depositions as they liked, and render it to suit their views by this unprecedented course.

Would such acts of violence be tolerated if they were exercised on any British functionary ?

10. And it is uniformly practised and known to all, that when there are any people who are relations to the inhabitants of any foreign state, they come and visit each other, and receive and convey any domestic information without hindrance. The present Acting Resident, however, listening to the misrepresentations of the native agent, has denounced this usual practice, and imprisoned the most respectable people of his Highness. This has excited the greatest suspicion throughout the country, and led to the belief that something wrong has occurred on the part of his Highness's people.

11. The late Resident, in his conversation at the time of his departure with his Highness, stated that there does not appear any irregularity on the part of his Highness's government, and that he imprisoned his Highness's people under the direction of the Right honourable the Governor, which leads to a suspicion whether this dispute is brought forward in the usual manner, or under the direction of the English Government.

12. When this alleged conspiracy was first noticed to have occurred and come to the knowledge of his Highness, he communicated his desire to the Resident that it was his Highness's wish to see the Governor, from the motive only of informing him of the unprecedented

cedented course pursued, and this was while he was at Mahableswher; upon which the Resident addressed a letter to his Highness, through the Shanaputtee, on the 14th April 1837, informing him that the Right honourable the Governor intended soon to return to the Presidency, and as he did not accede to his Highness's wish to see him when he proceeded for the purpose of visiting his goddess at Pertabgur, and then he can pass the residence of the Right honourable the Governor, which will not reflect on his Highness.

13. Under the direction of the Political Secretary to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, of the 7th August 1837, a letter was addressed to Dr. Milne, stating that his Lordship in Council will not object to receive any representation he may be desirous of submitting to him connected with the affairs of the Raja of Sattara; and in order to be fully informed of the particulars of the case of his Highness, Dr. Milne addressed a letter to the Bombay Governor in Council, on the 18th September 1837, requesting to allow him to proceed to Sattara, to which the Governor in Council, in his reply of the 25th September, could not accede. His Highness, therefore, does not comprehend what difficulty can exist to allow him to proceed to Sattara.

14. The Governor in Council ought to have complied with this request, or should have given him (the Raja) every facility in his correspondence with Dr. Milne in forwarding the communications to his Lordship in Council, and in informing him of the replies. Agreeably to the direction of his Lordship in Council, the communications, accompanied by their respective testimonial evidences, were transmitted through the Bombay Government to his Lordship in Council, as prescribed. Some of these communications, dated 7th and 12th October, to show the Raja's integrity, were not sent by the Governor in Council, and this irregularity was brought by his Lordship's desire to Dr. Milne's notice on the 11th November 1837, informing him that his communications of the 7th and 12th October cannot be attended to, not having been submitted in the mode prescribed, through the channel of the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay. Upon which the receipt of these letters by the Political Secretary, of 29th November, was transmitted for the satisfaction of his Lordship in Council.

15. These communications, with their respective accompaniments, were transmitted to his Lordship in Council through the Bombay Governor in Council, but they were previously referred to the Resident, in order to obtain his remarks on them, and afterwards forwarded to the Supreme Government direct, without informing his Highness or making any reference to Dr. Milne. It is, therefore, essential for his Lordship in Council to observe this injustice and leaning to one side, which shall not be accorded to by his Highness, as his Highness is fully assured that this plot has been fostered and encouraged from enmity to his Highness's government, as his Highness has experienced formerly by Natoo's improper conduct of encouraging the jaghirdars, the Punt Suchew, &c. to complain against his Highness the Maharaj, and that this dispute originally produced has been promoted by the intrigues and falsehoods of Natoo and Keeboy, &c.; but they arose principally from "centries," (native officers) who often threatened that some time or other they would pay the Raja; and it is to be regretted that they were attended to by the late Resident, whose proceedings indicate no due consideration of such a case, or of his Highness's dignity, or that of the respect due to his faithful, beloved, and respected officers.

16. As to the annual retinue of his Highness the Maharaj, compliance therewith was given by the British functionary of Sattara, and this information was carried to the notice of the Acting Resident, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, who in his reply stated that his Highness may merely repair on Sima Wolmighur (festival of Dussera), but there was no order to pay him the usual salute.

17. And although this Natoo and Keebay well knew the usages and engagements with his Highness, they have thought fit to urge and encourage the English authority, without any kind of fear of God, and to occasion the differences between his Highness and his Highness's jaghirdars, and to frame any deposition at their own pleasure to inflame this alleged conspiracy, which is to deprive his Highness of his government; as it has come to the knowledge of his Highness that when any of the accomplices in these depositions were brought to trial for authentication of them before the Resident, it has been clearly stated that what has been written was all through the connivance of these native agents (Natoo and Keebay); it appears nothing has been produced but trouble and confusion both to his Highness and to the Honourable Company's Government.

Art. IX.—Some people of the Chutree caste (that of his Highness the Maharaj), or of the Mahratta, were lately converted through some bribery by the Guicowar, who is of the Columbee caste. His Lordship in Council is requested to prohibit such interference; restriction was made to prohibit such impropriety up to the time of the Peishwa.

Art. X.—It is earnestly requested that his Lordship in Council will early cause the restoration from imprisonment of those highly respected people, and faithful servants to both the Governments, to their offices, and that they will as usual resume these offices, and his Lordship in Council will have the justice of directing the copies of the depositions given by these intriguers which occasioned their imprisonment, to be transmitted to his Highness for his information and judgment thereon.

The letters, with their respective accompaniments, transmitted by Dr. Milne, his Lordship in Council will have the goodness to take into his impartial and liberal consideration, as early as possible, and will no more put his Highness under any further trouble in making application for the restoration.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Documents, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Art. XI.—His Lordship in Council, may perhaps, on some future occasion, be pleased to appoint commissioners for the investigation of this unprecedented case. His Lordship is solicited to appoint Dr. John Milne one of the members of that committee, as that gentleman has well satisfied himself of the nature of this plot; and it is anxiously further desired that his Lordship will allow that gentleman to visit his Highness the Maharaj, when, he is assured, he will get a thorough knowledge of the case, even beyond the limits of the very satisfactory information which he has already derived; but if, on the contrary, in opposition to the present address, the Bombay Government should further nominate any commissioners to confirm the judgment of the last commissioners, and if there is no independent gentleman, who, through the impartiality of his justice can be admitted to examine this case, his Highness cannot accede to his employment.

Art. XII.—Any restriction in communicating correspondence on any occasion, direct, and without the Residency, to the Supreme or Home authority, or to any British European friend, and for receiving or paying visits to any such friend, cannot be acceded to by his Highness, and the channel for communicating without the Residency, which has been in force ever since the commencement of his alliance, should be kept open to his Highness.

Art. XIII.—The favour of a reply to his Highness's communications to his Lordship in Council, transmitted through the channel of the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay, as prescribed, regarding the information of the alleged dispute from the beginning to this period, is also requested with as little delay as possible, that his Highness may know in what situation he stands, and what are the prospects of his people.

The above 11 paragraphs will prove his Highness's integrity, to the satisfaction of his Lordship the Governor-general of India in Council, who it is confidently hoped will observe perfect impartiality and equity, and show that his disposition is guided by law and treaties in forming his judgment of this unprecedented case, and in restoring his Highness's ministers to their offices, by whose imprisonment it is universally known that great regret and inconvenience has taken place in Sattara, and that a heavy loss has occurred, from his Highness not having been enabled to proceed on the annual survey of his districts last year, which the English Government, will, of course, perfectly conceive; and there are also a great many people at Sattara who are disturbed, and disgraced, whom his Highness hopes his Lordship's feeling for innocence will relieve from these revolting and persecuting disturbances.

His Highness trusts, therefore, it will be deemed advisable, as it is sincerely wished, that his Lordship in Council will lose no time in making suitable restoration of these highly respected people to their offices, and to his Lordship's confidence in them, and in communicating with his Highness the Maharaj Chuttraputtee.

His Highness the Maharaj also hopes, that the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay will send this yad or memorandum to both the Supreme and Home authorities.

(signed) *Rungo Bapoojee*,
Constituted Vakeel of His Highness the Maharaj
Chuttraputtee Hindoo Pud Padohaha Sircar,
under Bulwuntrow Malhar, the Chitnees Pundit
Soomunt.

(True copy of the substance of the translation.)

(signed) *J. Milne*, M. D.
Late President Bombay, M. B.

(No. 30 of 1838.)

To *J. Milne*, Esq. late President Medical Board.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 17 February 1838.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 15th ultimo and 10th instant, and to acquaint you that their enclosures to the address of the Secretary to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India will be forwarded as early as practicable.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

TRANSLATION of a Statement of Kasse Sivran Bundrey.

THE Sahib having requested me to state in writing what I may know as regards what sort of intercourse existed between the Maharaj of Sattara and the Peishwa from times past, I state that the late senior Madhow Rao having placed the late Ram Rajey Maharaj in the fort, kept Baboo Rao Krushna Aptey for the superintendence of the fort, and entrusted the office of havildar of the fort to Nagojee Sindey. To guard the fort he employed Seebundees from

from Poonah, in whom he had confidence. The Maharaj could give to Baboo Rao Krushna whatever orders were to be given. No order direct from him (the Maharaj) could have effect. The Karbarees for the town were distinct under the orders of Poonah. According to the behra (fixed statement) they were only to pay the expenses through the means of Baboo Rao Krushna. Baboo Rao Krushna used to attend to any order that was reasonable. Afterwards Ram Rajey became old; knowing this, a boy from the house of the Waweekur Bhonsla was given in adoption to Ram Rajey Maharaj, by Nana Furnuvees. He was named Shahoo Maharaj. The restrictions continued as before. For some time Nagojee Sindey was deprived of the office of havildar, and the office of havildar of the fort was entrusted to a brother of Baboo Rao Krushna. Subsequently, on the death of Ram Rajey Maharaj, Shahoo Maharaj was placed on the throne. Authority was not vested in him. If any great event occurred it used to be written, for the purpose of being reported to the Maharaj. For the most part, Baboo Rao Krushna used to be written to. He used to make any supplications which were necessary. Suwae Madhow Rao died in Sukey 1717 (A.D. 1795-96). Subsequently Shreemunt Rajashri Bajee Rao Sahib was invested with honorary clothes (dresses), which were sent from Sattara to Poonah. This circumstance has been heard of by me, but it may be correct. Afterwards, in Sukey 1719 (A.D. 1797-98), Shahoo Maharaj put Baboo Rao Krushna, the soobahdar of the fort, and the karbharees of the town, under restraint, and having raised troops he broke out into a rebellion. Finding out wealthy persons from the town and the prant, he forcibly took money from them, and levied tributes from the ryots; a great oppression prevailed. Upon this Bajee Rao Sahib despatched Madhow Rao Rastia, together with troops, as well as Sivram Punt Thutey, to restore tranquillity, but they could not effect it; therefore in order to send Purushram Punt Bhao Putwurdhun, who was under the Rastia, as well as the Vinchoorkur, as a reinforcement, they obtained permission of Bajee Rao Sahib, and brought them. An engagement took place in the neighbourhood of Sattara; Yellojee Mohitey and other persons belonging to the Maharaj were killed, the troops retreated, and the Maharaj retiring, went up to the fort. The troops of the Rastia and Putwurdhun plundered the city. Afterwards the Rastia, having captured the fort, adopted measures similar to the former ones. On the part of the Rastia there was Pudmakur Punt to control the fort. Subsequently the Peishwa's government made over charge of the fort to Sudaseo Punt Oogley. After this the charge of the fort was made over to Ballojee Koonjeer. On the part of the Koonjeer, Ballajee Mankeshur was employed on the duty. After this the fort was entrusted to Vyjuath Bhut Bhagwut. At that time stricter measures than before were adopted, and the expenses were reduced. At that time Shahoo Maharaj died; afterwards Shreemunt Maharaj Rajushri Prutap Sinh Maharaj succeeded to the throne, but the name of Shahoo Maharaj was continued. After this Bajee Rao Sahib entrusted the control of the fort to Ramajee Bhoojing Purushram Punt Oak, Durkur Punt Satey, and Ragho Punt Josee. At that time the Maharaj suffered greater difficulties than before. While the control was in charge of Ragho Punt, Jossee Wittul Punt Kombudey Karkoon, who was with the Maharaj acting as a hoozera, was sent by the Maharaj to Bajee Rao Sahib at Poonah, and he took and secretly delivered at Poonah notes of the Maharaj to the Prutteeniddhy and Khoorusjee Modee Nisbut (British Government). This circumstance came to the knowledge of Bajee Rao Sahib, who caused those notes to be brought to him, and seized Wittul Punt Kombudey at Sattara, and took him to Poonah through the Dengle, and having withdrawn the duties of the fort from the Josee, he made them over to Trimbuckjee Dengle. On his part the duties regarding the fort were in my charge; at that time the effecting of any arrangements on the part of the Maharaj was with me. Some time after, Bajee Rao Sahib taking the Kombudey and those notes, came to Sattara to the fort; he may have shown those notes privately to the Maharaj. The Kombudey was given into my charge to be confronted. He was taken before the Maharaj, and then sent to the fort of Tathowey, and kept in restraint, according to orders. The expenses then maintained for the Maharaj Sirkar on the fort were as follows:

The whole of the Expense, including the Family and Private Charges of the Maharaj.

5,500 fixed charge for food.
 3,000 for the anniversary of Maheejee.
 2,000 clothes gujnees (sort of cloth), and other sundries.
 1,200 Nagur Khana.
 2,400 retainers.
 900 Sirkar Khan Gowkhana, daily alms, &c.

15,000

This was the annual fixed allowance.

On account of elephants and horses, 6,400 rupees per annum used to come, besides the fixed allowance.

On account of Bhoees (Hamals) and Mushalchees, 2,100 rupees per annum used to come besides.

Poshaks on the occasion of the Dussera, and those for which there was any fancy, as well as Turaskhana beds, &c. Palkees and Aftageers, used to come from Poonah.

On account of any casual ceremonies, and for private expenses, money used to come

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

separately from Poonah. Whenever any personal interview took place, he (the Peishwa) used to give some money to be spent according to fancy.

In all five heads of expenditure; these were for the most part directly managed by me, with the knowledge and under the orders of the Maharaj and Mae Sahib Marahaj. The Maharaj used to distribute cash by his own hands in charity. It was with my permission that any one went from the fort or came up. The Maharaj could give no direct orders, and under the fort his authority never prevailed from the time of Ram Rajey Maharaj. If any one was to be invested with honorary clothes, the Karbharee, on the part of the Peishwa, who was in charge of the fort, was written to, and the clothes used to be sent for to Poonah, or caused to be presented. Thus much mark of respect was shown to the Maharaj. If the Maharaj wished to give any of his own worn-out clothes to any one, he was obliged to give them through me. In this manner affairs were going on from the beginning. In order to serve as a proof that his authority was prevailing, the Maharaj has lately taken many zubanees from the people, so I understand, along with which a statement from me has also been taken. If I were not to write according to his will, it would be difficult for me to remain here.

Therefore I have given in a statement. But the facts, which are true, are written above.

A copy of the statement formerly taken in writing by the Maharaj I have sent in to the Surkar with this yad.

Signed with my own handwriting,

Dated 5th March 1838.

Kasse Sivram Bundrey.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

(True copies.)

(signed) L. R. Reid,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

MEMORANDUM, comprising Translations into Mahratta from the Evidence taken before the Secret Commission, as well as original Mahratta Statements and other Documents in the different Cases embraced by the subsequent Inquiries at Sattara, to be submitted to his Highness the Raja.

Case First, marked (A.)—The Case of the Soobahdars.

1. Statement of Sewgoolam Sing, soobahdar of the 23d regiment Native Infantry, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 14th and 15th October, together with his cross-examination on the 22d October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

2. Statement of Gooljar Missur, soobahdar of the 23d regiment Native Infantry, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 17th October, together with his cross-examination on the 22d October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

3. Statement of Chundee Sing, havildar of the 23d regiment Native Infantry, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 10th October, together with his cross-examination on the 22d October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

4. Extract from the evidence of Captain Durack, line adjutant at Sattara, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 19th of October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

5. Statement of Kooshea Malloo, servant of Govind Rao Dewan, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 19th and 20th October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

6. Statement of Purshram, perfumer, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 20th October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

7. Statement of Annund Bhut, *alias* Untajee, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 20th October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

8. Examination of Govind Rao Wittul Dewan, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 21st October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

9. Memorandum, in Mahratta, from his Highness the Raja, as recorded in the Proceedings of the Secret Commission, on the 29th October 1836.

10. Yad, in Mahratta, from Bappoojee Appayee Bhodee, dated 3d Asvin vud, Sukey 1758, as received with the above memorandum (No. 9) of his Highness, together with his examination, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 29th October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

11. Deposition of Janordun Bhut bin Narrain Bhut Baput, in Mahratta, dated Asvin vud 5th, Sukey 1758, as received with the above memorandum (No. 9) of his Highness, together with his examination, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 29th October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

12. Yad from Gopal Bulal Gharee, in Mahratta, dated 3d Asvin vud, Sukey 1758, as received with the above memorandum (No. 9) of his Highness, together with his examination,
as

as taken before Secret Commission the 29th October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

13. Yad from Ruganooth Bhutt Gudbole, in Mahratta, dated 3d Asvin vud, Sukey 1758, as received with the above memorandum (No. 9) of his Highness, together with his examination, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 29th October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

14. Deposition of Pandrung Bulal Bhavi, in Mahratta, dated Asvin vud 3d, Sukey 1758, as received with the above memorandum (No. 9) of his Highness, together with his examination, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 29th October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

15. Another memorandum from his Highness the Raja, in Mahratta, as recorded in the Proceedings of the Secret Commission on the 29th October 1836.

16. A third memorandum from his Highness the Raja, in Mahratta, as recorded in the Proceedings of the Secret Commission on the 31st October 1836.

17. Yad of Sukharam Bulal Mahajunee, uncle of Govind Rao Dewan, in Mahratta, as received with his Highness's memorandum (No. 15), recorded in the Proceedings of the Secret Commission the 29th October, together with his examination, as taken by the Secret Commission on the 31st October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

18. Deposition of Mypat Sindi, in Mahratta, dated Asvin vud 5th, Sukey 1758, as received with his Highness's memorandum (No. 15), recorded in the Proceedings of the Secret Commission on the 29th October, together with his examination, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 31st October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

19. Deposition of Ramchunder Mahadeo Funsulkur, in Mahratta, dated Asvin vud 5th, Sukey 1758, as received with his Highness's memorandum (No. 15), recorded in the Proceedings of the Secret Commission on the 29th October, together with his examination, as taken before the Commission on the 31st October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

20. A fourth memorandum from his Highness the Raja, in Mahratta, as recorded in the Proceedings of the Secret Commission on the 31st October 1836.

21. A fifth memorandum from his Highness the Raja, in Mahratta, as recorded in the Proceedings of the Secret Commission on the 31st October 1836.

22. Examination of Deves Sing Resaldar, in the service of his Highness the Raja, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 31st October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

23. Examination of Dajeeba Kudum Mukadum of Hamals, in the service of his Highness the Raja, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 31st October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

24. Examination of Buherajee Dowreh, a domestic servant of his Highness the Raja, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 31st October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

25. Examination of Naro Eshwunt Aktee, karkoon in the service of his Highness the Raja, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 31st October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

26. Examination of Ramgureeb Gungapootra, a courtier of his Highness the Raja, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 31st October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

27. Examination of Venkoo Kullumdane, in the service of his Highness the Raja, taken before the Secret Commission on the 31st October 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

28. Examination of Sudaseo Somnath, in the service of his Highness the Raja, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 1st November 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

29. Examination of Shamdaw Vyeed, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 1st November 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

30. Examination of Chedur Khan, soobahdar of artillery, in the service of his Highness the Raja, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 1st November 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

31. Examination of Jumedar Esree Sing and Havildar Buldee Pandee, in the service of his Highness the Raja, as taken before the Secret Commission on the 1st November 1836; translated from English into Mahratta.

Note.—The above statements, from No. 1 to 31 inclusive, are extracted from the Proceedings of the Secret Commission.

32. Urzee of Geerjabhye, the mother of Govind Rao Dewan, under date the 13th December 1836, together with a yad which accompanied it.

33. Statement of Abba Parusnees, under date the 19th July, and 9th August 1837.

34. Statement of Kasse Punt Bunderey, under date the 3d and 10th August 1837.

35. Statement of Dajeeba Josee, under date the 4th and 6th September 1837.

36. Statement of Abba Mahreek, under date the 11th and 12th July 1837.

37. Statement of Abba Parusnees, under date the 29th July 1837.

38. Statement of Kasse Punt Bundary, under date the 29th July 1837.

39. Statement of Yeljee Mohitey, under date the 28th July 1837.

40. Statement of Abba Mohitey Tunoo Kur, under date the 29th July 1837.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

41. Statement made by Govind Rao Dewan at Ahmednuggur, before the Acting Judge, on the 9th and 11th September 1837.
42. Further statement of Kooshea bin Malojee, under date the 22d September 1837.
43. Further statement of Govind Rao Dewan, made at Ahmednuggur, before the Acting Judge, on the 11th October 1837.

Case Second, marked (B.)—The Case regarding the Communications with *Appa Sahib Bhonsla*, ex-Raja of Nagpoor.

1. Statement of Khrusnaje Chintamun Agasey, under date the 3d July 1837.
2. Statement of Babjee Mhyputrao Pingley Deshpandy, under date the 9th and 17th July 1837.
3. Statement of Hybuttee Palkur, under date the 9th and 17th July 1837.
4. Statement of Abba Mahreek, under date the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, and 20th July 1837.
5. Statement of Purshotum Annunt Gosavee, under date the 15th and 17th July 1837.
6. A statement of Appajee Jadhaw, under date 12th July 1837.
7. Statement of Wittoo Bogania, under date 17th July 1837.
8. Statement of Dhondee Kalio, under date the 30th July 1837.
9. Statement of Wittoo Pateykur, under date the 30th July, and 2d, 3d, and 5th August 1837.
10. Statement of Kedaree Memia, under date the 30th and 31st July, and 2d, 3d, and 5th August 1837.
11. Statement of Yeloojee Mohitey, under date the 28th and 31st July, and 3d and 5th August 1837.
12. Letter to the Raja of Sattara from Appa Sahib Bhonsla, ex-Raja of Nagpoor, dated the 13th Magh vud.
13. Letter to Yeloojee Mohitey from Appa Sahib Bhonsla, ex-Raja of Nagpoor, dated the 17th Suffer.
14. Letter to Naneebaee, mother of Yeloojee Mohitey, from Appa Sahib Bhonsla, ex-Raja of Nagpoor, dated the 17th Suffer.
15. Statement of Yeloojee Mohitey, under date the 6th November 1837.
16. Statement of Abba Mahreek, under date the 6th November 1837.
17. Statement of Pershotum Annunt, under date the 6th November 1837.
18. A further statement made by Govind Rao Dewan at Ahmednuggur, and transmitted by the Acting Session Judge on the 21st November 1837.
19. Copy of a letter to Ballajee Rajey Bhonsla Senaputty from Appa Sahib Bhonsla, the ex-Raja of Nagpoor, under date the 17th Suffer.

Case Third, marked (C.)—The Case regarding the Intrigue carried on with Goa through the Agency of the late *Nago Deorao Waeed*.

1. Statement of Wassoodeo Shastree Agasey, under date the 20th July, 11th September, and 19th October 1837.
2. Statement of Dajeeba Waeed, under date the 7th, 10th and 11th August, and 9th of November 1837.
3. Statement of Bhugwan Tejeeram, under date the 10th and 28th of August, 3d September, and 23d October 1837.
4. Statement of Khundo Varktesh Subness, under date the 10th August 1837.
5. Statement of Vishveshwer Bhut Chitney, under date the 10th and 14th August 1837.
6. Statement of Luxumun Nagesh Waeed, under date the 14th August and 21st October 1837.
7. Statement of Sunjeevun Tylang, Brahmin, under date the 19th of August and 21st October 1837.
8. Statement of Kessou Buheerow Josee, under date the 19th August and 21st October 1837.
9. Examination of Rowlojee Naik Kaskur, under date the 21st, 29th and 31st August, and 2d September 1837.
10. Statement of Avjee bin Peerajee Ghatgey, under date the 21st August 1837.
11. Statement of Sukojee bin Limbajee, under date the 22d August 1837.
12. Statement of Venkapper bin Pillajee Powar, under date the 22d August 1837.
13. Statement of Hybattu bin Jotiajee Yadow, under date the 25th and 28th of August, and 22d of October 1837.
14. Statement of Gopal Jeyram Kolutkur, under date the 28th August 1837.
15. Statement of Tejeeram Sowkar of Sattara, under date the 28th August, 3d September, and 21st, 23d and 24th October 1837.
16. Statement of Patloo bin Sooltanje Patell, under date the 29th August, 22d October, and 2d November 1837.

17. Statement

17. Statement of Khundjee bin Tookajee Powar, under date the 3d September and 22d and 28th October 1837.
18. Statement of Moro Khrushna Putwurdhun, under date the 21st September 1837.
19. Statement of Nilloo Punt Bhunkumkur, under date the 1st October 1837.
20. Statement of Abbajee Narain Josee, under date the 14th and 26th September 1837.
21. Statement of Hurry Bulal Fatuk, under date the 29th September, 5th, 14th, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th October, and 10th November 1837.
22. Statement of Raojee Kotnees, under date the 12th October and 1st November 1837.
23. Statement of Ballaram Chuprasee, under date the 6th and 28th October 1837.
24. A further statement of Dajeeba Waeed, under date the 6th and 25th October 1837.
25. Statement of Balkoba Kelkur, under date the 6th, 15th, 24th and 25th October, and 1st November 1837.
26. Statement of Moro Punt Josee, the under date 16th, 24th and 25th October 1837.
27. Statement of Narain Bhut Chitney, under date the 1st and 10th November 1837.
28. Summary of the accounts of Naro Hurry Fatuk, Narain Bhut Chitney, Pandoba Waeed, Hurry Punt Fatuk, Bulum Bhut Moongukur, and Moro Punt Josee, from Tejeeram's books, from the Sumvut 1885 to Sumvut 1892.
29. Summary of the accounts of Rowlojee Naik, from the books of Tejeeram, from Sumvut 1883 to Sumvut 1892.
30. Letter from Herculano de Nora to Raojee Kotnees, under date the 14th January 1837.
31. Letter from Herculano de Nora to Raojee Kotnees, under date the 12th February 1837.
32. Letter from Herculano de Nora to Raojee Kotnees, under date the 16th February 1837.
33. Letter from Herculano de Nora to Raojee Kotnees, under date the 26th February 1837.
34. Letter from Jugunnath Sabaja to Sabaja Purbhoo Desae, under date the 4th November.
35. Copy of a letter in Portuguese from Don Manoel de Portugal, Viceroy of Goa, to the Raja of Sattara, under date the 22d January 1833.
36. Copy of a letter in Portuguese from Don Manoel de Portugal, Viceroy of Goa, to the Raja of Sattara, under date the 16th May 1834.
37. Copy of a letter in Portuguese in the name of Don Manoel de Portugal, Viceroy of Goa, to the Raja of Sattara, under date the 23d August 1833.
38. A paper in Portuguese, not relating to this affair.
39. Copy of a paper in Portuguese, apparently articles of agreement.
40. Copy of a note in Portuguese from Joa Rocha to Nago Deorao, dated 24th May.
41. Copy of a note in Portuguese from Herculano de Nora to Raojee Kotnees, under date the 15th April 1834.
42. Copy of a paper in Portuguese, apparently a translation of a letter from the Raja of Sattara to the Viceroy of Goa.
43. Copy of a note in Portuguese, addressed to Nago Deorao Waeed, under date the 25th July 1835.
44. Version in Mahratta of a letter from the Governor of Goa to the Raja of Sattara, under date the 22d January 1833.
45. An exact copy of the above (No. 44).
46. Letter in the name of the Raja of Sattara to Don Manoel de Portugal, Governor of Goa, under date the 20th February 1831.
47. Letter in the name of the Raja of Sattara to Don Manoel de Portugal, the Governor of Goa, under date the 21st December 1830.
48. Letter in the name of the Raja of Sattara to Don Manoel de Portugal, Viceroy of Goa, under date the 18th June 1833.
49. A paper, apparently an agreement passed by the Raja of Sattara, to the Governor of Goa, under date the 14th December 1829.
50. Letter in the name of the Raja of Sattara to Don Manoel de Portugal, Governor of Goa, under date the 14th December 1829.
51. Treaty in the name of the Raja of Sattara and the King of Portugal, under date the 14th December 1829.
52. Letter in the name of the Raja of Sattara to Don Manoel de Portugal, Governor of Goa, under date the 15th January 1835.
53. Letter from Nago Deorao, addressed to the Raja of Sattara, under date the 26th July 1836.
54. Letter from Nago Deorao to Hurry Punt Fatuk, Raojee Kotnees, and Narain Bhut Chitney, under date the 26th July 1836.
55. Letter in the name of the Raja of Sattara to Don Manoel de Portugal, Viceroy of Goa, under date the 15th of Mohurram.
56. Letter in the name of the Raja of Sattara to Don Manoel, Viceroy of Goa, under date the 1st Zilkau.
57. A paper, apparently requisitions from the Governor of Goa to the Raja of Sattara.
58. A paper, said to be verbal instructions from the Governor of Goa, to the Raja of Sattara.
59. A paper, said to be verbal communications from the Governor of Goa, to the Raja of Sattara.
60. Letter to Nago Deorao from Hurry Bulal Fatuk, under date the 5th October 1834.
61. Letter, stated to be from Narain Bhut Chitney to Nago Deorao Waeed, under date the 5th October 1834.
62. Letter, stated to be from Narain Bhut Chitney to Nago Deorao, under date 3d December 1834.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

63. Letter to Nago Deorao, stated to be from Hurry Punt Fatuk, under date the 2d December 1835.
64. Letter from Hurry Bulal Fatuk to Nago Deorao, under date the 4th March 1836.
65. Note, stated to be from Nara in Bhut Chitney to Nago Deorao.
66. Letter from Tejkurn Jowherdass (Tejeeram) to Nago Deorao, under date the 1st Magh vud (no year).
67. Letter from Tejkurn Jowherdass (Tejeeram) to Nago Deorao, under date the 8th Falgoon vud (no year).
68. An exact copy of No. 47.
69. Copy of a letter from Don Manoel, Governor of Goa, addressed to Swajee Raja Chutruputtee of Sattara, under date the 20th August 1832.
70. Copy of a letter from Juvan Cooruee Peekas Bitao Coor, addressed to Bulwunt Rao Rajey Senaputtee of Sattara, under date the 9th February 1833.
71. An exact copy of No. 48.
72. Copy of a letter, in the name of the Raja of Sattara, to Soor Jao Erculano de Nora, under date the 18th June 1833.
73. Copy of a letter, in the name of Bulwunt Rao Rajey Bhonsla Senaputtee, to Jevan Coornee Peekas Bitao Coor, under date the 12th February 1834.
74. Rough draft of a letter, in the name of the Raja of Sattara, to the Governor of Goa, without date.
75. Copy of a letter from Don Manoel, Governor of Goa, addressed to Swajee Raja Chutruputtee Maharaj, under date the 16th February 1835.
76. Copy of a letter, stated to be from Don Manoel, the Governor of Goa, to the Raja of Sattara, under date the 2d June (no year).
77. Rough draft of a letter, in the name of the Raja of Sattara, to Don Manoel, the Governor of Goa, without date.
78. Letter from Narain Wassoodew Chitney to Balcoba Kelkur, under date the 9th September 1836.
79. Rough draft of a letter, in the name of Bulwunt Rao Rajey Bhonsley Senaputtee, to Juvan Coornee Peekas Bitao Coor, without date.
80. Rough draft of a letter, in the name of the Raja of Sattara, to the Governor of Goa, without date.
81. Memorandum of requisitions, stated to be in the handwriting of Nago Deorao, without date.
82. Sikka and mortub, brought from Sawunt Waree, with Balcoba Kelkur.
83. Letter, said to be original, from Nago Deorao to the Sunkeshwur Swamee.
84. Memorandum of articles of settlement, dated 5th Ashar Soorh Suck 1750; supposed to be copy of heads of propositions from the Raja of Sattara to the Governor of Goa.
85. A letter from Eshwunt Ramkrushna (Raojee Kotnees) to the Swamee of Sunkeshwur.
86. A letter from Irkoolan Doctor to the Swamee of Sunkeshwur.
87. Statement of Hurry Bulal Fatuk, under date the 16th December 1837.
88. Statement of Balkooba Kelkur, under date the 18th December 1837.
89. Statement of Raojee Kotnees, under date the 16th December 1837.
90. Statement of Wassoodew Shastree Agasey, under date the 16th December 1837.

Sattara Residency, 17 January 1838.

(signed) C. Ovans,
Acting Resident.

(True copies.)

(signed) L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary.

TRANSLATIONS of Extracts from Copies of Letters from *Rungoba*, calling himself the Vakeel of the Raja of Sattara in Bombay, addressed to His Highness and others at Sattara.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter, under date the 7th December 1837.

IN the service, an humble petition of the servant Rungo Bappoojee, who placing his head on the feet, respectfully represents, that up to the 7th December 1837 he is well; after this an humble representation of the affairs here is as follows :

1. Mr. John Milne Sahib, M.D., late President of the Medical Board, writing letters regarding the case of the Maharaj Sirkar to his Lordship the Governor-general, to the address of Mr. Macnaghten Sahib, Indian Chief Secretary, and sending those letters to the Governor in Council of Bombay, and after their seeing them, a receipt acknowledging those letters comes. About this an order has been known, in which the same is contained. Accordingly, though letters were sent agreeably to the prescribed rule, yet "the letters sent direct

direct by you, under date the 7th and 12th October, have been received, but as these letters have not come through the Council of Bombay, they cannot be attended to;" to this effect an order, under date the 11th November of the present year, came to the address of Milne Sahib. As soon as he saw that order, the Sahib that very day, as no receipt had been obtained for the letters forwarded as above mentioned, having made three copies, viz. of the letters dated 7th and 12th October, addressed to Mr. Wathen Sahib, Chief Secretary, and of the reply thereto written by Mr. Willoughby Sahib, Secretary, under date the 29th November, and sent on the 30th November; Mr. John Milne Sahib wrote a letter, No. 8, and sent it together with those papers to the Bombay Council, as prescribed, and requested them to be forwarded to his Lordship the Governor-general. In short, though such was the case, how those letters went direct, whether they were so sent out of malice, or in consequence of the multiplicity of business they remained by oversight, or how the mistake arose, cannot be made out; but as the circumstances have occurred, I have written them, in the service, and Mr. John Milne Sahib has given his best salams to the Sirkar, and has said, "The Maharaj Sirkar should not entertain the least doubt. Now I have written a letter regarding the above-mentioned circumstances; from this, whether they act with honesty or dishonesty will be perceived by his Lordship; now they and myself have come to issue*, therefore the Maharaj may remain quiet." He spoke thus, and told me also so to write; upon which having prepared copies of the English letters, and their translations in Hindoovee, I have sent them in the service for information.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

* Or are at war.

Handwritten signature: J. M. Sahib

4. Mr. John Milne Sahib has said that the Sirkar should send a yad to the Colonel Resident Sahib, that copies of all the papers which may have been received regarding this affair should be sent, and that if no answer should be obtained to the yad which may go, another yad should be sent requesting that an answer to that yad might be sent. After this, if they are not obtained, it matters not; but the true matter should be asked. When copies of the yads which may go to the Resident Sahib come here, they will be sent to his Lordship; so he said.

Yads in English, being copies under Milne Sahib's signature, are themselves sent. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter, under date the 9th December 1837.

After compliments:

MR. John Milne Sahib having written a letter in his own name sent it to his Lordship the Governor-general, through the Governor in Council, of which letter, it being dated 12th October of the present year, No. 4, a copy in English, and a translation in Hindoovee are, by order of the Sahib, sent in the service for the information of the Hoozoor; and to send a yad to the resident Sahib an humble supplication was written before this yad should be commanded to be sent; and copies of petitions from the heir or wives in the houses of Rajushri Dinkar Rao, Mohity Humbeerao Senakurtey, of Babajee Purarkur, of Rowlojee Naik, and of Govind Raojee, keeping the originals in the Hoozoor, should be ordered to be sent. On this subject the Sahib has instructed that these papers should be soon sent for, and that his best salams should be communicated to the Sirkar; I have therefore written this humble petition. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter, under date the 12th December 1837.

After compliments:

MR. John Milne Sahib Bahadoor forwarded through the Governor in Council letters to his Lordship the Governor-general, and to send them onwards; and for other purposes letters were addressed to the Council, of which copies in English, and translations in Mahratta, being in number as well as the letter written before to Major Felix Sahib, private secretary, have already been transmitted to the Hoozoor. Now yands in English, being copies caused by Milne Sahib to be made from the above-mentioned letters, and attested by his own handwriting, have been given to me for transmission, in order that the Hoozoor may be acquainted with them as documents to guide in speaking, which also I send in the service; and a certain great man is about to proceed to Europe; I have explained to him the papers, and how the difference, as also a suspicion subsequently originated. All this I made him understand by verbal communication and by papers. Afterwards he asked summarily to know how a secret communication was first made through the Chitnavees to Mr. Elphinstone Sahib, while as yet there was Bajee Row Rughonath; this I explained to him. Then having heard the matter he took out and referred to a book of that time, and said, that the circumstance was true, and that the Maharaj Sirkar of his own will repaired to the camp of the British Government, according to previous agreement. He also mentioned some of the circumstances of that period; he is familiar with the affair of the Sirkar from the first; he and Milne Sahib are of one place and friends; he is well aged. I visited him yesterday, and what passed during the interview I have written in the service; he knows the Sirkar; he has tendered his salams; be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

Sic orig.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 4.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter, under date the 15th December 1837.

3. REGARDING Rajushri, Dinkur Rao, Senakurtey, and others, zubanees or urzees are required as evidence; therefore copies of the urzees or zubanees which may have been obtained from their household people should come quickly. Of the three persons of rank (Budaloks) the cases of two were written and went, but not that of Dinkur Rao; a paragraph was written in the yad of the Sirkar, which came, but evidence is required. Being so informed by the Sahib, I have written this humble representation.

4. After the Governor in Council looking at the letters, they were to go to the Governor-general Sahib; as to this, it has become customary to send those letters to Colonel Ovens, Sahib Resident, for his explanation, and after his giving a reply then to transmit them. Such is the correct information. As to this, if the Resident there should ask the Hoozoor about anything contained in the letters, that the explanation written by Milne Sahib is true should be said, or that reference will be made as to how the case stands, and so forth, should be written. The communication here and that of the Hoozoor should coincide. Now as the representation and the going and coming of letters have commenced, let no mistake be committed. "This answer the Maharaj has given." Thus taking it as valid they might interrupt some point in discussion; to this the Khawund should pay the greatest attention. The Sahib has also directed me to write and send on this subject; upon this I have written this humble petition.

7. Mr. Milne Sahib has said, "Now the Maharaj has waited as the Resident said, but he has adopted such means as he pleased for dishonouring; our case being known, the Supreme Court is attending to it. As a Surkaree letter does not come it is a very difficult thing. Tell my best salam to the Maharaj. The trouble I am taking Rungoba is witnessing, and God knows it.

The Maharaj Sirkar also being a form of the Deity, his heart may be sensible of this.

Therefore after every two or four days a letter should be written and sent by the dawk. Now a representation is passing. Not the least doubt should be harboured in the mind. "The bestower of success, Shri, is mighty."

Having said so, he desired me to write a supplication regarding the above matter, and whether the letter written with the urzees has been given in, or how; and do not be in a haste without cause, for loss of character will be the consequence, and money will be wasted. Write this, and send. Having been so told, I have written and sent this supplication in the presence.

(No. 5.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter, under date the 17th December 1837.

After compliments :

AFTER this of the letters in the [name of Mr. John Milne Sahib to his Lordship the Governor-general, which went through the Governor in Council, and which, after being seen by him, were sent onwards to Calcutta, the letter of the 20th November has gone to the Resident Sahib, and the rest of the letters have been despatched. To this effect, by order of the Council, two answers to the letters have come, copies of which in English, together with translations in Hindoostanee, are sent in the service. The contents of the letter of the 20th November are about the Nattoos having been formerly turned out by Grant Sahib, &c. of which I will send you a translation soon, in the course of two or four days, to the Hoozoor. In short, the Sahib has said, "The matters written by me were written as they were received from me, Maharaj Sirkar. As to this, the Resident there will not for the most part ask the Sirkar; if, however, he does ask, it should be said, that as regards what is written, these are the circumstances of our care which formerly happened, and that a written communication goes in full as to how the present proceeding is going on. And a copy of the yad which was to be sent, calling for the papers from the Resident, and which may have gone, must come here;" so he said; and "Meer and others who are to go, are to be furnished with money, and are to be sent. The Maharaj has no confidence in you, then why do you for nothing persist?" A certain person having come and said so, I was questioned as to the above matter. I answered thus: "As to their being about to go, this is the same report as before; this is nothing new." Upon this he said, "Now a sum to the extent of 18,000 is said to have been expended; never mind: but these people were previously in Bombay, and are not known there. They went, and by holding out a prospect they did anything they liked for the sake of money. This circumstance became known to the Council, and knowing that nothing can be done by means of these people, and that no sahib (European gentleman) was concerned in this. Stories of various kinds have been raised. The same people are enjoying there the confidence; you know nothing of this; but do you write from yourself and make it known. If, therefore, become many advocates, a mishap will be the consequence. If any one was required to be sent separately, the Maharaj should have sent some one of his servants of respectability. These people went, and reliance was placed on them. How this mistake happened is not known. Now Meer, Ibrahim the Dulvee, the Vakeel of the Gokla, a certain Mussulman doctor, and others, are exerting themselves here with the kamdars of the Council. Here every one is trying to do mischief. These fraudulent people, frequenting their houses, what they will or will not do should be maturely considered. I would have inquired of these people before, but seeing that the Maharaj Sirkar would not consider

Sic orig.

consider it agreeable, I have forborne. But the same method is still kept up, and money is wasted, and reliance is on no one. Such is the popular report. How this stands should be taken into consideration." Were I not to write this matter, and perhaps if the Sahib endeavour to-morrow (hereafter) to ascertain whether or not I have written the matter mentioned by him, poor I shall only be sufferer. In this way there is difficulty on all sides, and the Hoozoor will think that I write out of spite to others. To what length shall I write this supplication with my narrow understanding? I am a guilty person. For the feet of the Khawund to get safely out through the means of these people is difficult in my opinion. And Sonoo Jadow came and met me to-day, and said, "The Maharaj Surkar has sent me to you; how does your case stand? Introduce me in person to the Doctor Sahib, and tell me how the case is." Upon this I answered thus: "A written communication always goes from me; there is nothing worth being told by way of a verbal message." So I said. What matter he will make known there cannot be conceived.

In order again to raise an alarm such a proceeding is going on.

This news I write in the service; whether or not he is intrusted with a message should only be made known. Be this known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 6.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 18th December 1837.

1. OF the letter of the 26th October of the said year, in the name of Mr. John Milne Sahib, to his Lordship the Governor-general, sent through the Council, a copy in English and a translation in Hindoovee are sent for the information of the Khawund.

3. "Make a reference as to in what year and on what date Ballajee Punt Nattoo was turned away by Grant Sahib from Sattara to Poonah. As there are no urzees or zubanees regarding Rajushri Dinkur Row, Nana Sahib Senakurtey, the Purarkur, and Rowlojee Naik as evidence, therefore they must come soon." Thus the Sahib instructed me; upon this I have written this humble representation.

Sic orig.

(No. 7.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 24th December 1837.

1. OF the letter sent to his Lordship the Governor-general, addressed to the chief secretary by Milne Sahib, under date the 4th November of the present year, through the Governor in Council, a copy in English and a translation in Mahratta are sent to the Hoozoor by the servant.

4. Ibrahim Bakur arrived and met me the day before yesterday. He said that he was directed by the Surkar to meet Milne Sahib Doctor, and that therefore I should introduce him to the Sahib. I should have communicated this matter to the Sahib; but knowing these men to be of excellent (ironically) character, I have written this supplication, and will act up to any command that may come.

5. Hyburtrow Surkar Khaneh came and met me. He asked what he was now to do; whether he should or should not go to the Hoozoor; that his friend was involved in trouble, and that he had nothing for expenses: thus, and so forth, he observed; but that he should not at this time make haste and go, so I told him, on account of a certain reason. With a view to afford protection to all at present, that no one may take any ill, I have, without awaiting an order, directed him to stop. Be this known in the service. He is in the habit of resorting to my lodgings; his lodgings are separate. I have also told him that he should remain separately for the present, and that as soon as an order came I would let him know whether he was to go or stop.

That regarding Rajushri, Dinkur Rao, Nana Sahib Senakurtey, Babajee Purarkur, and Rowlojee Naik, either zebanees or urzees should come. A supplication was written before two or three times; but now the Sahib has said, "Write and send about the above matter, and write a supplication to the Maharaj Surkar, that now by papers and by any circumstances more or less I should be immediately assisted. If despatch be not used at the proper time, there is helplessness." As to this, the master out of kindness should order the petitions and other papers from the people in the houses of the above-mentioned persons to be transmitted.

10. By the same road on which the Sahib always goes in the morning to take air, he also, for these two or three days, comes alone in the morning, but between both no conversation has passed: such a course also has been taken by the great people. In fine, under the auspices of the feet of the master such measures of all sorts are adopted; and for the purpose of writing, the active agents, obtaining increased energy day after day, they become fearless, and foster in their own hearts the distresses of the master himself, and entertaining great hopes, written and verbal communications are regularly going on, which become known to the feet of the Hoozoor by means of the translations of the letters.

The above letter having been read to the Sahib, he directed me to write further this 25th instant (Monday).

3. "Regarding the Senakurtey, no recent circumstance is known. Make a reference immediately about this: it has put a stop to drawing out my communication, therefore the

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

whole matter should be written and sent forthwith. Write thus." So he said; and that as soon as matters came written, he would write and forward them to Calcutta; I have, therefore, again written this supplication.

(On a separate paper.)

In the service, an humble petition that copies of the papers and a mokhtiarnameh have been given to Wittul Punt, vakeel of the Gokla, by the Surkar: thus some one informed the Sahib upon this. Yesterday, the 23d December, he asked me in a very unpleasant manner as to how this case stood. Upon this I answered thus: "This is impossible; in order to forward their own purposes, and to make their importance known, they will speak anything they please. Why should that be believed? Do not attend to such communications." He then replied: "A Sahib attached to Forbes & Co. and a Karkoon Parsee are to be taken from Poonah to Sattara, and this matter is made known there to the Surkar: as soon as this was (to me), I made you write it." I said, "Such matters are becoming known to the Sahib; whether they are true or untrue may have been perceived: after this what should I say?" Then the Sahib said, "That person is false: he came to me also, bringing some other business; then, knowing that he was not a good man, I distinctly told him that there was no use of his coming to me. I, however, wonder who recommends such people without any knowledge of them, and introduces them to the Maharaj Surkar. The Dulvee and other people are bad characters: to take these Mussulman people and others to the Surkar without making any inquiries, is derogatory to those persons; and why does the Surkar, placing reliance on those who are drawn after such depraved people, employ them in the business and waste money? This cannot be made out." I then answered thus: "By making this matter known to the Sahib, with a view that he may understand that the business is not going on in one way, and taking offence may spoil all the business; who are those that are trying to do so? And besides this, all such designing men should be kept much in view. The Maharaj Surkar has his full confidence in you, and you have accordingly zealously conducted the affair: who else will do so? There are many fraudulent persons who make such statements, which should be kept in mind." Having thus told him, I satisfied him, and have written a supplication of what has occurred. Be this known.

(No. 8.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter, under date the 28th December 1837.

1. OF the letter of the 20th November of the present year, to his Lordship the Right honourable the Governor-general, addressed to the Chief Secretary by Mr. John Milne Sahib, a copy in English and a translation in Mahratta are sent to the Hoozoor for information; on considering the contents thereof they will be understood.

2. A letter from the Surkar, addressed to the Sahib, dated 13th Rumzan, or the 12th December of the present year, came in charge of Rajushri Nilkuntrao. Having gone yesterday with him I delivered it, the friend also being present. After hearing the contents of the letter, the Sahib was much delighted, and said that no fear should be entertained, and that the letter was sent after a long time. He returned it for the purpose of being translated into English; it will be translated into English in the course of to-day or to-morrow, and will be explained. Most of the contents were explained in the English language, and the zubanees and other matters were explained. In order to make it more fully understood, two days will be taken.

3. The great man and friend is to go to Europe. I am in the habit of frequently visiting him, and in order that he may fully understand the case, the whole of the letters, zubanees, and other papers sent to Calcutta by Mr. Milne Sahib are given to him for perusal. In the meantime, the Khawund Surkar's order has also arrived, directing me to go and explain (to him) the case, that it may be perfectly understood. As to this I am acting agreeably to the order, and the Sahib also is arranging to give with him copies of such of the papers as he thinks important, and is getting them prepared. That person also has offered his best salam. I will communicate to him to-morrow the salam of the Surkar and the orders received, and whatever may occur I will submit in an humble petition.

4. Regarding Rajushri Dinkur Rao Senakurtey and others, urzees and zubanees will be prepared and sent, but more trouble will be given. On this subject I spoke to the Sahib. He said, "What more trouble besides this can be given? Breaking through the rules, they have done what was to be alone; of all these matters written communications have gone to Calcutta. If trouble be given, what can be done? But how can the writing and making of communications be stopped for fear of trouble to them? and they will not give any trouble. But in support of the above persons, petitions should be sent by the Maharaj Surkar according to established rules." Thus the Sahib has particularly desired; therefore let an order be given, and let the papers come.

7. Whatever papers go from hence go to the Resident, and after getting his explanation, they write to this effect. It was stated in the receipt of the Council, which receipt has already been sent to the Hoozoor. If the Resident should ask there, an answer should be given in a manner that the proceeding here and there may agree together; he has desired me however to write a hint. "The letters are being written and sent in a disrespectful and strong tone, and as on this subject letters from the Governor Sahib go to his Lordship, it should be so managed by the Sahib that no offence may be taken on the subject." Upon this the Sahib said, "The Maharaj is not at all like the jaghirdars; he stands in equal rank with

Sic orig.

with the English Government. Then as these false accusations, from whatsoever quarter, have been raised by the inventors, so the matter must be written. Be not afraid for this. According to the English rules, I write with prudent consideration; do not you fear, as my letters will go from Calcutta to England. I, as a stranger, without partiality to either government, write them on good grounds; seeing this, those letters went from the Governor to his Lordship and come here. To write whatever is a plain fact, there is no apprehension." So he observed; whatever has occurred I submit in this humble petition.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 9.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter, under date the 1st January 1838.

THE letter of the 21st December, of 13 paragraphs, the one of the 23d December 1837, together with the rough draft and a yad of 22 paragraphs, and the one of the 26th December, these papers were received yesterday evening by me, together with a note to Nana Sunker Lett. I communicated that matter to Mr. John Milne Sahib, from each of the paragraphs. The yad of 22 paragraphs remains to be fully explained, which I will explain in one or two days. Such of the paragraphs as required to be made known immediately were communicated, and replies were returned to them, of the substance of which I write a supplication in order that it may be soon understood. The rest of the matter will be written hereafter in the service in full, and made known. The following are the paragraphs.

1. "According to the rough draft sent, if it be approved that a letter should be written it will be written." As to this the Sahib said, "As to the letters which I write on the part of the Maharaj Surkar, I write them in the name of the Maharaj Chutruputty Surkar, as if I write them myself to the Chief Secretary to the Governor-general Sahib, to which attention should be paid. Now the Maharaj should not, until this settlement be effected, write any letter direct. If any one advises this, it may merely be listened to; but it is very well done that a thought has occurred, that after taking it into full consideration, and after taking an intimation to me, this should be done. As to this, the letter should not be sent; if the letter be sent, an obstacle may arise. This representation and written communication, which are of equality, will be superseded, and moreover the claims of previous time will be lost hold of; and as when the treaty was made they wrote here to the Lord, and out of mistake, without the latter having come, the treaty was (finally) concluded, in the same manner they will do a similar thing now. This one point should be taken into consideration. Moreover the communication now going on is by permission of his Lordship the Governor-general. Now, that I should not interfere in the question, and so forth, they will say or do, which however is not to be taken into account when the whole of the arrangement is made; then whether any letter should or should not be written, or any representation should be made, shall be considered whatever should be written. I have already been writing in behalf of the Maharaj Surkar. No document should go direct.

2. "To block up the way to Calcutta and England will be tried by those who are disposed to do so; but it can never be obstructed. Should any communication be made there, a reply should be distinctly given thus. Hitherto the case has not been listened to; persons of rank have been seized and imprisoned; if the people of the English Government were so kept in confinement, or if such disrespect took place, how would you feel? This should be said if a communication be made personally, or if any message comes the answers should be returned with mildness. They say that the British Government gave the Raj to the Maharaj; whence was it brought, and whose was it when given? This also will be taken into consideration by his Lordship." So he said.

4. Copy of a letter sent to Calcutta to Narrain Rao is sent in the service, and two copies of the petitions which I preferred before are sent.

7. With respect to the order that to ask for the papers, &c. the yad is not sent to the Resident; the Sahib has said that he has written and is writing letters on the part of the Maharaj. This should be paid attention to.

(No. 10.)

TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter, under date the 6th January 1838.

3. THE Sahib has tendered his best salam, and has said, "According to the former rough draft a letter should not be written. The letter written on this subject may have most probably been received, and to ask Meer to give 10,000 rupees, an order has come;" so he said. And "The Mookhtiar Nameh is to be sent for; thus it is directed; as to this, the Dulvee, without giving the paper of the Mookhtiar Nameh to Meer, carried it back; this he has done well; but the Surkar should send a man expressly to him, to ask and get it from him. The money was given to Meer; it will not be right if I call him. He has been ordered by the Surkar to wait on me; he should accordingly come and meet me. Should it appear that he is not disposed to pay me a visit, it will be seen about; but to such people the Surkar should not have given any money at once. Some one might have made a recommendation, and caused the money to be given; so it seems. He is not a man of good character. That he is a Mussulman of Bombay, an intriguing and false man, is well known to the British Government."

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 11.)

TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter under date the 11th January 1838.

4. "The 10,000 rupees in charge of Meer and the Mookhtiar Nameh with the Dulvee should be sent for, and kept with the Doctor Sahib; thus Soujee was personally instructed." To this effect a mandate came under date the 28th December 1837. Accordingly Soujee may have gone and informed them. He has till this day come back and met me, and has not fully communicated the matter; whilst I was on my way to the Sahib he met me; Meer Sahib says that he has (received) no order. Thus he informed me of his conversation. I told Soujee to come in the evening and communicate the whole of the matter; he did not come; I therefore, taking Hybutroa Seekarkhaney, went to Meer Sahib, and had a meeting. I informed him of the order of the Surkar received, but he answered that he had (received) no order from the Surkar to meet the Doctor Sahib, and to give the money, and that the Mookhtiar Nameh might be with the Dulvee. I said I had received an order which I offered to read (to him). He then said that he had no need of going to the Doctor Sahib, and so forth, he said, which I have written in the service.

(No. 12.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 14th January 1838.

3. I EXPLAINED the circumstances relating to Wittul Punt Tatia to the Sahib, upon which he answered thus: "To him the Maharaj first gave a letter as a document, and now it is of no use sending him a verbal message." As you (Wittul Punt) have not done according to what you said to the Surkar, the letter given to you under date the 1st September 1837, to make a representation, is null and void; hereafter you must not speak. When a letter written to this effect comes to me I will send for him and deliver it, and warn him. Thus the Sahib observed, upon which I have written this supplication.

4. The Sahib asked whether there were any other advocates at Bombay, upon which I answered, that Wittul Punt, the Dulvee Meer, and Ibrahim, were the advocates, and they were about to go, and that I had already communicated this; upon this he said, "A certain Rajaram, Hurry Goojur, under the false colour of the names of the Sowkars of Bombay, the Bottlewala and others, is trying to make communication to the Governor Sahib, which being sanctioned, the Maharaj has given some money and jewels in charge of him. This circumstance has become known to you; why do you deny any knowledge [of this]? Now the Governor is perversely opposed, and it is difficult for your communications to be listened to. If money be given, some trace will be discovered; the true affair will be converted into falsehood. I am a European, and wrote the letters guided by my knowledge of both sides, and an order came from the Governor-general Sahib, and the letters went through the Council to Calcutta, and of the receipt of which I caused translations to be made immediately in this manner, and I made you send them to the Maharaj Surkar. But no confidence is placed. Low persons are sent to various places as advocates; they are devoid of sense, and it is not so that they are acting with prudence, and they bear malice; that low people do so you yourself say; and how do you do this? As to this, by reason of other persons making a representation, mischief only will be the consequence, and then it will become necessary for me and you to die by fighting a duel with pistols. I will not countenance a false affair, then excepting death there will be no alternative. For the sake of the Maharaj I have fallen out with the Governor Sahib, and other Sahib Loks, and have originated enmity, and now I hear that there are advocates at various places. There representations are of a different kind; how can there then be a coincidence? Besides this, letters have gone as far as Calcutta and England, and my name has become public; an answer has not been obtained from England; those to whom letters were written are Government servants; as these will do some mischief here, at a convenient opportunity, it having been settled on the 11th January 1838, with my and your concurrence, I sent a European to England, not minding the inconvenience arising from my own business, and without expending any money of yours for the present, for in the same way as the Governor has entertained a perverse opposition, I have fostered it now sitting quiet; [the Maharaj] should see and conduct the administration of the raj with pleasure; instead of this, by whose advice he is now acting is not known, and actuated by malice to each other, and in order to assert that "I did it," the Karbharees of the Maharaj have maintained separate representations, by reason of which the Surkaree business will miscarry. Thus he said in various ways, "This is a political affair; you should not speak from another quarter; why should discredit be suffered? Let them do what they like, but send Dada just now." So he said, that he might communicate the whole of the matter; upon this he has this very day been despatched. Being told to write and send the above matter by dawk beforehand, I have written this humble petition. The Sahib said, "The papers I sent are false; thus the people about the Maharaj have been saying from the first: under colour of my name, some one wrote false letters, which though called for have not come. Those people are intriguing men; those who made false intimations are enjoying confidence, of which this is the consequence, but this is not as yet credited; only that which is true should be taken in hand. I distinctly mention this to-day, and it is requisite for you to write thus much, that the Maharaj may find out what is true,

true, and put matters under one direction, or he may withdraw from me (the business) of writing and making a representation, and continue that in another quarter which may be proper. But when I have interfered, if intriguing people, by giving misinformation, should waste money, and the business should suffer a blow, and without mature consideration and prudence any thing should be done, I should be greatly helpless, and it would be derogatory to my character. In consequence of this very reason I did not first undertake it, but in consequence of a positive communication having come, it became necessary to make the representation." He got angry with me, and said, "You do not at all write as you are directed; I will ascertain this, and the evil consequences which have arisen from the Maharaj's not having written will come down upon your head, or the Karbharees there, who would not bring this written communication into comprehension, and who caused money to be wasted, will be made accountable by me. I have no confidence whether you do write or do not write [as told];" so he said. I then said, "All the people come to you and make false intimations, with the view that you may be provoked and stop the making of the representation, and the whole Dowlut may be ruined, such is the intrigue. Let the Sahib maturely consider it." Afterwards, he said, I got angry with you for this very cause; on Dada making a communication the whole will be known.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 13.)

TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter under date the 18th January 1838.

1. COPY in English of a letter written to his Lordship the Right honourable the Governor-general, under date the 30th December, regarding the Punt Sucheo, and sent through the Governor in Council, and also a translation in Hindoovee are sent to the Hoozoor.

(No. 14.)

TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba to Baba Sahib Cheetnuvees, protesting against Hummunt Rao Goonajee being associated with him and Dr. Milne in Bombay, under date the 22d January 1838.

You should have made an humble representation to the Surkar, that even you have not done. The time is of a peculiar nature, and there are some matters which should not be disclosed to others, and the names of those who are favourable or unfavourable should not be known. There are such things of various sorts and of a very difficult nature. If these are not communicated to him who has gone, he will entertain a doubt in his mind, an obstacle will arise, and the business of the Surkar will suffer, and complaints on each other will be written. This has been going on from the first day up to this time; nevertheless, directing my attention to the feet of the Sirkar, I have conducted myself; yet this has now taken its rise. As to this, if the Sirkar cannot place confidence, I am helpless, whether the complaints formerly made by the persons about [the Raja] are true or false, as well as the people recommended may be in his view. From this the only result is, that the Hoozoor has no confidence.

(No. 15.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 25th January 1838.

1. OUT of the letters received from the Surkar for transmission to England, one was first transmitted by me to the British Parliament through a friend of mine, without incurring any expense here; and the person to whom it was transmitted there has returned an answer acknowledging the receipt of the khureeta, and stating that he will soon deliver it to its destination, and send a communication. It is in English. It will be translated and sent to the Hoozoor without delay. I have agreed with the friend, that, after our letter reaches its destination, and when we have received an answer, or after its reaching there, when advice has come from his friend there, I will take him to the Hoozoor and make an humble petition, and that the Surkar will, out of grace, please him in a manner suitable to his character, and becoming the high name of the Surkar. Such a pledge I have given him. Here no expense was incurred for transmission, even though the affair was a difficult one. The charge which may be incurred there only for delivering it (the letter), will come in writing. After the letter being delivered to the House of Parliament, an answer will come hereafter. Now he has returned an answer, acknowledging his having received it as sent to him.

4. In a letter under date the 29th Rumzan Soorsun Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf, the 28th December 1837, together with a mortub (affixed to it), to Rajushri Hammunt Rao Goonajee Chindurkur, it is stated, "Represent the case here to the British Government in the Council, to the Sahib Loks, as you may receive instructions; make representations with the consent of Mr. Milne Sahib, and send a written communication of whatever may occur." Thus the mandate is executed, and given to the said person as if it was a sumnud. As to this, as heretofore the representation was not listened to by the Council at Bombay, Mr. Milne Sahib wrote a letter to Calcutta, and the permission of the General Sahib (Governor-general) being obtained, written communications are going on. As to this, the representation

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representation is the same. But after the Governor in Council looking at the letters, they go forward. This matter has been reported by me. Now such an order, however, has come. As regards this, some one sent a rough draft [of a letter] from Bombay, and to ask whether a letter should or should not be written. According to it, a written communication came, and it was rejected. As to how the representation here is to be made, how it is settled there is not known; whether the meaning of this letter is, that, after stopping the representation to Calcutta, it should be made to the Council, or how it is the Khawund should take into consideration. Though I was not acquainted with the Chuduskur, nor had he anything to do with me, yet he was pleased to pay me a visit to communicate the circumstance to me, and to show me a copy of the letter. I inquired for the original; then he said he would show it. I then answered thus: "You entertain doubt to show the original; how then is the matter to be hereafter?" He then showed the original, on the inspection of which my heart was much (ironically) gladdened; and whether by reason of this writing my zeal in transacting the business will be increased or lessened, let the Khawund himself maturely consider. In short, the servant has no disposition to remonstrate against the order. But I have replied to him, that I will write a supplication to the Hoozoor, obtain permission to introduce him to the Doctor Sahib, and then introduce him. So I said. I beg, however, to represent, that what is the necessity for adopting this proceeding is not known. Now that the Governor in Council should listen to the representation of the Maharaj, and the representation should not be to Calcutta and England, they themselves are trying [to effect]. The rough drafts, &c. may not have come in the service of the Khawund without the advice of the Council. So it is. What more supplication shall I write? I am helpless. On Raghoba making a communication all will be known.

(No. 16.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 26th January 1838.

3. THE whole of the yad of the 9th January, containing 11 paragraphs, together with the 11th paragraph, was shown, and then I said, "The Sahib Loks of Bombay were saying that the Doctor Sahib should not interfere in this business. But without listening to that, according to the interest taken in the cause as regards here, so has been the confidence placed on you from hence. Now it depends on you to accomplish this. Being an advocate of truth, you have been selected. Write to England and Calcutta, just as it may be necessary to do." The Sahib, being much pleased with this, said, The Maharaj Surkar is perfectly intelligent, considerate, and very wise. How much shall I say? But write and send my salam, and communicate that I possess a great deal of money, that I have become old, and that I have lastly taken in hand the business of the Maharaj. On this subject letters were written to Calcutta, translations of which have already been transmitted. Letters were also written and sent to England; but a reply has not come, and an arrangement is not effected; so you frequently speak. After looking at the letters going to Calcutta from the Governor, as well as at these letters, his Lordship pays great attention to my letters, and, after making inquiries, writes to the Governor, requesting him to send immediately the proof as to upon what grounds he has raised this storm, and as to what are the documents. The proof has not as yet been adduced. The Resident, not having that proof, has forwarded the papers regarding the inquiry instituted through the means of Ballajee Punt Nattoo. That such a thing has taken place I hear. In the same way as the Maharaj will not suffer himself to be stigmatised by the false accusations raised, so the Governor is placed in the same situation. Out of the two parties one must consider himself as worsted. How can that be done soon? Now after some time the Governor himself will write that this cannot be proved. When such is the case, how can the Governor in Council or the Sahib Loks be favourable. Consider this yourself. Now the reply from Calcutta will come when all the letters shall have gone, and from England; as Robertson Sahib and other Sahib Loks, servants of Government, are afraid to write letters, I have expressly sent another good man, of which you are aware. This affair is great, and will take some time more or less. This noise has extended as far as Calcutta and England. The Maharaj Surkar is a virtuous person; there is no fear. I have entered this, and have become publicly known. If falsehood be attached, the blame is on me. Your cause however is true. After looking at the papers, and considering what answer comes from Calcutta regarding the Surkar, I will see; if not, I will go to England; but I will not suffer a true affair to be stained with falsehood, of which let the Maharaj be confident. My only request to God is to prolong my life until the business of the Maharaj be accomplished. Then there is nothing to be feared. So he said. The other friend was also present. He said not to be in a hurry for nothing, and desired his best salam to be written.

Sic orig.

4. Of a letter received from England from Messrs. Sanderson & Co., a copy in English and a translation in Hindoovee are sent to the Hoozoor. The above letter, being an answer about the letter sent to be presented to the Parliament, I showed it to the Doctor Sahib, saying, "At first, when the Sahib had not engaged himself in making a representation, I sent it direct, about which an answer from him to whom it was sent has come." After looking at it, he said, "It is right." About this what means were adopted here cannot be written in a letter; I will communicate them hereafter.

7. A certain great man is about to proceed to Europe, and the Sahib is about to send the papers with him. Raghoba was introduced to him. The papers to accompany him are in the course of writing.

(No. 17.)

TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter under date the 29th January 1838.

3. IN the Gazette of the 26th the Sahib has inserted a publication, in which "the Guicowar is a servant and the Maharaj Surkar the master;" this and other matters are published at length, of which a translation in Hindoovee is sent, and I will send hereafter the English to the Hoozoor.

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(No. 18.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 30th January 1838.

1. A LETTER under date the 15th January of the present year, having been sent to his Lordship the Right honourable the Governor-general of Calcutta, through the Governor in Council of Bombay, written by John Milne Sahib in his own name on the part of the Maharaj Surkar, I have the honour to send to the Hoozoor for information, in the service, a copy in English, and a translation made from English into Mahratta.

2. "Now from 25 or 30 persons, being the Katrey and others, whose cases were formerly decided by the Adawlut, petitions are taken by the Kamgars to the address of the Governor Sahib, and after sending them, yads come from the Acting Resident Sahib, that instructions have come from the Governor in Council. As to this, as no proof can be found in this proceeding, it is now intended to raise false charges by creating differences in the Mahals, and by instigating the ryots to assert that they suffer much annoyance, and that impartial justice is not obtained, and to throw difficulties from all sides, so it is done." Upon this the Sahib said, "There was also a Governor in Council before. They did not then complain to the Resident or the Maharaj, and now they prefer complaints after a lapse of a long time. As to this, when six or three months have expired after the passing of a decision, no complaint should be attended to; such is the rule; because they now present petitions preferring complaints, there should not be any apprehension. I will write and send the above matter to Calcutta;" so he said.

4. The yad of the 14th January of the present year has come, and both the paragraphs have been communicated. As to this, "The letters from hence go after they have been seen by the Governor in Council, and what the Governor Sahib writes is partial. Then if it be decided on one side, what should be done? Inform the Sahib of this, and write and send what measures he has adopted about this." That such an order has come, I spoke. Upon this the Sahib said, "About this the Maharaj should have no fear. Let them write anything they like, by dressing it up. I will afterwards call upon them to account for this. It is incumbent on me to make this representation, and to write to Calcutta and England. But let us see what answer they return to the letters, or what more or less they do. As regards the above matter, I will require them to answer for it;" so he said, and tendered his best salaam, and desired me to write this.

(No. 19.)

TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter under date the 1st February 1838.

1. TEN letters have gone to his Lordship the Right honourable the Governor-general. Now the 11th letter is in the course of preparation, alluding to the documents possessed by Ram Rajey Maharaj, and the junior Sahoo Maharaj, after the late Shivajee Maharaj Chutraputtee and Shahoo Maharaj Chutraputtee, from the Peishwa and others connected with the administration of the Hindoo empire, showing the extent of the sovereignty and degree of reverence enjoyed by the Maharaj Surkar, without regard to which the present course of proceeding is going on; in order that this may be known, and stating how communications to the British Government were made from the first, and that subsequently the Resident remaining in the Hoozoor, the administration went on without any disagreement, and alluding to the writings passed, as well to the difference lately raised and supported by documentary proofs, in order that the whole of the circumstances may become known to the Governor Sahib, to his Lordship the Governor-general, the Court of Directors, and the "English Surkar" (the British Parliament), Mr. John Milne Sahib is about to prepare this letter by extracting in English from Mahratta the substance of the papers, a translation of which was formerly sent to the Hoozoor, and was returned, and he will forward it. This writing is going on. I will send hereafter a copy of it to the Hoozoor.

The whole of this paragraph in the original is very obscurely and incoherently written.

(No. 20.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter under date the 5th February 1838.

After compliments :

AN extract inserted in the Gazette of the 2d instant from the London Gazette, together with the answer of the Bombay Gazette, stating that the title "Sattarkur Maharaj Surkar" appeared to be high, and giving admonition to the Governor Sahib, being translated from English into Hindoovee, is sent in the service, from which it will be understood; in short, some one of the European friends who have gone has, in order that the British Parliament

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and the Court of Directors may know that by raising a false charge of treason, oppression has been used, and so forth, written this in an obscure manner. I will also send the original Gazette to-morrow in the service. Now the Sahib having directed me to send the translation, I have sent it to the Hoozoor of the Khawund for information. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(True extracts and translations.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(True copies.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

TRANSLATIONS of Extracts from Copies of Letters from Rungoba, calling himself the Wukeel of the Raja of Sattara in Bombay, addressed to his Highness at Sattara.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from a Copy of a Letter under date the 21st February 1838.

1. His Lordship the Right honourable the Governor-general has sent from Calcutta an order to the Governor Sahib at Bombay thus: "You write at length; but of the Sattarkur Maharaj, or of the Chitnavees, or of Govind Rao, or of Dinkur Rao, what document you have found you do not send, nor do you distinctly write whether there is or there is not any forthcoming; you only write details; what is this? And regarding the case of the Maharaj, John Milne Sahib, M. D., of the Medical Board, writing letters to our address, sends them here, according to order, through you, which, after fully considering them, you forward here. But upon considering with reference to the Raja's case, this blame, founded on documents, lies with you; so it appears. You have not done well; and without any document his mundullee (party) have been imprisoned; so it seems. Therefore, setting the whole of the party at liberty from confinement, make them over to the Maharaj, and do not you hereafter vex him; and the people whose documents you are taking are guilty of one or two offences, and they speak from spite; such statement is distinctly written in the letters. As to the meaning of this, you yourself should fully consider. The letters received from you, and the letters received from the Maharaj, we are sending to England; there the Khawund (government) is competent to pass a decision." Thus instructions have come, so it is understood. The Sahib having told me to write, and send this, I have written this supplication. A minute inquiry is making; as soon as the result is known, I will write an humble representation.

2. The Governor in Council frequently writes to Calcutta thus: "Out of partiality to the Raja, Doctor Milne Sahib writes strongly, which the Governor-general Sahib should see; he should not interfere in this representation; from this interference by your permission, mischief has taken place." To this effect written communications go, upon which instructions from Calcutta have come to the Governor Sahib, which are already alluded to in the first paragraph; and they write to John Milne Sahib: "Though you are a pensioned servant of the Company's government, you write strongly to the Company's government itself; this is bad." In that letter that you should not write or speak is not mentioned. The written communications having reference to both sides, those communications themselves please them; so it is. But as soon as that letter came, Milne Sahib wrote, and sent a reply, stating thus: "The dispute is between the two governments, and it is not so that in this the parties are distinct. Unless the mediator writes distinctly the circumstances just as they actually stand, how can his Lordship understand them? and so forth, is written and sent. Those letters are in the course of translation, which I will soon send in the service. There some report will be spread in order to alarm all; it should not all be attended to. This is a political affair; as to this now they begin to speak. To speak to them I am capable and ready, wheresoever it may become necessary. The Maharaj Sirkar should entertain no apprehension. To write English tokens, we ourselves know. Thus the Sahib having observed, made me write this humble representation.

I met the person belonging to Poonah and gave him the letter; he introduced me to another; but he said, that being a Government servant, he could not speak in this affair; he said this in my presence. Upon this I said, that he should come to the Sahib, or that I would take the Sahib to him; he, however, would not agree to it. The Doctor Sahib expressed his willingness to go to him, or to receive a visit from him; but nothing has taken place. Afterwards that person asked me to show the papers. Then the English papers being with the Sahib, I asked him. He answered thus: "What will he, who is afraid to have a meeting, do on the papers being shown; he is not even willing to look at the papers, so it appears to me. But speakers will speak for nothing; what is the use of it?" So he said. He is about to effect meetings with two other persons; but he says that the papers should be first shown. The Doctor Sahib says, that when they have met him he will give the papers. Such is the case; whatever may pass, I will communicate in writing hereafter.

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 22d February 1838.

1. THE yad of 13 paragraphs, which was translated into English, and given on the 31st December 1837 to Mr. John Milne Sahib, to send with a letter to his Lordship the Right honourable the Governor-general, was sent by the Sahib, on the 10th February 1838, to the Governor in Council, for transmission to Calcutta, together with a letter; a copy of that yad, and a translation of the English letter, these together with English copies are sent to the Hoozoor. The substance of this yad is that the sovereignty over the Hindoo Empire was held until the end [of the administration] of Bajee Rao Raghoonath; that subsequently communications took place with the British Government; that according to appointment the Khavund Surkar out of his own pleasure came and joined the camp, and after this, writings, communications, the treaty, &c., were made; that upon this a Resident remaining at the Hoozoor, matters were allowed to go on with sincerity on both sides. That after this a dispute was raised, and so forth, which form the 13 paragraph; [it also states] that letters should be sent to Calcutta and England, that the going and coming of advocates should always continue. That if the Kandar Loks prevent this, or if any communication be made under such grounds, it will not be admitted by the Sirkar; and that the road to Calcutta and England should always be kept open. Thus the yad, founded on documents, and embodying the purport of the yad of communications of the Sirkar, was drawn out. A copy of it, &c., are sent in the service. Let the Khawund be pleased to read the whole of the yad, and give an order.

2. The representations in the yad should have been made to England itself; but it was requisite to conform to established rules. First the Bombay Waley (the Bombay authorities) should have paid attention, which not being done, it became necessary to write and make known the circumstances to Calcutta. Nevertheless the letters should go after being seen by the Governor Sahib, and he should write his replies to them and make them known; such is the order. As to this, "From Bombay, out of spite to the Raja, in order to take charge of everything, such written communications out of perverseness are made. Upon this the persons composing the committee (Council) there, have drawn an inference that the English authorities at Bombay write from malice, and that there is no document. This has happened. Moreover, these say that the witnesses are many. On the other hand, he says, that against those who are witnesses the Raja has charges and crimes known to the world, which are pointed out: weighing this, [it appears that] this proceeding is very ill done." Such are the matters heard of from many mouths.

3. On the 11th February a communication came from the Hoozoor that the Enam granted to the Chitnuvees by the Pruttynidhee would not be continued; to this effect Madhaje Gungadhur having said, gave a yad, and that orders were issued to the Pruttynidhy. Copies of the Enam Pattras, and those regarding the Josee Shaik Meera Bokeel, and others, have been received. I will communicate those circumstances to the Sahib, and afterwards on making translations I will make him fully understand them.

5. The note in charge of Hurry has been received. For effecting a meeting between the Balister Sahib (barrister) and Milne Sahib, I spoke. I inquired as to his name; he said he was not acquainted with it, and that he would ascertain and mention it. After this, I also went once, and afterwards sent Hybutrao; but what the case is, and how it stands, he has not communicated. When he intimates it, I will write a supplication and make it known.

6. Whatever persons have come here, have asked to see the English papers first, and said that afterwards they will have a meeting; upon this I asked the Sahib. He answered thus: "When those Sahibs who earnestly wish to see the papers connected with the business meet me, I will show them all the papers. By giving the papers from house to house for nothing, why involve ourselves in difficulty? If those Sahibs have no leisure to come to me, I will go to their house;" so he said. If I were to tell this here, to these people, it will be [thought] that I myself do so. As an order may be given on this subject, I will act accordingly. And there is also a difference between what the people say, and what passes when an interview takes place with Sahib Loks.

7. A certain Shastry has also come to-day; but when he comes again, and meets me, and speaks, I will write hereafter a supplication, if what may pass be worth while being communicated.

9. Regarding Khan Mahomed, writing is going on; as soon as the letter is ready it is to be transmitted.

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 24th February 1838.

1. THE order under date the 19th February of the said year, which came in charge of Munajee, was received on the above date, in the morning. The contents of it were, "Two certain great Sahib Loks are to come to examine into the merits of the inquiry. In order, in the first instance, to give a threatening here, and then attaching some blame and making a settlement, they are coming. Thus a report is positively heard. As to this, when they come, whether an answer from hence should be given to them, that unless the Doctor Sahib comes it shall not take place, thus should it be said; and in the yad it was written that the road to Calcutta and England will be kept open, and so forth." To this effect the order

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came. As to this, the yad of the 31st December 1837, of 13 paragraphs, after being converted into English, was transmitted, on the 10th February 1838, by Mr. John Milne Sahib. After writing a letter, in the 11th paragraph of which the matter about the committee is written, and letters and advocates to Calcutta and England should always continue to go, this matter is contained in the 12th paragraph. That this letter and copy of the yad were sent to the Hoozoor in the service on the 22d February, the whole of which the Khawund should read, then it will be understood. This news which is written I also heard of three quarters of a month ago; upon which to send it (the yad) immediately to his Lordship the Governor-general, through the Council, it was forwarded. An answer acknowledging its receipt has come, under date the 17th February, from the Governor in Council, of which a translation and a copy in English are sent in the service. Now such a thing will not take place, so I think; nevertheless, if any one comes after an answer comes to the yad from the Governor-general Sahib from Calcutta, it should be said, "Now when no answer is received to that yad, this Sirkar cannot speak;" thus an answer should be given, so I think.

2. The letter and yad which have come, I will go just now and explain to the Sahib, and whatever answer he may return I will write in the service. I will shortly submit an humble representation.

Sic orig.

3. There false people are spreading reports that a severe censure has been passed on Milne Sahib, and that how will it not do; as to this, on this subject I have written a supplication on the 21st instant. But I hear a report that the Bombay Kamgars have received a censure. Thus many people say. It is not as regards this Sahib the people speak, making an adverse meaning. As soon as the translation of that letter is made, and comes, I will forward it. In short, the auspices of the feet of the master are powerful over my head. I am unable to write an humble representation. Through the blessing of Shriamba Shri Swamee, the late Shwajee Maharaj, and the Maharaj, everything will be effected in due course of time.

(No. 4.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 25th February 1838.

1. THE Khasgeewala who died was one of the recent jaghirdars, his possession being a grant from the Peishwa. As to this, his jaghir should have been made over to the Surkar (the Raja) by the Company's government, though there was a document to such effect. Still the village of Kowtaly was attached from Dharwar. As to this, the village was attached by issuing a juptee chittee, of which chittee a copy should be sent; and now a mokul chittee has been issued from Dharwar, restoring it to the family of the Khasgeewalla, to be enjoyed as a life grant. Such circumstances have happened. As to this, let an order go to the Mamlutdar of the Pella of Punderpoor, to procure copies of the above two papers from the Gaonkurs, and send them with a written supplication from himself. These two copies of the juputy chittee and mokul chittee, as well as a copy of the supplication of the Mamlutdar, in all three copies, should, after immediately sending an order, and a written communication coming, be ordered by the Hoozoor to be sent to me within eight or ten days. By releasing the village to efface the clue for the present, means are taken, and such a mode has been adopted. On this subject I write this humble representation. Let the servant soon get an order in reply.

2. Yesterday, the 24th instant, Saturday, the papers regarding Khan Mahomud being prepared, went for transmission to his Lordship the Right honourable the Governor-general, to the Governor in Council, with a letter to send them onwards after seeing them. I will send hereafter a translation of that letter.

4. A friend of the Poonakur who came bringing a note, met me, but he could not have courage. There are some others; but the object of those who speak is, that unless the papers are first shown they cannot have a meeting. Upon this I have asked the Sahib. He says, "After they have met me, and conversation has passed between them and myself, I will give the papers; if not, to circulate the papers for nothing is fraught with mischief; therefore if they come and pay me a visit, or if they call me, I will go. I will have a meeting; afterwards, on considering this, I will speak." So he said. The Poonakur and others have not met me for these two or four days; I should have gone and met them. Having to go to the Sahib to write further and to make translations, the day and night pass on with this. If they come I will obtain permission from the Sahib and go.

5. From the Khavilkur, or from Hurry Goojur, no message of any kind has as yet come. If any message come, and any matter be communicated, I will write an humble representation.

No. 5.

TRANSLATION of Extracts from a Letter under date the 26th February 1838.

1. IN the order dated the 19th February 1838, which came from the Surkar, the substance is, "Two certain great Sahibs are to come to examine into the merits of the inquiry; whether an answer should be returned to them, that unless the Doctor Sahib comes it shall not take place, so it may be said. Communicate this to the Sahib. How an answer should be given to this, ask him, and write, and send it immediately." Thus is the order. Should Sahibs

Sahibs come to form a committee, during the first interview, a conversation should be held in a considerate and pleasant way, and no importunateness should be manifested.

2. Afterwards, if they speak about holding a committee to institute an inquiry, telling them that it is right, it should be said to them, viz.:

1st. As Commissioners, Colonel Ovans Sahib and Mr. Willoughby came, who without communicating anything, or furnishing copies here of the papers, did all on one side and went away; such should not happen.

2. The first mode for speaking.

1st. The people kept in confinement should in the first place be made over.

2dly. Persons of experience should be employed in conducting the communication, viz.:

One, Mr. Elphinstone Sahib, and General Smith Sahib.

One, Grant Sahib.

One, Robertson Sahib.

One, Lodwick Sahib, though there is no liking for him, should be, having had experience.

One, a stranger, who may be conversant with the principles of equity, and impartial, and of mature age.

3dly. Copies of all the documents under which this suspicion has hitherto been increased should come here, then it will be convenient to reply to and refute them; and it will be convenient to consider whether any one has or has not been guilty of any crime. In the same manner as copies of the papers, transmitted from hence through the Council to his Lordship, are retained by the English Government (the Bombay Council), copies from you should first come.

3. If it should be said that the Sahibs of experience, mentioned in the second paragraph, who are required to be employed in conducting this communication, will take some time to come a distance, that a decision must be immediately made, and that after a clearance [of the doubts] being made, the dispute must be settled, [it should be answered thus:]

1st. There should be two strangers, being Sahib Loks, not in the service of the Government.

2dly. In the Committee, John Milne Sahib should come, for in the same way as your Sahib Loks will speak by their experience, in the same way he has been made acquainted in the course of this one, or one year and a quarter, with the nature of the representation of this Sirkar, and he has been thus made conversant, because to give explanation to a Sahib a Sahib is required; then the truth or falsehood of the facts will be instantly known on both sides, and there will be no trouble to both governments; therefore Milne Sahib must come.

3dly. The Sahibs who might come on the part of the English Government should be such as might not be avaricious, be rigidly impartial, and such as might communicate with both governments.

4. The fourth mode.

1st. To the letters written to his Lordship the Right honourable the Governor-general from hence through John Milne Sahib, &c., no answer has come as to this; that the letters sent have been received; that without partiality as before, a communication with Calcutta and England, by means of letters, and by the going and coming of advocates, will always continue: [thus] to effect a clearance a written communication with assurances should come; without any answer coming, you are making haste to hold a committee, which we cannot acknowledge. When answers to the letters come from his Lordship, we will speak. Be it said so.

2dly. Now, by holding a Committee, what remains to be inquired into? Hitherto a dispute having occurred, difficulties of various sorts have been forcibly thrown in the way, and zubanees have been taken just as they were required. They are inimical people, who being encouraged by the British officers, making inventions, raised a storm, and made false stories, believing, it is said, that we are suspected. As to this, though our communications were founded in justice, yet, in the meantime, who has falsely and in what manner raised a charge of treason, and created a dissension; and the just representation is superseded, the same dispute is increased, and without releasing the people, the dissension has been continued day after day. Upon what document this is founded should be intimated.

Sic orig.

3dly. Two strangers and John Milne Sahib should be in the committee; if this be not done, the dispute being between you and ourselves, who are to be its judges? Without doing this, you are about to make a committee forcibly, which we cannot recognize; such matters have already been written to Calcutta.

Notwithstanding this, you will do or not do on one side is apparent. As regards this, the Maharaj Sirkar, after maturely considering and examining the points written, as regards anything conducive or injurious to the cause, or anything more or less, and after taking into consideration the beginning and end of the consequence, will certainly act; but one thing should be done after full consideration. I have hitherto represented, and a mishap may occur at the proper time; this alone should not at all be done in any affair. With patience and without pledging any document, he will do that which may be approveable to the public, of which I am confident. Some days more or less will be required; but just now they are not taking upon themselves to do anything of any serious nature; therefore, by reason of haste, let not the true affair be interrupted; let that which is necessary be done;

Sic orig.

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* *Sic orig.*

so he said (Dr. Milne). The time is at its extremity; by making a full consideration, let that out of which no mistake may arise be done; in short, that such a season will arrive, I do not think; but after a censure coming Calcutta they write*. Therefore, in order to show that a committee was convened, and as if a step to give an additional support to the falsehood which has been attached to them, they will do so; but when we declare it to be inadmissible they can have no remedy; so he said.

5. As regards the committee, the above paragraphs are written; but that a committee will now take place does not appear; perhaps it may; I will inquire and write positively hereafter. But an order from Calcutta to release and make over the people has come, stating that the former existing state of things should be allowed to continue; that no oppression should be used; that he will send you letters and those of the Maharaj to England, and that when an order comes from thence, as we may send instructions, act up to them; thus also I positively hear. And as regards any committee there, without the order of the Lord, these cannot now do anything; so it appears to me. But I will fully ascertain this, and then write and communicate it; so he said.

6. When Govind Rao was first seized and confined, the Dowlut should be ruined, and the Maharaj should remain within the warra; such an order was given to Lodwick Sahib. But Lodwick Sahib said, "This is a thing without reason, and without there being any document I cannot do so; and as regards the treason, no proof comes to my side;" so he said.

7. To his Lordship the Right honourable the Governor-general, it was first written from Bombay that the Maharaj had committed treason; that all the Rajas in Hindoostan having joined together were expelling the Company's English Government from the raj; that such a dangerous time had arrived that troops had also been collected, and that therefore pultans, &c. had been despatched. This report was first written. Next time it was written and sent, that the ryots were disaffected with the Raja; that the ryots were tyrannized over; that proper justice was not done; that by finding some fault, and with the wish of depriving others of their rights, he afflicted the ryots and ruined them; and that therefore none of the ryots and others were satisfied. After this his Lordship and the Council of Bengal read the contents of both those letters, and saying that these written communications and acts of Bombay appeared to be inconsistent, they all laughed, and striking hands on the table, they all burst out into loud laughter, and said, How is this thought, and news? That if the ryots were disaffected with the Raja, how could troops, and surdars, &c. join? Several such things have taken place, which I cannot mention to you; but the internal meaning is of a very improper nature. Write these for information, and recollect what I have said to the Dhaney, and intimate it to the Maharaj Surkar; so he said, and directed me to write a supplication as above, upon which I have written it.

(No. 6.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 27th February 1838.

1. THE recent jaghirs granted by the Peishwa will, after the death of the incumbents, revert to his Highness. Thus Mr. Elphinstone Sahib Bahadoor wrote, and sent a letter under date the 17th February 1827; afterwards the Khasgeewaley, to whom a grant was made by the Peishwa, died. His Surunjam villages and hamlets should have reverted to the Surkar; this not being done, the village of Mouza Kowtaly was attached from Dharwar, regarding which a letter is about to be written and sent to his Lordship by Mr. John Milne Sahib, for which evidence is required as follows:

1st. To what pergunnah the village of Moza Kowtaly belongs, should be written and sent.

2d. What is the extent of its revenue, and in what year was it attached?

3d. For that village the sunnuds of the Peishwa may be in the possession of the Khasgeewaley, or as regards the copies taken from the Enamdars and Surunjamees, at the commencement of the British rule, after an inquiry being made in the dufter for those papers, copies should come.

4th. What is the name of the Khasgeewaley?

5th. Copy of the zuptee chittee under which the attachment was laid from Dharwar, as well as copy of the mokul chittee, should be procured from the Patell and Koolkurnee of the village by sending an order to the Mamlutdar of the Punderpoor Petta, and the copies should be forwarded.

2. As regards the Punt Suchoo:

1st. As regards what was the extent of his tyrat formerly, and of how many thousands of rupees was his personal surunjam; a copy of the yad of these assignments is required. The advocates on the part of the Suchoo say, "We are servants of the time of the late Sivajee Maharaj; the Suchoo is like the Meerasees holding enams, &c." Such assertions they make. So I hear. As to this, he obtained advancement during the time of the late Raja Ram Sahib. Such is the case.

2d. As regards the extent of the country under him, and the manner in which he should conduct the administration of the country, settlements were made, of which the former copy is required.

3d. The

3d. The total amount at which the territory now in his possession is estimated should be communicated.

The total amount at which the revenue on the south side of the Neera may be estimated.

The total amount at which the revenue on the north of the Neera may be estimated.

In the accounts taken from the Sucheo in the first year the amount may be inserted. Those papers are in the duftur. The amounts of the north side and south side are not distinctly mentioned; but, according to the information, the average estimated sums should be made known, or those papers will be found with the Potnees.

4th. Copy of the written agreement taken from Raghoonath Rao, when he was invested with honorary clothes, is required.

5th. A yad as to how many adoptions from times past have been made, is required.

3. As regards Khan Mahomed Waeekur:

1st. Copies of the yad which went from the Sirkar to the Resident when the attachment was laid on the death of Sheik Meera, and of the reply which came from the British Government, are required.

2d. As regards what is the extent of the revenue of the Surunjam, what is the extent of the umuls receivable from the British territories, and what is the extent of the umuls within the jurisdiction of the Sirkar; this total amount should be communicated in writing.

3d. Whether the umul receivable from the purgunna of Earndoll, from the Mahal, and other villages, has been received from the English treasury from the commencement of the British rule, or since, lately, from what year, or whether he has received it direct from the villages, should be written.

(No. 7.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 28th February 1838.

1. ON the 22d February of the present year, a translation in Hinduee of the letter of the 10th February was sent, but the copy in English remained, which I now send to the Hoozoor.

2. The master of Vedas and Shastras, worthy of being venerated by kings, and the eminent Vyascharia, arrived from Sattara in Bombay. Afterwards he met me, and two days after came again, and desired to be introduced to Mr. John Milne Sahib, so he said; but whether he had or had not the permission of the Sirkar, he did not mention. I then said that I would inform the Sahib the next day, and tell him the day after; so I said; and I thought that if I took and introduced him, being a dependant of the Sirkar, and being wise, he might communicate if there was anything more or less in my conduct, or in the proceeding going on; and knowing this, I particularly called him, and introduced him yesterday to the Sahib. His conversations and messages will be communicated by the Acharia to the Hoozoor.

The Acharia made an observation thus: "A ship after being loaded is launched into the sea, and men also embark in her; but in the same manner as the attention of all is towards the rudder, the attention of us all is directed to the Sahib. That you will safely put us on the opposite coast the Maharaj has full confidence; but we all, being impatient, speak." Upon this the Sahib, being mightily pleased, mentioned the ultimate consequences, which also he will humbly represent. The conversation took place at great length; I think the Acharia may have been for the most part satisfied as to my conduct and the existing proceeding, or if he has observed anything more or less he will communicate it. The Sahib charged him with his salam to the Maharaj, and spoke to him a great deal by way of assurance. I write this circumstance for information.

3. The circumstance of the Rajheykur's having introduced me to a Sahib was written before. He now says that he will introduce me to another Sahib, but he first wants the papers, that he may show them to that Sahib. I said to him, "The papers in English are with the Sahib; as to this, when I introduced you to him he said to you, first introduce Rungoba, and giving him (the other European) my salam, and settling as to whether he is coming to me or I am to go to him, you should come." Thus I told him to do. After this, without showing the papers, what was the use of meeting me; so I asked the Sahib. Then he said, "The papers have been given out for five or six days; when they are returned I will give them." Afterwards he again said, "You should have been introduced, which has not been done; or after a meeting takes place between me and him, and a conversation passes, I will write a note sending the papers; so it is; which does not happen. Then to show the papers for nothing I do not think proper. You should however write an humble representation to the Sirkar, and make this known." He will take the papers and show them; therefore, as an order may come on this subject, I will inform the Sahib accordingly. As to what answer should be returned to the Rajheykur, an order should come.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 8.)

TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter under date the 28th February 1838.

3. WHILST Colonel Robertson Sahib was returning from Europe, and on board ship, his arm received a violent shock, in consequence of which he had his hand hurt: he gave a warning, &c. in Bombay; to his hand a slight pain, however, remained: just then he came to hear of such a disorder here; then he being in close intimacy with the Maharaj, and thinking it not right to sit here looking at the adverse time hanging over him, and knowing that unless he went back to England and exerted himself it would not be well, he made an application that his hand was not restored, and that being a Government servant it was necessary that he should be able to write with his own hand, which he was not then able to do, and so forth; and having obtained leave he went away: he spoke at that time to his friend on the subject before his departure. This circumstance was mentioned yesterday to the Sahib by that friend, after his reading the letters of the Maharaj Surkar which went to Bengal to his Lordship, observing, "Thus Robertson Sahib assured me before, and in the same manner, by seeing your communications which went through the Bombay Council to the Bengal Supreme Council to his Lordship, I have been fully satisfied; I will look at the rest of the papers also." Upon asking for them the Sahib gave them, and directed me to write this circumstance, and "Robertson and Lodwick are speaking in concert, such a thing has come to my hearing:" so he said. Upon this I asked him that both are speaking in concert; has any communication come by the steamer that arrived yesterday, or how? Upon this he replied, "When the other steamer arrives, I will give you a positive answer on this subject:" thus he said. I have written this supplication of what has occurred, and the name of the friend will be communicated to the Khawund Sirkar by the mouth of some one who is expressly to go.

(No. 9.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date 1st March 1838.

1. WITTULL PUNT presented a yad to the Council and obtained a letter of Willoughby Sahib to the Resident, and he is about to go to Sattara; so I understand. He has also applied for a passport for the road. He has not met the Doctor Sahib. On what subject he gave in a yad is not known; that he gave in a yad Rajasbri Ranojee Rao Khanvilkur was saying.

2. Hunmunt Rao Chinurker said that he met Simson Sahib, but he will not meet the Doctor Sahib; but he says, "I will go on Sunday and communicate all that may pass; and I have also written a letter direct to the Surkar:" so he said. A letter came to him direct from the Surkar, and one came to myself also, which I showed him and kept by me: why were two documents required for nothing? He was asking for it, when I said to him, "On one subject why are two orders required?" Then, "There is also an order from the Surkar that you will show the letter; that if not, this should be shown to you, and that an order has gone direct; that you have shown to me, and let me know how the case on your part stands:" so he said. I then answered thus: "Such is not the order; whatever information you may give, I am to write and make it known; so it is; yet you say you have written direct. It is right; but after you write any letter, whatever may pass let me know, that I may send it to the Surkar." Thus I told him.

3. The Doctor Sahib asked me yesterday the circumstances about Wittul Punt's having given in a yad. Upon this I said to him, "That he has given in a yad the people say; but I do not know it myself, and he has not met me:" so I said. Afterwards he asked if the Dhaney went or was [still here]. I said he was [here]: "Bring him to-day, that I may charge him with a message, and send him:" so he said. As to this I will take him to-morrow and give him leave; as the evening has come on to-day, this has not been done.

4. The Rajhey Kur has been strongly importuning me to bring the papers; he will not, however, pay a visit to the Sahib, and requires all the papers to be shown. If I were not to meet him, he would be displeased. I therefore informed the Doctor Sahib, and said that it would be proper to show the copy of the treaty for the present. He gave his permission. I will go to-morrow and meet that Sahib, and whatever may pass I will communicate in writing.

5. The Khanvilkur came, and desired to be introduced to the Doctor Sahib. I said, It's right your name has not been reported to me, but I will write an humble representation, and will also inform the Sahib to-morrow; so I said; and I will inform him, and if he tells me to take you on a visit, I will take you; so I said. And I asked the Sahib about meeting with him, but the Sahib said, "Without any business, why should I meet him? There is not even any letter from the Surkar to you," and so forth, he said in many ways. This will be represented by the Dhaney, who was present. He said, "Without any cause, I am not willing to have any meeting."

(No. 10.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 2d March 1838.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

1. AN order from Calcutta came to Bombay to this effect: "The people belonging to the Sattarkur Maharaj, who have been made prisoners, should be delivered up to the Raja. As there is no document, to lengthen this for nothing and vex him, would not appear right." After this a communication went from Bombay thus: "That the Maharaj has been guilty of treason, we have this positive suspicion; the Ryots suffer great injury; he does not distribute proper justice; no person is satisfied with the Raja; and these people will at some future time do some mischief; this should be believed. For this reason a pension should be granted to the Maharaj, and we should arrange all the Dowlut (kingdom); the affairs there should be conducted by the Resident: whatever troops, &c. are there should be immediately reduced and weakened. The charge of treason is true, many people say this, therefore an order should come soon; then we will make an arrangement. His Lordship is not acquainted with the nature of the conduct of the people here; when they have once come off superior it will be very difficult. To punish them at the proper time, and humble them, will be right. Because there is no document of theirs, it matters not; but the points of suspicion are five; viz.

"1st.—The Chitnavees has no cognizance of this design, so some assert; and he has knowledge of it, so also his party bear testimony. He was from former times engaged in secret intrigues. Then the suspicion is founded in truth. His own brother-in-law has given in a statement; let that statement be looked at. The brother-in-law is perfectly informed, and stands in the full favour of the Raja; then how can this be discredited? Therefore there is a suspicion.

"2d.—Govind Rao did actually commit treason as regards the Sentries and Goa, on which subject witnesses and proofs are numerous to refer to. The soobahdars and havildars of the regiment give in statements in writing. Our Sahib loks (European officers) also state this; then of what avail is his disavowal? The charge of treason is true.

"3d.—Dinkur Rao also was concerned in the design to raise troops at Goa, and to collect forces from Nagpoor and other parts of Hindostan; to this his own brother, and a person of his caste, bear testimony; therefore a suspicion is positively entertained.

"4th.—Rowloojee Naik, though he gave cash in charge of Nago Deo Rao, will not now confess; but he also is concerned in the secret intrigues with Goa. To this effect there are many evidences as proofs.

"5th.—Babajee Purarkur is the sender of money to Goa; and one who, giving advice in every matter, has stirred up the Raja. He is concerned in all these concerted designs; on this subject there are many witnesses and proofs.

"6th. For these reasons, if these are released and delivered up to him (the Raja) they will raise a contention; therefore these people should not go to the Raja and give their advice, and concert any plan; this also should be done. Therefore these people should remain outside the Raja's territory. If they go there, a great obstacle may arise in future; and the Doctor Sahib is influenced by partiality to the Raja, and says 'do not lose your spirits,' and writes disrespectfully. Had he not interfered, so many days would not have been taken; and the Raja would have made a confession immediately: should he do so, or how? an order should be sent to him to forbid him. His pension should be stopped, and he should be punished; except this there is no other remedy. If European gentlemen begin to interfere, no arrangement can hereafter be secured. And Ballajee Punt Nattoo is respectable; and formerly, when we got possession of the whole of the empire, he rendered valuable services in forwarding our plans. He bears a very high character; he entertains malice against the people; but he is a respectable, worthy, and experienced person. Attention should not be paid to the written communications of the Raja; he is now inventing and writing all sorts of false stories. In this manner he has invented matters, and written them at great length."

After this his Lordship the General (Governor-general) returned an answer to the letter thus: "You still write on one side, so it appears; for, 1st, chiefly there should have been a document of the Raja; 2d, the person seized should have confessed, and a document obtained; 3d, troops should have been found assembled; 4th, that letters were sent to any one; 5th, or that letters came from any one; 6th, or that troops were sent for or collected in different places. Nothing of this appears, and you have been trying to make a discovery for a long time, still it cannot be made. The Resident also says that there is no treason. He first writes that all Rajas and Rujwaras were joined and were fighting, and that therefore troops and guns were sent; and now he writes that the Raja has much oppressed and is oppressing his ryots; that there is no justice, and that no one is satisfied: so he writes. How can then a war break out? This and other matters you write. These may be true as they have appeared to you; but by referring to the papers sent, this appears singular. The Maharaj from the first spoke to the Resident regarding the difference, which was not listened to; therefore he caused a representation to be made to you; you would not also attend to it; therefore he wrote that he would send advocates to Calcutta and England, to which no answer was returned; therefore he made the Doctor Sahib communicate with you; this was not listened to; therefore the Raja sent letters here through the Doctor of the circumstances which had occurred; upon which, after consideration, an order went that the letters of the Raja should come into your hands, in order that no untrue fact

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

might, intentionally or by mistake, be written. With such restriction permission was granted; afterwards this was also complied with, and with such restriction permission was granted. Afterwards the Doctor wrote the case on the part of the Raja, and sent the letters through your means, which did not come direct here. By weighing that case and your communications, what consistency can be found, you yourselves should see. Therefore, merely on the ground of your writing, we cannot order a pension to be given. As you have suspicions, we will send the letters containing the Raja's case, as well as those received from you, to England. Just as an order may come from thence, we will send you instructions, and you should act upon them. But the people of the Raja who have been seized and confined should all be liberated, and obtaining a receipt from the Raja send it, and the administration on his part should be allowed to continue on its former footing; and do not distress him or give him any trouble. Close your writings and doings, for on the part of the Raja the principal proof from the first is that you yourselves created the difference as regards the jagheerdars, &c. and no answer was given to the same. Therefore he notified to you on his intention of sending advocates to Calcutta and England. Notwithstanding this, by raising a false charge of treason, and in order that the true question might be superseded, you had recourse to these means; thus he distinctly writes. Besides this, he sends his representations and statements in the letters supported by your documents. You should have had the Raja's documents regarding the treasonable proceeding; none of these are forthcoming. The people speak and give statements in writing; in reply to which, that each of them did wrong formerly; and to show that they are bad characters, he (the Raja) sends evidences through the Resident; therefore the Court of Directors is the competent authority to judge of this. But deliver to the Doctor Sahib the letter written to him; do not, however, prevent him from writing any letter; receive those which he may give, and transmit them here. He wrote in the first instance that in the same way as he sent the letters to us, the Raja sent them also to England. As to this, this affair will go further off; consider and do this. Without any document you have brought a charge against the Raja, which we must regret. Be it so. That all the people should now be liberated and delivered up appears to us very proper. Do not now do anything more or less. You will be required to prove this in England."—Of a letter to this effect many Bazar people are speaking. By looking at this matter neither pleasure nor pain should be entertained; in short, the Khawund alone should look and keep this letter; it should not be made public. Such is the suggestion.

2. To write letters to the Residents at Nagpoor, with Sindia, and at other places, and to prove this and establish the truth of the suspicion, exertions are making.

In a consultation here of all, it has been decided thus: "By the Doctor being engaged in conducting the representation, it will not be right; by employing mediators through an unusual way with the Raja, it should be smothered;" thus also they say. I replied to them thus: "For the people should be released, the enemies should be removed from thence, and the Governor Sahib should address a letter as to our innocence. After that your statements will be given credit to; if not, how is it possible that the representations and written communications on the part of the Doctor can be stopped, in order that anything that is liked may then be done here?" After this they said nothing. Be it known in the service. This respectful representation.

(No. 11.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 3d March 1838.

2. To the Modee's son-in-law, Pestonjee Kursetjee Parsee, the village of Raledge, pergunna Puttan, talooka Ahmedabad, its revenue being estimated at 10,000 rupees, was granted as enam by Bajee Rao Raghoonath in 1803, and afterwards, in 1816, it was sequestered by Trimbuckjee Dingle. Although a judicial decision was passed on the subject, the village was not restored to the Parsee; he therefore made an appeal to England, where a judgment was given by the Privy Council, and a printed book has come regarding an appeal preferred by the Court of Directors to the King's Government, &c. In order that its substance may be known, a yad is sent, by which it will be understood.

4. The dhaney was despatched yesterday in the service. He will make a supplication.

5. A letter in the case of Khan Mahomed was written and sent. Now a letter regarding the new jageerdars has been prepared. The Sahib will send it to day or to-morrow. Copies of the papers should come soon.

After a complaint was preferred to England a decision was passed, and again a complaint was laid. To communicate this matter to the Hoozoor the Sahib has directed me. This is an important affair, in view to which it has taken some time. In order that this and other facts may be known, a supplication is caused to be written. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 12.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter, under date the 5th March 1838.

1. YESTERDAY a certain person having come to Mr. John Milne Sahib, [said] "Restore understanding between the two governments. You have taken much pains;" and so forth. A long conversation passed between them both, from which the object appears to be this: that unless the person principally in the confidence of the Raja be joined, no understanding can be restored. With this view an endeavour was caused to be made. So it is. But the truth or falsehood cannot be discovered unless it be manifested. I have, however, written what has occurred, and will write whatever may pass.

2. The circumstance of the Rajheykur's having asked for the papers has already been written before. But without showing the papers regarding the present affair, copy of the treaty was given to him on the 3d instant, which he said he would show, and then arrange for a visit. Afterwards he introduced me yesterday to Major Baillie, but he is not disposed to meet the Doctor Sahib; and [he said] "What can be done through my hands in a government affair? But do you show me the papers; then I will point out some good course." Upon this I answered thus: "Because no government servant would meet or speak, the assistance of the Doctor was obtained, and the case of the Maharaj Sirkar, founded in truth, was written and communicated to Calcutta and England." He then replied, "Of what are these communications? What is there?" I then said, "There is nothing; and here it should not be listened to. Then where, in anything?" Thus I observed. After this he said, "Bring the papers. I will also see what is the nature of the order of his Lordship." I then said, "It is right to bring the papers, when suitable, from the Doctor Sahib, and to show them some delay will occur." So I said. But no open conversation or meeting takes place. I have some Durbaree friends. I will therefore try to exert myself. The making of exertions will be of greater use. So I think not. Let us see, however. As an order may come, I will act accordingly.

Sic orig.

3. Wittul Punt went off on the day before yesterday; whose and what about is the letter which he has taken to the Resident is not known. But some of the people there in the durbar of the Khawund Sirkar will befriend Wittul Punt, to supersede the communications going on on the part of the Doctor Sahib. On this subject he consulted some persons, and then went. As to this, Wittul Punt has hitherto been at Bombay. Then nothing has taken place or has been done. Then, remembering the feet of the Khawund Sirkar, and praying Shri Swamee, what has happened, God knows. But now he will say, "All there should favour him, and, making entreaties, take the credit; but Rungoba, on the part of the Chitnavees, should not be allowed to take the credit." Such matters come to my hearing here, which I have submitted in this humble representation. The Sahib Loks will try every means. But by leaving the road open for the future, and accomplishing the business to effect an arrangement, can hardly be done but by the Doctor. Such is the case. I am wanting in intellect, and unable to make this supplication to the feet. But in conformity with my duties as a servant, I have written an humble representation regarding a true matter. Let the Khawund do as he may think proper. There are many advocates in this case. Let my interest be advanced; let yours be advanced. Such is the case. Here persons of respectability, including Sahib Loks and others, speak, and I am at a loss to answer them. I write the daily passing events, in which some matters more or less may occur. Without considering them, the Khawund is mighty to extend his grace.

(No. 13.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter, under date the 6th March 1838.

1. THIS day the Gazette Wala has published that an order from the Right honourable the Governor-general Sahib has come to Bombay. Of this, a translation in Hinduee and the original Gazette are sent to the Hoozoor, by which it will be known.

2. The Mehreykur has this day been despatched to go to the Hoozoor. He will make a supplication, by which it will be known.

V.

Subsidiary Documents, illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 14.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter, under date the 9th March 1838.

1. NUMEROUS persons in Bombay are speaking of happy tidings, but when by the disposal of heaven they turn out to be true, and take effect, and be manifest, that day is to be considered as a happy day.

2. Rajushri Nilkunt Rao Prulhad has arrived. The letters of the 23d and 27th February, as well as the copies according to the orders, have reached the [your] servant, and principally the verbal intimation has been communicated.

3. The orders expressed to Cherunjie Rajushri Raojee were also communicated [to me], and I was greatly surprised. Be it so. All have been unfavourable with regard to the nature of the time. Without attending to this, the Khawund is mighty to extend his favour. Shri, the bestower of success, is powerful; therefore there should be no apprehension.

4. I informed Mr. John Milne Sahib, Bahadoor, the circumstance of the letters and copies having come, and said, "This happy talk is prevailing amongst the people, but from this the only object I conceive is, that we may be delighted; the prating may cease, and you may draw back your hand from writing. But the object as to what is to be done is not known. If the talk be regarded as untrue, it is correct also; if it be considered as true, nothing is manifested. Upon an order coming from Calcutta, such is going on. What will be the ultimate result of this?" Then he said, "The order is true, so it is; but what they are about to do will in the course of eight or fifteen days appear." I then said, after a rumour having been spread, he should not be disappointed or despatch me beforehand; so I spoke. Then he said, "Have patience for the present; just as the state of matters may appear, we will act accordingly; and the letter and advocate also have reached England; now there is no fear." Thus he spoke in many ways; and has offered his best salam.

5. "Supreme Court," means his Lordship the Governor-general; under whose control is the Governor in Council of Bombay, under the order of the Governor Sahib; this is of the Company's government. But his Lordship personally sitting, looks at and reads the papers of the Maharaj Sirkar. Such is going on, so I hear. His Lordship is very eminent, intelligent, and versed in the principles of law, and one who has gained fame; and moreover, letters from hence are going immediately. Those which have gone are to be forwarded to England; such a report, I hear; when I positively come to know, I will write an humble supplication.

Thus five paragraphs are submitted in the service; be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation. After getting the yads and copies translated, I will soon explain them. The zubanee of Chand Sepoy is good, but what sort of man is he? For what purpose he went there, whether there is any evidence as to this, or what sort of proof it is, should maturely be considered; and ascertaining of what sort his past conduct may be, an order should come. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 15.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter, under date the 12th March 1838.

1. IT is understood here, that to the Mookh here the Nattoo has written 13 paragraphs, out of which I write those which I recollect.

1st. "The Maharaj has become mad and deranged. He is not in his former state.

2d. "When he was in his senses, he spoke truly. Now, advocates and vakeels, about 15 in number, are in Bombay. Whosoever are there have documents given to them. They have to make one and the same representation. They are, however, not connected with each other. Rungoba, on the part of the Chitnavees, only writes there anything he likes, and being under the influence of the Doctor, he writes what is untrue. Let an inquiry be made there as to all the vakeels, then the truth or falsehood of my statement will be known. Such a communication has come.

3d. "In the palace, his brother and karbarees are still distressed with his conduct. All the persons say that treason has been committed. The treasonable papers have been burnt. Now, to deny this, of what use is it? Treason has certainly been committed.

4th. "He drinks spirits, and while in intoxication knows no one; and great licentiousness is now prevailing.

5th. "The Chitnavees cut off the nose of a certain man. This matter was not inquired into. If any one else attempted to speak, threats were used, and confusion prevailed.

6th. "The kamdars of the Adawlut are said to be in the habit of receiving money (bribes), and unless the kamdars have received money outside, any complaint is not attended to. That money those kamdars take and give secretly [to his Highness.] In this way a fund of 15 or 20 lacs of rupees was collected, which is being expended in connexion with the treasonable projects. The kamgars are merely the ostensible mediums, so those persons themselves say. Zubanees as documents, on the subject of money having been given to the kamgars, are as many as may be required. When an inquiry is made all will come to light.

7th. "Respectable Mahrattas of his Highness's caste confess; how, then, can that be regarded as false. These persons are honest and reputable characters.

8th. "That

Addressed as follows: To Shreemunt Maharaj Rajustrie Chuttru Puttee Hindoo Pud Padshah Sirkar Swamee, in the service of the Swamee at Hoozoor Sattara; this lukhota should be opened and read by the Rhawund Sirkar himself; no one else should be allowed to open it.

8th. "That the Maharaj would not listen to them, respectable persons formerly spoke, and now speak to me and the Sahib.

9th. "The widow of Bhow Sahib Maharaj was killed, by having been made to eat diamonds [poisoned]; and the mother [of his Highness] was killed by poison being administered to her. Such are his acts; he is not fit to rule the country. He speaks sweet things, but he is highly deceitful and treacherous. If clemency be now shown to him, he will do mischief to the dominions of the British Government. This should be taken as certain."

Paragraphs of such effect came written, and that that lukhota should be opened and seen by the Adhokaree himself was written; that paper was caused to be read by the reader, and given to be translated into English. Just then an order came from Calcutta to this effect: "Oppression has been used and enmity raised against the Raja by listening to false speakers; this appears from your written communications. You declare the Raja's case to be untrue. As to this, he sent me letters through your own hands; and besides this, those which our Sahib Loks have written he points out as documents; several such, resting on truth, are universally known. Then by using any pretext, that you should persecute him (the Raja) is not right. Be it so. We have sent your letters and those of his to England, and will send those that may come. You should preserve your own character. This has happened, and has been done very ill." Thus a communication privately came; afterwards the statement written by the Nattoo was seen, and in a fit of anger the translation was destroyed. Such is the circumstance heard of [by me].

2. There is here a coincidence between this written communication and the intelligence. Let this be considered, as is publicly known.

1st. Wittul Punt used deceit; he sent rough drafts [of letters], but the Sirkar took a precaution.

2d. To the Duloce Meer, and others, some persons said, "Procure money, and hold out a false hope that you are going to England, and the Resident, by making a confusion here, will arrange every thing shortly."

3d. The Chinurkur said, "I will visit Simson Sahib; I will take you." Afterwards I told him to go to him. He pretended to have consulted him, and coming again [to me], said, "The Sahib is in a hurry to go, therefore he has given me a note to Willoughby Sahib, that the representation may be heard, and an arrangement effected." As to this, Willoughby Sahib himself has carried this affair to this stage. Whether he will now do well or not, let it be considered. He himself said to him, "The Raja has committed treason, which is true; you are misinformed and new;" so he said, which he himself mentions. Upon that, what answers he did or did not return, he will not fully tell me; and the letters which came yesterday from the Sirkar were brought and shown to me by him; I saw them. Afterwards, he said, "You should show me the letters which came to you, and the communications which go from you;" so he said. Then I said, "I will not show you the letters, nor is there any such order." Then he said, by laying stress, "My Gooroo is powerful; I am not a pupil of any minor Gooroo; know this fully; whatever letters I may give, I will give them sealed up, which you should send." I then said, "Write, and give an open letter, then I will send it." "Still (he said) I will seal it up, and give it, which you should send." I told him, "I will not send a sealed letter. You speak fraudulently. If you like, write to the Sirkar. Whatever may happen, you should write and give it to me. Do nothing without the advice of the Doctor Sahib. Notwithstanding this, he will not fully inform me. It is not so that by making use of the names of Sahibs truth can be attached." He will thus break into a quarrel, write maliciously, show his statements there as correct, and by making earnest entreaties, cause pairs of shawls, &c. to be given, merely for information; and the Sirkar also, influenced by importunities, gives them. Those Mutsuddees, &c. do all these things. A quarrel may be raised between us; the business may be closed, and a contention may be created; such a course is going on there. On this subject I wrote an humble representation. But I cannot control the orders of Khavund. In view to the line of conduct pursued by him, I cannot have any reliance without it being considered as to who he is, and of what place he has been despatched. In this way dissensions are going on on all sides.

Sic orig.

Sic orig.

4th. In the house of Nana Sunkersett all persons were assembled; he made them sit in order. From among the Dunbaree people the Mutsuddees said to one another, "This is a vakeel on the part of the Raja. There are many such in the town. Nana invited me naturally out of friendship, but from this such a result was the consequence;" which appeared to agree with the intelligence of to-day.

5th. There is no complaint as regards the Rajheykur who has come, nor has anything wrong in his conduct as yet appeared. As regards him, I am not writing anything. For nothing, here a quarrel is to be raised, that the Mutsudees there may say, "Rungoba quarrels with all, and is envious." This will be outwardly said, that the Sirkar may believe it. What are the inward designs of any one are known to God. With this precaution it is difficult to perform the service of the Sirkar. The service remaining aside, my life is in jeopardy as I think.

Such is the internal object, and the Sirkar distinctly orders that without consulting the Doctor Sahib nothing should be done or represented. What sort of understanding is this? But it is certainly pregnant with mischief to the Sirkar. From these, who should be considered as true, and who as false? For the enemies, a room is open to laugh and mock at. It may be thought that I now write to rescue myself. As to this, I will never forsake the representation. Though the Sirkar may inconsiderately cause such difficulties to be thrown in the way, still the proceeding going on will be completed by Shri Swamer. But let the

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Sirkar now fully understand this, and make any arrangement that may be necessary to be done. I will not repose confidence on these people. The whole is a false story, an intrigue, and indications of ruin. Let this be maturely considered and stopped; if not, what any one speaks or does, I do not at all know. This is not the rule of politics. Thus many speak to me and disgrace me. Let this matter be known.

3. That the Sirkar is to be taken up into the fort, and so forth, on these points a communication expressly came on the 4th March; I communicated them to the Sahib; he answered, "If the Maharaj be taken and placed in the fort, I will personally take you with me to England, and make an arrangement. Do not have any apprehension. A ship also will arrive in the course of 15 or 20 days. If such a thing take place for expenses, 50,000 rupees will be required, regarding which, means should be adopted as soon as this letter reaches. In short, the money should be taken from the khunjeena (treasury), under a plea that it has been sent to the advocate in England. Now the lives are in jeopardy; now it is of no use to have any fear. I will go to England and become a convert, but I will serve the feet of the master; let this be confided in. I am a pupil of Bappoo Sahib, and a zemindar of a high family; until my last breath, without giving up my attachment to the feet of the Khawand, I will serve him. The bestower of success is Shri Amba. Oaths and declarations were written before; perhaps it may happen; and if the business be accomplished here to the satisfaction of the Sirkar, the money will remain in deposit with Milne Sahib. As regards this, I will send Rajushri Dada Prulhad in the course of two or three days. "There is no cash," let no [such] doubt be entertained in the mind. The time is of a difficult nature. If that happens, whose wealth is it? This should be fully seen.

In all an humble representation, composed of three paragraphs, is written. After the Khawand has read this letter it should be destroyed; it should not be retained. I swear to you by the family goddess. The object of this disrespectful communication is, that the circumstances may be known; but if these very matters be known to others, I should incur malice. The secret statements will become public; trouble will fall in; every one will be enraged, and an evil consequence will follow. I have written the matters which I have heard of as well as others. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(True extracts and translations.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(True copies.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

TRANSLATIONS of Extracts from Copies of Letters from *Rungoba*, calling himself the Vakeel of the Raja of Sattara in Bombay, addressed to His Highness at Sattara.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter, under date the 12th March 1838.

1. As soon as the letter containing the matter heard of, and what is to be done in future, with four paragraphs underneath and two above, and another, in all two letters, came, I immediately went yesterday evening to Mr. John Milne Sahib and explained them. Upon this the answers returned by him I have written: and in a letter written by a European friend of the Sahib from Calcutta, under date the 26th February, which arrived on the 12th March, the contents are,—

1st. "After the letters of the case of the Raja which came to the Right honourable the Governor-general Sahib and those which came from the Governor Sahib were seen, his Lordship was greatly displeased with the Bombay Governor, in consequence of his having acted contrary to rules, and showed dishonour."

2d. "It was written to Bombay thus: 'By referring to the letters sent to you and to those of the Raja transmitted by John Milne Sahib through your hands, it appears that you have been actuated by enmity; but your letters and those of his which came have been forwarded to England; those which may come further from Milne Sahib, as well as yours, will be transmitted. The Court is competent to pass a judgment; from this it appears that you have done something liable to censure.'"

3d. "Do not now trouble the Raja. Release the people, and deliver them up, and allow the state of affairs to continue as before. Such matters are written.

"Such are the contents. Now these can do nothing. They are spreading reports for nothing, to try our courage. To produce something privately, this is the proposal; but it should not be taken into account. Our course of proceeding as existing should go on accordingly." So he said.

2. I will not be wanting in anything as regards this business; on this subject I have written separately. On being told to write his best salam, I have written this supplication.

3. Wittul Punt, after visiting Poonah, is to come there, and that he has seen the Governor Sahib, and so forth. Such enticing matters he will speak, and he will ask for a letter. As to this, hitherto the Governor Sahib has not attended to the representation, nor has he received the letters; therefore the Governor Sahib should now send a letter to the Sirkar, and then we will speak; thus it should be ordered. But this is treachery, which will be found hereafter. What more should I write?

4. From

4. From the Governor Sahib advocates are to come, and had come. He was made to write a yad of four paragraphs, which was caused to be written by his hand. "This matter I communicated." "It's right," he (Dr. Milne) said; "but if after visiting the Resident that Parsee had come to make this communication, if such had taken place it would not have been discredited. This is a fabrication, so it appears." So he said.

5. If the Governor Sahib earnestly intend to effect an accommodation, he will not employ such numerous agents. By sending a letter to the Resident and making a communication, he will immediately make an arrangement. If a communication came direct from the Governor Sahib, it would be derogatory to the character of the Resident; therefore he will not do so. "Wittul Punt, an advocate on your part, came. That we do not attend to the representation is known as far as Calcutta and England. The representation that was made we heard." To prove this, whether he is doing this is not known; but upon the political affair being considered, this appears to be null, and that there must be some fraud intended by such communication. The Maharaj Sirkar knows this fully; he will not give room to let this be proved by the mouth of such an advocate. This advocate was rejected by an order which came formerly. Such empty persecution, as regards any advocate on our part, should not be allowed to exist; the whole of it should be prevented; if not, disappointment will follow. So he said.

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(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter, under date the 13th March 1838.

1. ON the 8th March the order and other papers expressly sent were received accordingly. I will communicate them to the Sahib, and write in the service the replies that he may return.

2. What was written regarding the agents who are here is understood. "As regards Humunt, let him not entertain any apprehension; intelligence, &c. are useful." Thus was the order. As to this, in view to his habits, I can have reliance on no one. Because an order comes from the Sirkar, I am helpless. Heretofore, had not information been obtained, the business could not have gone on. Such matters cannot be written and reported. What more supplication should I write and make known? Whatsoever advocates come are introduced to the Sahib; then the Sahib laughs, and "In the same way as every one by raising a discussion at Sattara created an alarm, in the same way you may be alarmed here and think of nothing; such a thing alone will happen. No other advantage is derived. Many agents are productive of mischief. Do you write and make this known." Thus he said on the 11th instant. Now I am ingratiating myself as much as possible; but by the influence of envy amongst themselves, the business of the Sirkar will miscarry: this will be the reward gained. This offence of my writing so should be forgiven; but let that from which a good result will ensue be done. All events are at the disposal of God; but that any blame may be attached, or any blot fixed to the feet of the Sirkar may not be the consequence from this, this is my anxiety. Now let the rope be wound up. He whom I may not inform will be displeased. This is a very delicate affair; every one asks about it. How long should I not mention it, and by writing supplications how much trouble should I give the Sirkar? This is a ridiculous thing to the people; it is too bad. The Khawund took no notice, and commenced sending whomsoever came. Now letters are also passing. This thing should be done after full consideration. I have written this supplication which has occurred to me; but let this offence of mine of writing distinctly be pardoned.

Sic orig.

3. From Calcutta Anderson Sahib has arrived these three or four days since. There is friendship between him and the Sahib, being a Government servant, whether he does or does not acknowledge his friendship. Seeing this, or on a visit, as to what may pass I will write a supplication.

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of another Letter, under date the 13th March 1838.

I NOW also make a report, which should be kept secret for the present.

1. From a certain European friend who went and arrived at Calcutta, and also from some other person, an intimation was: "Keep up your spirits; everything will be effected to your satisfaction." So it was written. This and other matters which were understood were caused to be verbally represented, which may have most probably been known, and it is now written. Letters were sent to Narrain Row, but no answer has come; whether to the letter now sent any answer comes, or the luckota itself comes back, let it be seen.

2. Mode of transmission to England.

1st. Colonel Robertson Sahib, being a Government servant, no answers to letters to him came; therefore a European good advocate commanding influence was written to, to be vakeel; and having communicated to him the probable extent of monthly allowance, and having appointed him as vakeel to make a representation to the Court of Directors, letters of the Sahib went to him, and are constantly going. I cannot write at greater length on this subject.

2d. That vakeel is a great man; he will do what can be done; but to the papers which went and arrived an answer which should have been obtained has not as yet come. The distance, however, is great; it is likely that his answer will come in the course of a month

Sic ori

or two. In the meantime that from hence the letters of the Khawund Sirkar and those of the Company's government were going. As soon as information was known from Calcutta, Megh Sahib, another advocate, in order to represent to the Court of Directors, or, if circumstances required it, to the Badshah Sirkar (the Parliament) was despatched. He may have reached, or as soon as he reaches in the month of March or April, answers to letters may come. Such an arrangement has been made.

3d. Three other friends who went were made fully informed, and entrusted with papers to deliver to Robertson Sahib. They are capable of communicating in both quarters, and are good men. Two are advocates of truth; one has already given an acknowledgment by a publication. The second and third will reach, or may have reached.

4th. Colonel Lodwick Sahib, in order to shake off the blame on him, is making a representation, and what may pass in his absence should be proved by writing; such is his intention. Upon this, copies of all the evidence adduced at Calcutta being seen by him through the hand of Robertson Sahib, as connected with matters passed within his observation, and done by him, he should act. Such a communication has gone.

5th. To some other great friends letters were written and sent. There also the matter has become known.

Thus matters have passed. This intimation should be kept in the mind. When this begins to come from Sahib Loks to the knowledge of the Sirkar, then alone it should be made public.

2. A khuleeta of letters to Parliament was sent direct without the medium of these Sahib Loks, and it reached, and that it would shortly be delivered a communication came, which circumstance was written before to the Hoozoor. As soon as an answer comes I will write an humble representation.

3. After letters being written for Calcutta through the Bombay Council, and after receipts being obtained, they go to Calcutta. At Bombay, Calcutta, and England the system is the same, and of what is written here copies are being sent. Translations and copies in English of those letters have been sent to the Hoozoor. The letter now sent will also be forwarded to the Hoozoor.

4. An arrangement should have been effected soon, but the distance is great, and who should now take the blame of what has been done? Such a question has arisen, so it appears, therefore a delay has occurred. By the grace of Shri, it will be done to satisfaction.

5. In this way the proper courses being known, and the question having reached its destination, representations and papers have gone and reached; it has not remained in hand. This thing being done by the Doctor Sahib, he has made the Hindoos come off upperhand, therefore he should not interfere in such a representation; and the other thing is, that if to-day any other person besides the Resident interfered, it would remain as a precedent; thirdly, if a stranger interfered and represented, falsehood cannot be used, and placing leaf over leaf will not do; fourthly, their purposes cannot be accomplished, and so forth, it is said. This written as heard of. For these reasons, there should not be the Doctor or any other stranger; such has been the proof from the beginning up to this day. Let the Khawund pay perfect attention to this, and carry the proceeding which has been begun to its end; then treachery cannot take place.

(No. 4.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter, under date the 14th March 1838.

1. THE letters which came formerly from Calcutta came to the address of Milne Sahib. The one which has now come is written to the Bombay Secretary, and caused to be given. The meaning of this is, that the Council wrote many peevish complaints, therefore if the Maharaj's case was attended to it would be partial; consequently having written here, "you write very strongly," the officers of Bombay are written to. This matter I have already written in my former humble petition; in short, the irrelevant reports which are made current there are not such as should be confided in. As regards this, no fear should be entertained; so the Sahib said. The above yad and translation in Mahratta are sent to the Hoozoor.

2. On the 12th instant Rajushri Ranojee, Rao Khanulkur, and Hurrybhaee came; they asked, "What is the nature of the proceedings going on?" Afterwards myself and Rajushri Nilkunt Rao Prulliard asked, "In what quarter have you formed any connexion with any Sahib? A meeting between him and the Doctor Sahib should take place. It is a long time since an order came from the Sirkar on the subject." Upon this they answered thus: "The barrister is sick with his leg hurt." They would not mention the name, or the matter fully. The Khavilkur alone desired that he might be introduced to the Doctor Sahib. I said, "It is right; hitherto what proceeding and what method you have adopted you have not mentioned. If the Sahib ask, what should I say?" Then they said, "You know everything; tell him just as you think proper." Afterwards I asked the Sahib about a visit. He inquired, "When did he come here; on what business has he come?" I then said, "He came on a certain business; he is a Mahratta Mankuree; he will once make his salam, and, after paying a visit, go." "It's right," he said; "bring him after two or four days." I asked Hunmunt Rao Goonajee thus, "You took a note of Simson Sahib, and delivered it to Willoughby Sahib, but what answers and replies passed there you have not fully

fully mentioned." As to this, when the Sahib asked me as to what passed then, I said, that it was not fully known to me, and that I would inquire and inform him. He (Hunmunt Rao) answered, "This is an affair of Sahib Loks. After the matter here is communicated fully, if the Sahib disclose it we shall be ruined. I will make a reference on this subject, and then mention it." "It's right," I said, "but what has hitherto been done has not transpired; how then will this matter become public? Besides this, it is directed in the order, that without consulting the Doctor Sahib nothing should be done." So I said. On this subject, as an order may come, I will act accordingly. He is about to make a reference direct, and he is about to write; I have no power to prevent him. The circumstances which have happened I have submitted in this humble petition, and Manickjee Khurusjee (Cursetjee) having, on the part of some Sahib, waited on Milne Sahib, said at length, that the Governor Sahib was desirous of having an understanding re-established. That circumstance was written by the Doctor Sahib to Felix Sahib, and an answer came to it, of which a translation and copy were sent; but he also played a trick; such a thing is also going on here.

3. A Mahratta and a Brahmin went yesterday to the house of Jansetjee Bottlewala, calling themselves as having come from Sattara. There they met the Nakhooda Rogey, and told him that they wanted to meet the Shetjee, and that they had come from the Maharaj Sirkar. Afterwards, when the Rogey said that what was the case should be mentioned [to him], then a meeting would be effected, they communicated the matter to him. Afterwards they had an interview with the Shetjee, to whom they said, "Do you speak to the Governor Sahib, and restore understanding; if any expense be required we will make it; we have the permission of the Sirkar," and so forth they said. Upon this the Shetjee said, "The representation of the Maharaj Sirkar is by means of the Doctor Sahib. After letters having gone to Bengal to his Lordship to effect an understanding, two orders came to release the people." Upon this they again answered, "Orders have come, but they have not been manifested." Upon this he said, "The orders will be acted upon, because four days, more or less, have been taken; it matters not; I am a Sowkar; this is a great affair. I cannot interfere in this; and here the representation to the Council by the Doctor Sahib, the vakeel of the Maharaj, is attended to. He writes letters, leaving this. What else are you doing?" Having told them thus, he dismissed them. Thus I have heard. This is correct.

(No. 5.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter, under date the 15th March 1838.

AFTER this the orders which came from the Sirkar, under date the 8th March, were explained by me to Mr. John Milne Sahib, and he directed his replies thereto to be written, which I beg to submit fully in this humble representation, for the information of the Hoozoor; viz.

1. Replies to the letter containing three paragraphs:

1st. The translation made of the old papers, &c. is very good. After selecting some more old papers they will be transmitted, in the course of 15 or 20 days. Thus it was ordered. As to this, "It's right," he said.

2. Replies to the letter containing five paragraphs:

1st. The matter written regarding the paper for the envelopes was communicated to him. "It's right," he said.

2d. The matter written about the translation of the papers of Khan Mahomed Waeekur is right. So it was ordered, in reply to this. The English copy and Hinduvee translation are making. To send them soon Rungoba has been directed.

3d. The matter regarding the Khasjeeewala has been understood. As soon as the papers come from the Mamlutadar they will be forwarded. Thus it was ordered. Those papers, as mentioned before, should come; so he said.

3. Replies to the letter containing three paragraphs:

1st. The matter written regarding Dinkur Rao Mohitey has been understood. The case regarding him has already been written and sent; but as it was written about urzees and zubanees from his house, those papers have not been obtained, and their copies have not come; so he said.

3d. As regards Rowlagee Naik, the past circumstances of Singojee Kaskur, which were written, were communicated to him; but he answered thus, "Regarding this a petition from his brother and zubanees, as evidence, required. If they are procurable, they should be taken and sent; write so. The last of the matter has already been written and transmitted:" so he said.

4. The fourth letter, containing four paragraphs, written regarding Wittul Punt, was communicated to him. "It's right," he said. I intimated to him the matter respecting Hummunt Rao, the Rajheykur, and the Khanvilkur, when he answered thus, "Why does the Maharaj send these people for nothing; what are they doing? The order is, that I should be consulted, but the people understand it not, and they will not mention accurately what passes. Hereafter they will say, 'With your advice we acted.' Whether or not they meet any Sahib Loks, and what they speak to them cannot be made out; they will merely put them into a scrape by finding some or other ground. I cannot advise this, because the

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Maharaj has not kept an eye over these men here; and because there are so many advocates, this will be ridiculous to the people, and tend to the miscarriage of the affair. Such short-sighted counsels some persons give them, and the Maharaj, influenced by opportunity, attends to them; but let this be considered, and an answer returned. But this has also been written before;" thus he said.

5. As to the fifth letter, containing six paragraphs, in the fifth of which it was stated: "To England and Calcutta the Sahib should make communications as may be necessary to be written. Thus it was ordered." In reply to this, he said, "On this subject communications are being written and sent, and will be sent; let there be no fear, and the matter about the committee, &c. written, is right;" so he said.

6. The sixth letter, of two paragraphs, was read to him, and, after hearing the matter regarding Wittul Punt and the committee, "It's right," he said; "but if any negotiation come from the Governor Sahib, it cannot come unless through the Resident; even if it comes, whether your many advocates who are representing will be charged with it, that you may have no room to take them into any trap, cannot be conceived. But in case any agent, either from the Resident or from them, should come, first the conversation should be in a gentle manner, so that our persistency may not appear; and whatever may be the matter, should be attended to. Then, whatever may be our demands, should be mentioned; but that the mutual conversation on both sides should be supported by documents is very right. Haste only should be avoided; the affair is an important one; if some more days be taken it matters not."

7. Replies to the yad of 9 paragraphs.

1st. "The first paragraph written about Wittul Punt has been understood. He is not a good man, and is of bad habits; that the Maharaj Sirkar is also convinced of this is known. After finding a trustworthy and good man he should be entrusted with business. The Mut-sudees and others, who bring such men, and introduce them, should be warned, as regards such people who come, unless they have knowledge of them, and unless it is ascertained from whence they are and whether their past manners and habits are proper or improper, they should not be brought. If they do bring and introduce them, and if treachery be discovered, the person who may have introduced them will be required to answer for it. If such an arrangement be made, no one will bring them, and they will have fear impressed on their minds; such people, for the sake of lucre, will do anything they like, and afterwards trouble will be fallen into: such custom obtains somewhere. But such men may not be in the Durbar of the Maharaj; but they have come to this time; their merits are immediately discovered by the Maharaj Sirkar. This is a very good thing. The Khangars for nothing have sent different agents, and they are to make use of the name of the Maharaj, and whether these advocates are honest or dishonest cannot be known. This should first be provided against; this is my most earnest request to the Maharaj Sirkar." Having said so he directed me to write thus:

2d. The zubanee of the Subnees sent has been received. The Sahib directed me to have it translated and then given to him. I will get the zubanee translated and give it to him.

3d. "Whilst the Swaree (his Highness) was present, a certain person having shut the doors of his palanquin, and without alighting, and making an obeisance of haughtiness;" which circumstance was written. The Sahib having listened to it said, "Whatsoever wild actions those persons are doing, will be to their [ironically] great advantage hereafter. The Sirkar should keep them in view. As regards this, God has eyes. They can do nothing; they will of themselves feel disgraced. This should be relied upon." So he said.

4th. "The matter written regarding Iron Sahib (Mr. Ironside) has been comprehended; the same way of proceeding is kept up from former time. On his arrival there it is likely that he will be of service. It is nearly a month since he went to England. He saw the papers here, and the papers since prepared he was desired to see there with Robertson Sahib." So he said.

5th. What is written as regards Anderson Sahib is known. He said an answer would be communicated hereafter.

6th. "As to what is written regarding Hummund Rao, this point will be understood by referring to the reply to the first paragraph of the above-mentioned yad." So he said.

7th. The matter written regarding sending the Doctor to England, &c. has been understood. As regards this, let there not be the least fear. All those advocates will say, the benefactor is ruined. Saying so, and coming into the presence of the Maharaj, they feign to be dejected and low-spirited; so far they will do to the greatest possible degree. They will not fail to do such things; why then will they be afraid to say so with reference to ourselves? In order that the acts begun might be carried through, by some means or other, they did what they liked. Now at last they have also let loose their tongues; what other remedy have they now? From this the progress of their business should be understood: so he said; and let them make these statements which they are making in any way they like, the Maharaj should not attend to anything. Regarding this, our arrangements at Calcutta and England are well made. The Maharaj Sirkar is righteous; let no fear be entertained: everything, through the grace of Shri, will succeed; and to-day, also, a letter from another friend has come from Calcutta, in which the contents are similar to those communicated on the 13th instant: thus he said.

8. After making a selection from the paragraphs in the yad, replies are to be demanded, or by dressing up [matters] a communication is to be made to Calcutta and England. Thus it was stated. As to this the sahib said, "Though they write in any way they like, it matters not; our communications, supported by documents, have gone. Verbal assertions will not be admitted by them; this should be fully relied upon." This he observed.

(No. 6.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter, under date the 18th March 1838.

After compliments :

ON the 17th instant, I took Rajushri Ranojee Rao Khanvilkur and introduced him to Mr. John Milne Sahib, then he asked, "When did he come?" I then said, "Two or three months have passed since he came." He asked, "For what business has he come?" upon this I said, "He came for some domestic affairs, and then upon an order coming from the Sirkar, he has come on a visit." He then inquired, "When is he going, and what business has he done here?" I then answered, "He is not going now until an order comes from the Sirkar;" afterwards, "Is the matter published in the Gazette true, or how? hitherto the Maharaj Sirkar has suffered oppression, what further time henceforth will be taken?" This I asked him in the presence of Ranojee Rao Khanvilkur; upon this he answered, "I formerly informed Rungoba of the matters as regarded Calcutta, and made him write them; as to the particular time you ask, this lies in the power of God," and so forth; he said the Khanvilkur will write those matters direct. In short, that the circumstances connected with any particular affair are such and such was not mentioned, and the replies returned by me in the presence of the Khanvilkur to the questions asked by him during the interview are written.

2. On the 16th instant Hummunt Rao Goonajee Chindurkur came and said to me, "For these three days your case is being spoken of in the Council, but you receive no information; why is this that you do not point out any course after consideration?" so he said. I answered, "It is difficult to procure intelligence;" upon this he observed, "Some expense should be made, without it intelligence cannot be obtained; and you said that when an order came you would inform me; that also you have not told me. Now if you take the responsibility on yourself, and positively tell me, I will furnish information; now the business will miscarry;" and so forth, he said. Afterwards I said to him, "No order on this subject has come from the Sirkar and the Doctor Sahib will not advise any expense being made, nor will any order come from the Sirkar. So I think: for hitherto thousands of rupees have not been spent to procure intelligence; but the fact is not to that: no information has been obtained. Had nothing become known, it would have been found difficult for the business to go on. Even that information is being obtained I cannot say to you. The Kharvund Sirkar's Sirkar knows it. When you came you said you would procure intelligence and report it; so you said, and came. Now you speak about expenses; but no such thing is in the order. That in conformity to the order you should act, is very good. If I were to write importunately on this subject to the Sirkar, it would not be agreeable at this juncture to permit any expense being made;" so I told him. And further, that, "Let me know from whom you are to obtain intelligence;" "But I cannot discover the name," so he said; "But if the name is not known I cannot write," so I said. Then he mentioned the name of Narobe, vakeel, of Babajee, as well as others. As to this Raojee Kotnees, a certain person so called, was here, and was in the habit of resorting to him, so I have understood. Afterwards, having accused him of having been concerned, on the part of the Sattarkur, in intrigues with Goa, and in order to recognise him, having sent his own man with those persons who were to seize him, he was apprehended in my presence. To him he (the Chindurkur) will go to procure intelligence, and then communicate it to me. He in very truth is poison of this sort, which cannot be described. Were I to mention this fact to Hummunt Rao, a vexatious dispute would instantly arise. This has been his exertion from the first. I will give some expense; I promise to this effect; I will give a document hereafter; by doing so he is taking means by which a proof may be found. He knows nothing: such is the case. To-day the Sahib also said, "People are speaking in different places that full information has not been received from Hummunt Rao. I do not like this; you even will not distinctly write or speak; but now I will write a letter to the Maharaj. Hitherto, why should I write and communicate base things? you yourself should have written and effected a good arrangement." He said this after the Khanvilkur had retired. I said, "I advise no one, nor do I want any visits." From thence orders are given; taking those orders, they go from house to house, transacting affairs to show their own importance. As to what is this that he is doing, in reply to this get a letter in my own name from the Maharaj Sirkar, written eight or ten days from this day, to the effect that none of the party are to remain here, and that the confusion has been done away with, so he directed me; upon which I have written this humble representation. My writing this matter frequently and at great length will appear as pertinacious, and that I have hatred for others, that I give admittance to no one else, and that they cannot discover the truth or falsehood. Some persons will say enmity has been, and is being, created; of which it is not so, that I am not sensible. The representation and writing in English are in one hand; if another takes this, immediate embarrassment will ensue. I have hitherto endeavoured to support this matter before the Sahib by plausible means, but it cannot be got over; I have a large wheel on one side and a small one on the other; such a thing has come to pass. After lifting up on the head a state affair, who could subject himself to discredit? therefore I have hitherto been in dread; but now let pardon be extended and an arrangement effected. There being in Bombay 29 vakeels as advocates, a petition setting forth the charges against each of them has been written, and a note addressed to me, begging that this petition may be delivered to the Maharaj Sirkar. Such a machination is also going on here. After making a copy of that petition I will transmit it; but day after day occasions to mock at have arisen, and whoever acts, by taking responsibility upon him, is denounced as one of evil conduct; and in order to show this, and that he may withdraw himself from

V.

Subsidiary Documents, illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV inclusive.

Sic orig.

V.

Subsidiary Documents, illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

business, great attempts are being assiduously made. This is an intrigue. The vakeels there will say, "We will make this manifest," and this circumstance is such as may call forth the ridicule of the Council; this perverse complaining will not be approved of by the Sirkar; it will be regarded as unfounded, and it will be conceived, or an impression will be made, that I write this to show my own importance; but I have no remedy, and from this date I will not write these petulant complaints. Be it what may have been predetermined by God. Those who assert that the letters which have gone and come are false, do not speak in the presence of the Sirkar; they speak in the absence. As to this, copies, in English as well as Hinduvee, of the receipts and of the letters which came and went are at the Hoozoor. Let copies of them be sent to the Resident, with a yad to ascertain whether this matter is false or true, and let this even be tried and seen what he writes. From a total want of sense I disrespectfully write supplications: let the Khawund punish me; but I will write a just matter and make an humble representation. From the beginning, the treasonable affair remaining aside, this dissension has been sown; and in order that I might get tired, or disagreement might take place between the Sirkar and myself, or the Sahib and myself might be separated, attempts were made and mediators were employed. The attempts which were made could not succeed. By gaining over the persons in the confidence of the Sirkar they were made to say, "By the hand of a Doctor, who can only administer doses of medicine, what can be done?" but all is an intrigue. By my writing and reporting this, and on its becoming public, in order that greater enmity may be borne, the Kamgalocks there who are acting about the Raja may make an intimation at a favourable time and displeasure may be incurred; attempts also are making. This will be perceived by the Khawund.

3. Ram Rao Senvy come to me on the 16th instant, in company with Hummunt Rao, and said, "Have kindness towards me, I will make Wittul Punt, who has gone to Poonah, return," so he said. I then answered thus: "He is about to go to the Sirkar, I am not at liberty to call him back; whilst here he paid no attention to the order of the Sirkar, and there is also an order that he should not represent, and our enemies have spoken to Sahib Loks thus, though the vakeels, &c. of foreign states should not be communicated with, yet in the affairs of the Maharaj Sirkar, persons belonging to foreign states are speaking. This is a fault; as to this, letters from the Bae of Brunhvart (Bithore) come to Wittul Punt. Before this has become known to the Sirkar he has been discharged. Now this fact has been known; I cannot, therefore, see him. I will report this to the Sirkar, and just as an order may come I will act." Then he said, "I am not one of them; have kind regard for me." I answered him thus: "You have not acted as ordered by the Sirkar. As to your styling yourself a friend, I have not been originally acquainted with you; still, taking you as a friend, it is right as regards our domestic concerns. If you allude to the affair of the Sirkar, what sort of service has hitherto been done; what Sahibs have you befriended, and who of the Sahibs have met the Doctor Sahib? whether it is or it is not right as regards this, I cannot help. You have hitherto communicated and effected meetings with Forbes; now, however, you should not do such thing." To this effect I spoke.

These circumstances I have humbly submitted. I have written at length regarding the vakeels; the order of the Sirkar, however, is, that all were prohibited; nevertheless the affair here is of such a nature. Just as I may receive an order I will act accordingly: be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

Let the lukhota to the Chitnavees be directed to be delivered secretly to him, through a different channel. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 7.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter, under date the 20th March 1838.

Sic orig.

1. ON the 10th March of the present year, on receipt from the Council of the letter of 24th February, sent for transmission to his Lordship the Governor-general, came, of which a translation in Hinduvee, together with an English copy, is sent to the Hoozoor.

2. On the 17th instant, some Hindoos sent a petition addressed to the Maharaj Sirkar, and a note to my address; that lukhota was delivered at my lodgings in the evening, at the time of lighting the lamps, when I was absent; on my return, when I opened that lukhota, it was found to contain the course of proceeding pursued by 29 vakeels, and it was deceitfully sent; as regards it, I secretly made mature inquiries as to its author, but cannot discover him. I have already attended to the above petition on the 18th instant. Now the petition and the note received, being two papers, are, after copies being retained, sent in the service. These people of Bombay cannot be controlled; whosoever likes, writes whatever matter he pleases, and sending it to the durpunwaley, gets it published. Why then will they be afraid to make a petition? Why should this petition be sent to the Sirkar? So saying, I kept it. But they write that they will prefer a petition to the Governor Sahib. In this way they are about to make a laughing-stock of this; that these people will not do this also, cannot be depended upon. In order that the circumstances which occurred may be known to the Hoozoor, I have written this humble representation.

3. Rajushri Nilcant Rao Prulhad this day obtained his leave of the Sahib, and has been dispatched; he will make a supplication; let that matter be taken into consideration, and an arrangement effected. "To Rajushri Rungo Punt Tatia Sattarkur, an humble representation is, that having made out a petition to the address of the Maharaj Sattarkur, and having put it under a cover to your address, have sent it; as to this, after looking at the petition, send it to Sattara. The reason for giving it to you is, that only your papers go by the dawk,

dawk, none of any one else go; this we know, having positively understood this at the post-office; we have delivered it [to you]; swear to us by the Brahmins not to refuse to transmit it. As for the rest, because we have mentioned your name in the petition, if you be enraged, you can do us no harm at all, nor can you discover us. We are a match for you. You are a great many vakeels; you cannot do us any harm, even to the extent of a hair; know this fully. This is an humble petition. (signed) *Hindoo*."

Subsidiary Documents, illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

In the service of the Shreeman Maharaj, the Hindoo tribe of different prants, now residing in Bombay, beg to represent, that as regards the false charge of treason raised against the Maharaj by the British Government, which has become known at Bombay and other places, the Maharaj has sent vakeels to Bombay to make a representation on the subject; their names are as follows:—

Meer Mussulman, residing at Mazgaon, by making fabrications, has fraudulently appropriated money to his own purposes, and has accomplices, we hear, who names are:—

Meer, after making a false story, bringing money, and spreading a report in the town that he has gone to England, has secreted himself in the town.

Ibram Mussulman, in order to swallow up money, having disguised a prostitute as a European lady, introduced her to the Maharaj, and he gave her something; that strumpet is at present in Bombay; and formerly he made a European vakeel.

A Mussulman doctor, an accomplice.

A Chowkur Mussulman, an accomplice.

There is a Koolee, called Dulvee; he is a great rogue; by writing a false story to the Maharaj, he picked and fraudulently appropriated money to his own use. Hybutrao Purbhoo is an associate of his.

Himself.

Bawa, who is a Mussulman and an associate, brings and gives false intelligence.

Soneya Koonbee, having made a false representation to the Maharaj, caused money to be given to Meer Wittul Punt, out of which he appropriated fraudulently to his own use some rupees; and he tells the people that he is in the full confidence of the Maharaj. He is, however, a Koonbut; he must cultivate lands, and maintain himself; what does he know of state affairs? He is now in the habit of going about with Wittul Punt; he goes about in gardens.

Wittul Punt, after becoming a vakeel of the Maharaj, has combined with the English to forward their intentions, such a knave is he.

He himself, by using an artifice and delusions, fraudulently appropriated money to his own purposes; he is now doing the same.

Ramrao Senvy is an accomplice.

Kaola.

Purbhoo Vudvathurkar.

Yessoo Koombee.

Khundoo Poojaree.

Bujaba Purbhoo Nagohiakur.

Suckharam Forbes Walley.

Parsee Eaduljee Parsee.

Hurry Goozur goes about in the town, but he must do the duties of a shopkeeper. He is a Goozur, and his love is for money; and he speaks in the town that he is the chief vakeel.

There is a Mahratta, called Khanvilkar; he wanders in the towns, and tells the people that he is a relation of the Maharaj, and that he is the chief over the vakeels who are here; and Wittul Punt is concerned in his design. He goes about visiting the habitations of public strumpets, and tells them also that he is a vakeel of the Raja. This story is also known to the prostitutes, as he and we were together in an assembly for singing, at the house of a harlot; we know this. He has also sent invitation cards to others for a Bytuk. If you regard this as false, they will be shortly presented in the service.

A Poonakur Goojur, and a Brahmin in company with him, go about in the town.

Chindurkur, a Senvy, roams in the town; he is of another jurisdiction of Goa. He tells the people that he enjoys great confidence with the Raja and the Mutsudees; but his manners appear to be imposing, and he may be in the habit of writing false reports. He is not a good character, he is false, for he has taken up his lodgings in the house of Naroba Vakeel Nisbut Angria, and has entered into a conspiracy with him. The false news which he (Naroba) gives, he (the Chindurkur) may be in the habit of writing and sending; so it appears. As regards the habits of Naroba; a certain Senvy, called Kotnees, of Goa, was in Bombay, and in order to seize him, he sent his own attendant with the police people, and got him seized. He is a person of such manners, and the Chindurkur is an accomplice of his: know this perfectly.

There is a Purbhoo, called Hybutrao Jureykhana; he lives at Mahim; he is a great cheat. He fraudulently appropriated 2,000 rupees to his own use, regarding which we have formerly made a petition. He wrote to the Maharaj that he went to England, and allowed his hair to grow up, and remained concealed at Mahim. He was seized by three persons belonging to you. He is in the habit of transmitting intelligence to your enemies at Sattara, and has combined with their people who are in Bombay.

Himself.

Purbhoo Seetaram.

V.
Subsidiary Documents, illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

A Goozurattee Bhut, of Bombay, whose name is not known.

A Josee Concanust, whose name is not known.

Any villany of the Parsee Manockjee has not come within our observation, but he is as great a cheat and rogue as in the whole of Bombay.

Purbhoo Amea Sindurkur, called Juwahirekhana by the people of the town, is concerned in the designs of both Governments, and is an accomplice of Wittul Punt and other cheats. He speaks in the town that he is the chief vakeel of the Maharaj, and that the Maharaj has given him a pearl necklace, an ear-ring, finger rings, and poshaks. Putting those jewels on his person, he goes about and speaks to the people. To what vakeel out of those who are in Bombay has he, Maharaj, given such presents? But this person appears to be a knave and a bad character. These jewels may be from the juwalurkhana belonging to you; make an inquiry first about this; or they may be of Bhao; or as this person is a dependant on the Nattoo, he may have given them to him; so it appears. Hybutrao Piarbhoo Jevraetkhana is an associate of the Sindurkur.

Dr. Milne Sahib sends letters regarding your business as far as Calcutta and England, through the Governor Sahib, and receives answers from the Council. So we hear. Whether this is true or false we cannot discover; for being a European, we exerted ourselves much, but without success, to procure information as regards him. The Doctor Sahib is an old man, and very steady, and one who will bring to its end anything that he may conceive; such a person he appears to be; none of the European officers who are at Bombay are on good terms with him.

Himself.

One called Rangoo Punt, appearing like a Desbust Madhanjim, goes about in the town accompanied by one Mow. He is very inflexible and wicked; so the people say. He has a great many other people; we do not know their names, for those people do not go out anywhere from their place; we are making inquiries about them; what true or false they may be writing to you we do not know; we will shortly write to you as to their way of proceeding.

Sic orig.

These are the vakeels in Bombay for making representations; as to this for one affair so many vakeels to represent it, there cannot be any such rule in any empire; and the vakeels call each other, "You are false; I am true." From this disorder the business will necessary, and they will bring down mischief upon the kingdom. This has not at all been taken into consideration by you; and how could the Mutseedeas, though intelligent, have given their advice, cannot be made out. But it appears that all the Mutseedeas are new: there is no one who has had experience in affairs. If there was any one experienced and informed in affairs, he would not give such advice as would tend to disgrace. In Bombay, Europeans, and even Sowkars, who are ignorant, are greatly amused, and say that the Raj of Bajee Row was ruined by many such hands together. There appears to be a similar time approaching. The vakeels being numerous, they speak just as it occurs to their respective judgments; and some of the vakeels say to Sahib Loks that they will spend some money. Then they are about to give to a false invention the appearance of truth, by promising money. This proof will be too bad; and whose communication should the Government entertain? If there be one vakeel, there will be no interruption to business; let this doubt be fully entertained in the mind of the Maharaj. Formerly a Tabuluree (Bhalearaee) prevailed, but we did not witness it ourselves; now, however, by seeing the vakeels, we suppose that it must have taken place in this very way, or that the time of the destruction of the Hindoo religion is at hand; so we believe; being fully impressed with this, we think that this thing is very ill done. Upon this we five or ten persons together having held a council, and having set ourselves in quest of the vakeels, and having obtained accurate information regarding all we have written in the service; as for the rest for your business being shortly settled to your satisfaction, a season has arrived, and we have seen the publications. We are in the constant habit of going about in the town to find out the vakeels. Therefore, let the Maharaj have kindness for the Hindoos; and if he has any wish that our religion should be preserved, that his kingdom should continue firm, and that the false accusation raised should be removed, he should recall all the vakeels to him, and keep one at Bombay on this business from among them who may be intelligent, knowing, smart, steady, and ready at answering. This should be done in the first instance, otherwise some serious mischief will be done by all these vakeels. We write these under an oath; after this it depends on your pleasure. The people in Bombay say, "When the Raja is possessed of so much sense, how has his understanding failed him this time. The cause of the failure of his wisdom is the [ill] fortune of the Hindoos;" therefore, do not you do so. The people are laughing, for which we are very sorry, for we are inhabitants of your country, and you are our shelter; that it may continue on a firm footing is our desire, and we daily offer up prayers to Heaven that the kingdom of the Maharaj may remain firm. How could the Mutseedeas have advised so many vakeels being sent?

From this itself we entertain doubts; therefore, the Mutseedeas should maintain firmly their understanding: now you should hear no one. The time for the accomplishment of the business has approached very near. Take the good counsel of the Mutseedeas, or else they will give such advice as may lead to evil consequences. We are not at liberty to write so much; but having become helpless, for everything is going straight to ruin, we have written so much. The arrangement, as regards the vakeels, should be immediately made. If this communication appear unsuitable, it depends on the Swamee to forgive the fault. That good may be done to you, we have distinctly written; you are Vishnoo in very reality, and are omniscient; an answer to this petition should be sent within 15 days to some vakeel of yours who may be trustworthy. He should place it before the idol in the temple of

of Shri Wittoba, in Wittulwarree; then it will reach us; if not, we will prefer a petition to the Governor Sahib on the subject. Know this as certain. 12th March 1838. This is a respectful representation.

(signed) *Surprise.*

Subsidiary Documents, illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 8.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter, under date the 24th March 1838.

1. THE orders, dated the 15th March of the said year, expressly sent, have reached the servant; I will explain them to-day to Mr. John Milne Sahib, and write and report in the service whatever replies he may return.

2. The Sahib has had a meeting with the friend of the Rajherjkur. The Rajherjkur, having exerted himself, mutual visits, as he promised, have taken place. Papers are also shown [to the friend]. Whatever may be manifest hereafter, I will write, but the tendency appears to be of use. Yesterday the Rajherjkur, having obtained his leave of the Doctor Sahib, went to Poonah; from thence he is to proceed to the Hoozoor. He will make a supplication, from which it will be understood.

3. A certain friend of the Mherban Governor Sahib, who is also our friend, having been told to find out what is the secret, went and paid him a visit. He accidentally mentioned, "The Gazette has been published; what is the case as regards Sattara?" He replied to him, "Instructions came from Calcutta, but our communications have gone to England; as an answer may come, it will be done accordingly;" so he said. Being so told, I have written this matter.

4. Rajushri Nilkunt Rao Prulhad is sent in the service; he will make a supplication, which should be acceded to, and an order should come. The proposal to proceed to the distant country appears, by the communication of the Khawund, to have been suspended for the present; but the present time will never return; to complete it at once is very good. I will read the letter to him to-day, and what the Sahib may tell I will write. To do so, that discussions may not arise from time to time, there appears to be no other plan. This is my humble petition to the feet of Khawund. Now a good course has been opened. His Lordship, also, regarding the case of the Khawund Sirkar as true, always sends communications to England; so I hear. Therefore, I have written this supplication. I will act as an order may come.

(No. 9.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of another Letter, under date the 24th March 1838.

AFTER this the orders recived from the Sirkar have been explained to the Sahib, and I beg humbly to submit the replies returned, for information to the Hoozoor.

1. "According to the foul draft of a letter to be written to Lord Clare which came formerly, when a letter is written, and when it comes, according to custom I will write a letter and send it." So he said.

2. Replies to the orders which came on the 15th March, are—

1st. In one letter it was stated, "It is the wish to write a letter to his Lordship, and to transmit it by sending it to you." Such was the order. To this the Sahib replied thus: "When all the written communications have terminated, then I will consider and reply. It should not be written for the present:" so he said. "But get a letter written concisely, for if any such occasion appear, a letter will not come and reach in time, therefore send for it; then it will be done as it may be settled." So he said.

2d. In the same paragraph of the second letter (No. 8) it was ordered, "If justice be not properly done, we will go to Calcutta. On this subject the Doctor Sahib should write and inform his Lordship beforehand." In reply to this, "I have been engaged in this affair; I have adopted good measures as far as Calcutta and England, which have been written and reported in a concise form. Rungoba knows everything. When such a time comes, it will not be necessary for the Maharaj to go anywhere leaving his place. By going as far as Calcutta and England, unless I get an arrangement effected, I will not forbear. If the Maharaj go personally, what credit is it to me in interfering and making the representation? Let any time of any nature happen, it matters not. The Maharaj should be fearless. Considering the business of the Maharaj as my own, I have extended the rope as far as there. Now no haste is to be made. In the course of a short time the Shri will be favourable. There is no fear." So he said.

3d. "At Calcutta and England good measures are adopted; the advocates have reached. Now no fear should be entertained." So he spoke.

4th. In the ninth letter a paragraph is, "From Calcutta two or three orders we hear came, but they have not been obeyed. How is this? Ask this and write:" so it is ordered. As to this, "The steamer has left England; she will arrive in the course of a day or two, by which some good accounts or other are expected to be known. As soon as the steamer arrives I will write; but the circumstance of the orders having been disobeyed will be to the great advantage of the Maharaj Sirkar; of this I am fully confident. Now the road is open, a great deal of matter on both sides has been written and sent; it is the

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Sic orig.

season for an answer to come. It is likely that God will be favourable. Let us see, however." So he said.

5th. The matter written as regards Nana Sunkerset, &c. has been understood: "As regards anything, no haste is to be made at present. When I who have been engaged in the business am tired, I will avail myself of the aid if necessary. But first when Lodwick Sahib came here, I sent for Nana Sunkerset, and told him something; but he did not do accordingly; my request became business. Now he says she has friendship; it is of no use to me at present. For the sake of the Maharaj's wishes, every one now, when a happy day has arrived, speak; but at present no profession or friendship is of any use; in short it cannot be of any advantage, the only thing is to obtain information. Let this be fully attended to. Direct your attention night and day to the Shri:" so he said. "The pains which I have hitherto taken are just now occurring to the view of the people. The Maharaj is righteous and illustrious, and I also am rigidly impartial. The Shri will not be indifferent. Out of impatience representations of these people should not be listened to for the present." So he said.

6th. Matters regarding Wittul Punt, &c. were written; and "Now we have placed the whole reliance solely on the Doctor Sahib:" so it was written in the order. To this the Sahib returned an answer thus: "I, a physician, after examining the distemper of the Maharaj, and prescribing medical remedies, and changing the nature of the medicine, have now contracted the whole of the distemper to myself, and doses continue to be administered. Do not have any fear."

7th. The Sahib tendered his best salam, and said, "I have not written any letter to the Maharaj for a long time; since the time the writing of the communications for Calcutta and England has been commenced, the writers even have been fatigued. I also think of nothing else, therefore I have not written any letter to the Maharaj. I will shortly hence write my own hand, and report all the circumstances." He directed me to write, and said this. I have written this humble representation.

(No. 10.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter, under date the 25th March 1838.

1. ON the 24th instant, a steamer of dawk came from England, by which Dr. John Milne Sahib Bahadoor has received a letter from Colonel Ballantine, under date 24th January, stating thus: "I have received your letter, regarding which I fully communicate the circumstances to Sir James Carnac Sahib of the Court Directors, observing thus: When I was at Bombay, though innocent, a charge was brought against me; on that occasion no one gave me any support. Then I went to John Milne Sahib, the Doctor; he heard the whole of the case, and having prepared papers, he reported it to Calcutta, England, and to the Bombay government; and an order having come from England, he relieved me from that charge." That gentleman is of experience, rigidly just, and of good principles. He will not interfere in any false affair. As he writes, then, the case of the Sattara Raja is founded in truth, and his manners are also good, and so for the I communicated. Just then from Bengal the Governor-general also wrote thus: "Although the Bombay Governor was directed that the people of the Maharaj should be released, that no trouble should be given him, and that as an order might come hereafter from England it would be done accordingly, still he will not obey the orders; and the case is not such as should be fully attended to. The Doctor writes, the case of the Raja, which, supported by evidence and documents, &c., he sends through the Bombay Council, according to order. Then it appears to be true. But Sir Robert Grant, without understanding it, and influenced by stubbornness, is degrading both the governments. Therefore, the letters which came from the Raja, as well as those transmitted by the Governor, are sent." The Court of Directors having seen them, immediately dismissed him, and having appointed another governor, an order has gone to the Governor-general; such matters have come written.

The Sahib directed that this circumstance should be written and reported to the Shree-mun Maharaj Chuttruputy Surkar, and he also gave his best salam. That this may be known, I have written this humble representation.

2. A translation of the matter published on the 24th instant in the Gazette and Courier, and the English papers, are sent to the Hoozoor, from which it will be understood.

3. According to what is stated in the first paragraph some friend has written from England to Dhackjee, which the Sahib having seen, mentioned it [to me.]

(No. 11.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of another Letter, under date the 25th March 1838.

1. To his Lordship the Right honourable the Governor-general the Governor Sahib Bahadoor wrote from Bombay: "In the business of the Sattara Raja, of making representations and writing communications, the Doctor Sahib should not interfere. The letters which the Doctor writes are very strong, and the [charge of] treason cannot be proved. He writes in these communications such matters as may throw difficulties in future in the way of the English Government; there are many such things. Let his Lordship take this subject into consideration;" and so forth. A letter was written and sent, to which an answer came

came from Calcutta thus: "The order first by us to the Doctor Sahib, cannot be cancelled; for as regards the letters hitherto written about the case of the Maharaj Surkar, in opposition to them, there has been no documents adduced in your communications from the beginning by which they could be refuted; then in what way should the Doctor Sahib be blamed and prevented? He is a European gentleman, a pensioned and old servant of the Company's government, of long standing, has had experience, is of mature age and of high character, and as regards whatever is spoken or written, the Maharaj adduces your own documents, and makes representations founded thereon. Those letters came here through you. In this that the Maharaj has in any way acted irregularly does not appear to the Supreme Council. If he should not speak or write, how could the 'English law' be maintained, and with what understanding you write so, cannot be understood. But by referring to those letters, that it is your own obstinacy clearly appears. Therefore, whatever may be the case of the Maharaj Surkar, will be written by the Doctor Sahib, who cannot be ordered to be prevented, such a difference is prevailing between the communications from Bombay and those from Calcutta." Thus the Sahib mentioned the above circumstances to me yesterday, and directed me to write and report them to the Hoozoor; but I did not perfectly understand them; and the matter also being of a difficult nature, therefore, when the friend came to-day to act as an interpreter, the Sahib mentioned the above circumstances [again], and having fully understood them, I have written this supplication. "These circumstances have been heard of, but they are true." So the Sahib said.

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(No. 12.)

TRANSLATION of Extract from Copy of a Letter, under date the 26th March 1838.

2. IN the publications in the Gazette and Courier of the day before yesterday, the matter regarding the removal of the Governor Sahib, and so forth, written, which may have most probably been received.

3. Rajushire Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees Pundit Soomunt, Govind Rao Dewan, Dinkur Rao Senakurtey, and other persons, would be shortly set at liberty, and attend their official avocations at the Hoozoor; such a popular and happy report came to my hearing.

(No. 13.)

TRANSLATION of Extract from Copy of a Letter, under date the 27th March 1838.

2. THE letters which are to go by the steamer, which is to proceed to England, are prepared. I will write an humble representation on the date they will be forwarded.

(No. 14.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter, under date the 28th March 1838.

After compliments:

AFTER this, Mr. Milne Sahib Bahadoor told me to write to the Sirkar thus: "A certain Sahib, who paid me a visit yesterday, said, that a certain Parsee, a good man, from Bombay, was sent for by the Maharaj Sirkar, and that he was to be deputed to Calcutta to make a representation to his Lordship."

This is a correct report. As to this, he should not be sent for the present; for written communications of the circumstances of our case from the first have minutely and fully gone, by which they being satisfied, the letters which go, are, after being seen, sent to England. Then if any agent go now it will be of no use, and they will answer that by the letters which have come from the Maharaj Sirkar, the whole of the case has been understood, and that then what is there to be spoken to him? So it appears; the satisfaction made by means of the letters cannot be now made by another advocate, and thirdly, money only will be spent.

In defiance of all this, if I think it proper that an advocate should be sent, I will write, and make it known.

Then it will be seen here; whether this has been done by my own hands, or by those of others, or in what way, cannot be written; something, however, in a concise manner may have been known by the verbal intimation of Dada, and by the written communications in which was stated; so he said. I then answered, "It is 10 or 12 months since Narain Rao, English writer, was sent formerly to Calcutta. I also sent letters to him, but got no answer." He then said, "Make a reference to ask what that Karkoon who has been sent has written to the Maharaj Sirkar." Upon this I said, "I will write a supplication, and now another advocate will not be sent without your advice;" so I said. Then he said, "A report, heard from the mouth of a Sahib Lok cannot be regarded as incorrect, and the informant is a good man, of mature age." He also said, "The Raja should not now make any haste; after a difference arising amongst themselves it is well done that, attending to the case of the Maharaj Sirkar, the Lord writes to England, you should write and make this known; for in consequence of the Raja having experienced much trouble, he may

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make an attempt ;" thus he spoke: "therefore do you make haste and write, and get an answer, and let me know it;" so he said; upon which I have written this supplication; therefore, let an order in reply be obtained. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 15.)

TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter, under date the 29th March 1838.

ON the 25th instant Hunmunt Rao Dulvee came to Bombay, and met me. He said, "I wrote an humble petition to the Hoozoor, from whence I have been ordered to come here; upon this I have come here." Afterwards I asked him, "Give back to me the papers which came to you, for the purpose of being delivered to Meer, and which have not been given to him, but remain with you, that I may intimate the above matter to the Doctor Sahib, and write a supplication:" so I said. He answered, "The papers are at home; I have come here as written to." I said, "Remain quietly, and when you deliver the papers [to me], I will make a report to the Hoozoor:" so I said. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 16.)

TRANSLATION of Extract from Copy of a Letter, under date the 30th March 1838.

THE mandates sent under date the 23d March were received on the 28th instant. They were read to Mr. John Milne Sahib, and he returned answer to them, which I beg humbly to submit.

Sic orig.

As to the letter about convincing the Sahib, and that though orders were thrice given to Wittul Punt, still he would not act to them, and that nothing would be consented to, as well as alluding to other matters. After attending to this, "It is right," he said.

The yad of four paragraphs, to serve as a memorandum, was read to him. Then he replied to the first paragraph thus: "As the order from Calcutta was not attended to, his Lordship was displeased, and wrote a complaint to England that they would not obey the orders. Thus it has come to my hearing." I intimated to him the contents of the second paragraph about Zubanes; upon this he answered, "I will write, and send this matter to Calcutta." The third paragraph contained a bazar report heard of, thus an order has come from England to set the people at liberty, and so forth; whether this is correct, or otherwise, I have been ordered to write and send. As to this, the report that an order has come is correct, but that any letters have come to the Maharaj Surkar is not heard of. The report, however, that the people should be set at liberty, &c. is correct. But for that order to go to Calcutta, and then to come here, a month or a fortnight will be taken. This is one thing, and the other is, that a certain person confidently and assuredly said, "I will make the Maharaj confess in the course of a few days; make no hurry." Having said so, he went; but who is he, and what is his name, is not known; but he must be some one like Wittul Punt, who takes up the weera (engages himself to perform any business supposed to be impracticable). These are circumstances which have come to my hearing; so he said: "I will shortly give him a translation of the substance of the above-mentioned yad, which he has asked for." The putruk (paper) regarding Oodepoor has also been received.

The four orders reply, acknowledging the receipt of the letters, have been received.

Bhow Mhedekur has arrived this day. After hearing the matter, I will, in company with the friend, communicate it to the Sahib, and write an humble representation regarding what may pass.

Letters have been written, and sent this day to Colonel Robertson, in England, by the steamer; the steamer is to sail in the evening; a letter has also been written to Lodwick Sahib. After getting the above letters translated, I will send them hereafter in the service.

In the town, "The letters arrived in England, an order having come from the Parliament to the Court of Directors; their orders have come to Bombay and Calcutta. Now there is no fear." To this effect messages from respectable friends, &c. came to me, and several persons having waited upon me, mentioned the happy tidings. The above will be manifest through the grace of Shri, and the day of the success to the feet of the master will shortly appear; so many say. Be it known in the service.

(No. 17.)

TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter, under date the 1st April 1838.

1. INTRODUCED Bhow Mhedeykur to Mr. John Milne Sahib. According to the commands of the Sirkar messages were communicated. The Sahib was much pleased, and returned replies, which I will hereafter submit in an humble representation. In short, as commanded, he felt satisfied, and he also gave pledges to satisfy [his Highness]. On this subject the Mhedeykur will make a supplication in person. I will dispatch him.

(No. 18.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 2d April 1838.

1. THE letters sent to England to the House of Parliament, on the 1st July 1837, were :
 - 1st. A letter of the Sirkar, together with the Thelee, and translation in English.
 - 2d. A petition in my name, in English.
 - 3d. A letter to the Governor Sahib, in English.
 - 4th. Regarding the sentries, in English.
 - 5th. Zubanee, of Gharia, in English.
 - 6th. Zubanee, of Kooshia, in English.
 - 7th. Yad of fifteen paragraphs, under date the 23d March, containing the conference which took place between the Resident and the Sirkar ; that yad of 15 paragraphs in English.

These papers were forwarded by a ship. At that time I was trying to send them by spending some money, and there was also a command of the Sirkar ; but an intimate friend of mine, without fear, sent the papers to his mercantile correspondent there without spending any money. He having reached England, an answer came, under date the 28th November 1836 (1837), of which a translation was forwarded on the 26th January of the present year. Afterwards, on the 24th March of the present year, an answer came from Messrs. Sanderson & Co., of which a copy in English, and a translation in Mahratta, are (now) sent in the service. The substance of Unkeel, &c. will be sent, and that an answer will be shortly obtained. According to the statement from them, the charges must be paid when an answer will have been obtained from Parliament. On this subject orders are requested under the auspices of the feet of the Swamee. No expense was incurred on account of transmission. The only thing however is, that I have given a pledge to the persons concerned in this affair, that I will introduce them to the Sirkar personally, and get an arrangement effected. Having done so, I have written and given them a letter in my own name, and having shown to Mr. John Milne the original letter received, its copy and translation are sent.

2. Mr. John Milne Sahib asked me to-day thus : "In English the Maharaj is styled Highness ; how do you entitle him in Mahratta ?" Upon which I answered thus : "Shree mum Maharaj Rajushri Chuttruputty Hindoo Pud Padshah Surkar. Thus to style him has been the custom from former times, and as the English Padshah is, so is the Maharaj Padshah of the Hindoos. However, the Company's English Government style the Maharaj Surkar Highness, and style Sindia, the Guickwar, Holkur, Nagpoorkur, &c. His Highness then, whether in English writing (language), there is or there is not a rule, cannot be made out." Afterwards the Sahib said, "First, how the Kamgars committed an oversight cannot be conceived." I then replied, "The defendants have been made Jaghir-dars, and the privileges and titles which they enjoyed up to the end of (the year) Suba, have been continued to them. Such an article has also been written, and the privileges and respect due to the Maharaj Sirkar, and that he was the Sovereign of all, &c., were not thought of by Mr. Elphinstone." He then said, "The article as regards the now Jaghir-dars is then explicitly written, so I think, and now the Padshah is styled King and Majesty, and is also spoken of as Royal Highness." So he said. Afterwards, "At present I will write Royal Highness, and when convenient make it a rule to write according to past usage." So he said. I answered, "I styled him Hindoo Pud Padshah Sirkar, and in English Majesty, and write so in the signature and in the book in which I take the receipts for lukhotas sent to the post. I write according to the above, and get the stamp put on it." Afterwards the Sahib said, "It's right ;" and, referring to the matter which you have mentioned, it is correct. I report the conversation which has taken place.

3. The secret papers which were in the Secretary's office regarding Sattara and Khan-deish, &c. have been stolen away by some one. Thus, from the 31st March, Saturday, many people are saying, but whether it is true or false cannot be discovered. The Sahib also said to-day, "The papers have been stolen, regarding which inquiries are making ; whether they will or will not be found cannot be made out ; but such a thing I have heard of."

(No. 19.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter under date the 4th April 1838.

After compliments :

1. THE order of the Surkar, under date 26th March of the present year, has come, the contents of which are thus :—Rajushre Ramojee Rao Khanvilkur, and Hurry Rajaram Goojur, will not introduce you to the Balester Sahib (barrister), and an acquaintance cannot be formed, and so forth, you write.

They both write that their Sahib is ready to have a meeting ; but Rangoba says that he must have a private intercourse with him. As to this, do not you hereafter adopt such a

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course of speaking so inconsiderately. If any one is coming into our party, it is not necessary to put him off inadvertently. Whatever thing may in the opinion of both the Sahibs be thought favourable to our party and to our advantage, should be done accordingly; whether you should be believed, or he should be believed, cannot be perceived. Thus an order in detail came. As to this, on the 1st March I have written the circumstance regarding the conversation with the Khanvilkur, and an interview with the Sahib. After that, having gone to the lodgings of the Khanvilkur, and having sent for Hurry Rajaram, I asked him in the presence of the Chindurkur, thus: "Tell me what steps have been taken from the first." He would not then mention anything. "We have appointed a Balester Sahib (barrister) as an agent," so he said. He would not even mention his name. Subsequently, on the 12th March, I asked him in presence of Nilkant Rao Prulhad. But he would not mention the matter fully. This circumstance has also been written before. On the 18th March, I took him on a visit to the Doctor Sahib. That matter has also been written. Before he took his leave to retire, the Sahib asked him, "Have you anything else to say?" Then he said, "No." Such circumstances happened, which were submitted at the time in an humble petition.

2. After the receipt of the above order, he came on the 1st April and met me, and "What is the reason of your writing complaints against me for nothing?" and so forth, he said. Afterwards I said, "A meeting between the Balester Sahib (barrister) and the Doctor Sahib should take place, therefore when the name of that Sahib is known, I will inform the Doctor Sahib, and then come on a visit." Having said so, I intimated the above matter to the Sahib. He said, "What is the use of effecting a meeting between the Balester Sahib (barrister) and myself, and this Sahib cannot be of any advantage to our party, and that many advocates have sprung up is not good. On this subject I have frequently made you write, and told you to send Dada purposely. He went, then, in consequence of the matter contained in the letter; the Mhedeykur came, and communicated the whole of the matter to give confidence; still, such a letter has now come." Upon this I said, "Let a visit be paid to that Sahib, and let us try if he and we can or cannot agree." He then said, "Go you and meet him, and see what is the nature of the matter. First, bring his agent. After this, on the 2d instant, I went in company with the Khanvilkur. After this, he sent for Cursetjee Parsee, and received my visit. "What is the case?" he asked. Then I said, "A meeting between you and the Doctor Sahib should take place. But first give some one from yourself. You do not know the Hinduvee language, and the papers hitherto forwarded, and other matters, should be looked into by the Doctor Sahib and you together." Afterwards, having obtained my leave, I returned. I asked the Parsee and the Khanvilkur the name of the Sahib. Then they mentioned it to be "Howt Sahib."

3. On the 3d instant, Rajashree Ranojee Rao Khanvilkur, Cursetjee and myself went together to the Doctor Sahib and had an interview with him. A conversation passed in English between the Parsee and the Sahib, during which the Sahib asked the Khanvilkur, "When you came to me, why did you not mention the matter about the Balester Sahib (barrister)?" Then he answered, "I had no permission of the Surkar to communicate the case." The Doctor asked, "Why did you then come to me?" "By order of the Surkar I came on a visit." So he said. Afterwards (the Doctor said), "Did you or did you not mention the above matter to Rungoba?" Then he answered, "Then there was no permission of the Maharaj Surkar to mention it to any one, therefore I did not mention it." Then the Sahib said, "To us frequent orders from the Maharaj Surkar come, and verbal messages also come to say, without the advice of the Doctor Sahib, nothing is to be done. Those who may come into the Sahib's party should be admitted, and those who may not enter it should not be admitted. Thus written communications distinctly come. On the other hand, orders come to you that you should not mention the above matter. But hitherto the Maharaj has never given two distinct orders, nor will he give, of which I am fully confident. As you do not speak out the matter accurately, there cannot be any agreement between the barrister Sahib and myself; nor is it necessary for me to have any interview with him.

"If the Maharaj's complaint were to be made to king's (padshah) court, then alone barristers would be required. This is a state affair; they are of no use as regards it." Having so told the Parsee, he dismissed him.

4. Afterwards he said, in Hindoostanee, to me who had stopped, "If, in the first instance, the Resident did not pay attention, recourse should be had to the Governor Sahib; if he did not attend, application should be made to his Lordship the Governor-general; if he did not listen, the Court of Directors should be resorted to; and if they did not hear, Parliament should be applied to. Such is the rule. As to this, when an overwhelming tumult was raised against the Maharaj Surkar, the Maharaj Surkar, while under that calamity, sent letters to the Governor Sahib, to his Lordship, to the Court of Directors, and to the House of Parliament. Letters also came to me. Upon this, having addressed his Lordship, and having obtained an order, I have been writing letters up to this day, and letters have also gone to England. Now, what is the use of a barrister making any representation? Moreover, it is the fixed rule that the king's court should not interfere in any case arising out of Bombay. But he is of no use. Were I to avail myself of his assistance, and speak, and were it distinctly known to the Governor that the Maharaj Surkar spoke through this barrister, he would immediately write to his Lordship; and then, if he were displeased, and the wishes of the Governor were met, there would be two enemies, and the Court of Directors would be the third; when only the Bombay authorities have fallen out, it has cost so much pains. Then, if the three become on bad terms, what will be the consequence? However, if any barrister was appointed in England, it would matter not. Here, this is of no use; only money will be wasted, and enmity, as above stated, will be engendered the more.

Write,

Sic orig.

Write, and send this in detail to the Maharaj Surkar. In this affair I do not require any European or any native to assist me. The business is going on by my judgment, and we are writing and reporting every thing. Now, by making any hurry, let not the Maharaj and myself be made a laughing stock of. If any other Sahib comes to hear this matter, it will be too bad, and will also be difficult for me to conduct the business;" so he observed. And he has also prepared a rough draft of a letter to be written to the Surkar. After getting that letter ready, he is about to send it to the Khawund. He also got angry with me, saying, "You do not write the matter I mention to you. Had you written every thing regarding such intimations, such would not have happened." So it passed.

5. Afterwards, in the evening, Bawa Sahib Khanvilkur and Hurry Rajaram came to me, and with excited feelings he said, "You have taken away my character," and so forth. This he spoke in a state of excitement, in presence of Hunmunt Rao Dulvee, Hunmunt Rao Chindurkur Ramrao, and others. I said to him, "I am a Karkoon and you are a Surdar, therefore you may get angry and say anything you like. The Sahib is not under my control. In consequence of your having said that you had no permission of the Maharaj Surkar to inform him of the matter, he got angry. How could I help this? Be not angry; if you spoke, it would be well; but if Hurry Goojur should speak, it would appear irregular to all. It is not proper that we should expose each other to ridicule;" so I said. If I write this circumstance at length, it will amount to a complaint. The Surkar is labouring under a particular anxiety; and I have this apprehension brought before me, that it may be increased, and an offence may be taken. He may have written, by which it will be known. I am a poor man. These great men will write and do anything they like. The Surkar may laugh at this; so it has happened. As to this, I have no remedy as regards this contention. I will act just as an order may come.

6. Thus five paragraphs are written. To all the party who had assembled, I showed a copy of the petition made by deceitful people; and the brother of Meer is to go to England by order of the Surkar. This matter was mentioned by the Dulvee and Ibrahim. Upon this I said to them, "Now, it is of no use your going; and if you intend to go, meet the Doctor Sahib. If there be an order of the Surkar to go, the proper measures will be pointed out. But now make no hurry for nothing. Thus I am directed to tell you. If you are going by an order given by the Surkar, it is right. That he is about to go in the course of a day or two, it is said." Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

7. On 1st instant, a certain Brahmin, called Rambhut, was sent by Ramjee Deeopoojey, under orders of the Surkar. He came and paid a visit to the Sahib. He asked him as to the matter; then he said, "There is a certain Sahib with whom to effect a meeting the Maharaj Surkar has ordered." Then he was asked as to the name of the Sahib, which he said he did not know, and that he had no paper. Afterwards the Sahib told him to come the following day. He accordingly came on a visit. When the Sahib asked him as to the case, he got bewildered. Afterwards, I took him on one side, and said to him, "May I come to you, Sahib?" He said "Yes," and went to the Sahib, and on returning he said that the Sahib would not receive any visit. Then I asked him where he lived. He would not, however, show this. The Sahib got angry, and asked, "What is this trick? Is he a spy or what?" I then humbly represented thus: "I will take him with me, and asking him the whole matter fully, I will explain it to you next morning." Having said so, I got my leave. In the evening, Bhow Mhedaykur and others, having sat down together, questioned him in numerous ways; but he would not mention the matter accurately. "Let me go," so he began to say, in a bewildered tone. He went away in the morning without seeing me. The Sahib asked me who and what he was. Then I said that he had gone. Then he directed me to make a reference to know how the above matter stood. Upon this, I have written this humble petition. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 20.)

TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter under date the 6th April 1838.

1. FROM England a letter came to a certain Sahib, which matter was written by a European friend of the Doctor Sahib, a translation of which in Hindoovee the Sahib directed me to have made and sent to Hoozoor; upon which a translation is sent. In short, according to the communication received by the Sahib, whether any had come to any other quarter, the Doctor Sahib caused an inquiry to be made, by which the matter came in writing, of which the translation is sent in the service.

(1.)

(1.)

TRANSLATION of a Copy of a Paper in Mahratta, being an accompaniment to *Rungoba's* Letter of the 6th April 1838.

TRANSLATION of an English Note into Mahratta.

A LETTER from some Sahib came to a certain Sahib on the 4th April 1838, the contents of which are that the Governor Sahib is recalled to England. That such an order was
569. 6 F 2 given,

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

given, a letter from England, written by some Sahib to a certain Sahib in Bombay, has come. At the time he read that letter, a certain Sahib was present; having heard this news, he mentioned to me as much as he recollected, thus:

The Governor Sahib has conducted very improperly; an order from England and an order from Calcutta were that a bank, that is to say, in order that whoever may like place money with the Government as with bankers, and receive annually the interest, after examining the accounts, such a mercantile Government office should be opened. Though such an order came from the Court of Directors, and from his Lordship, it was not attended to.

The Sattarkur Rajey Sahib, respected by all the famous and highly exalted, having been exposed to various difficulties, was dishonoured and treated disrespectful; and by false accusations having been raised, both the Governments were placed in trouble.

The Guicowar should be made to pay the money to Dhackjee Dadjee; and if he refused, it should be deducted from the amount which annually became due to him by the British Government, and was required to be paid, and then given to Dhackjee. Thus, though a distinct order came from the Court of Directors, the order was not obeyed.

Colonel Ballantine Sahib, without any reason, having been subjected to difficulty, and having been much distressed, was put into trouble.

The principal reason is, that there have been various sorts of complaints from the Governor-general, that the Governor of Bombay will not obey orders. This is a very serious fault committed.

There may be other matters, more or less, but I do not recollect them.

Thus, this translation being made from a paper in English, it is sent for information in the service. Despatched under date the 6th April of the present year.

(No. 21.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter under date the 8th April 1838.

After compliments:

AFTER this, as regards the affairs here, from his Lordship the Right honourable the Governor-general of India to John Milne Sahib, a letter has now come just as that which came formerly, that "you write strongly." After translating it, I will soon send it in the service; there it will be asserted that the representation has been stopped, but such is not the case; there, to raise any report they like, inimical people will not be wanting. But in order that the matter may be known beforehand, I have written this humble petition; be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(True Extract and Translations.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

(True copies.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

TRANSLATION of EXTRACTS from Copies of Letters from *Rungoba*, calling himself the Vakeel of the Raja of *Sattara* in *Bombay*, addressed to his Highness and others at *Sattara*.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of a Copy of a Letter under date the 16th April 1838.

IN the service, an humble petition of the servant Rungo Bappojee, who, placing his head on the feet respectfully, represents that up to the 16th April 1838, he is well. After this a letter from Mr. Baber Sahib, dated 21st March of the present year, came from Pan-jum near Goa to Mr. John Milne Sahib, the contents of which are thus: "By laying a false allegation of treason against the Sattarakur Maharaj, many storms have been raised in that false imputation; it has been also falsely charged that he was collecting troops at Goa. As to this, this is all unfounded; for that formerly the Sunkeshwer Sunkeracharia Swamee formed a treasonable plot, in which the Putwurdhuns and many other persons were concerned, was formerly communicated. This circumstance I fully know. All this was proved at that time, upon inquiry, to be false. The leaders of this are Ramrao and others; they are just like the Nattoo, who has raised a charge at Sattara." To this effect it has come, of which a copy in English and a translation in Hinduvee I will send hereafter. Baber Sahib has served 40 or 42 years, during which he performed important duties; and there he received the commendations of the Court of Directors, the Governor, and the Governor-general. On a book of copies of those letters and the letter sent being seen by the Sahib, he was gratified, and returned him an answer under date the 15th instant. The meaning of this is, that when Baber Sahib is dismissed, some Sahib of mature consideration is required for assistance; therefore he has proposed this means. Formerly

two

two or three Sahibs, having been falsely accused in a similar way, and blame having been attached to them, were dismissed; they, having repaired to the Doctor Sahib, and having consulted him, letters for Calcutta and England were given to the Governor, and duplicates, that is, copies were sent to England; by despatching those the Sahibs were made free from that blame, and restored to their duties. This circumstance is known to him; therefore, having now sent a letter before, and after obtaining a reply, he will come on a visit and proceed to England. So it appears he said. As to this, "Make a reference to know what were the circumstances which formerly happened regarding Goa. That Sahib also, when he meets me, will mention every thing; but make a reference to know what may be known to the Maharaj Surkar." Being so told, I have written this humble petition; and "What this Sahib writes is also of use. So he said. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

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(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter under date the 17th April 1838.

After compliments :

AFTER this the English Government, having laid a charge of treason, imprisoned the people; but though this charge is unfounded, still, without making any inquiry, they have kept them in confinement; and after making low and inimical people, &c. prisoners, they have set them at liberty. Inclusive of these, a list specifying the names should come, which, after the dates on which they were seized, and also the year, as well as the dates on which they were liberated being written in it, should be ordered to be sent, and a form to make out the list is also sent. Let it therefore come soon, with the names of the persons above alluded to, together with their offences; for it is required to be forwarded to England on the 25th April, by the steamer, and it is also to be sent to Calcutta; consequently the Sahib said, "Call for a written statement being sent soon about the people of all ranks who have hitherto been seized, including those who have been set free." Upon this I have written this humble representation; therefore let an order be given to send quickly a list of the persons abovementioned. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter under date the 20th April 1838.

After compliments :

AFTER this the humble representation, as regards the affairs here, are,

1. The free lukhota sent by the Surkar by the post to my address has been received.
2. By the steamer which has arrived from England a letter from the friend has come; but no matter is written in it. "It contains matters regarding his private commercial concerns, in which he states that the papers have been forwarded by a ship, and that they will arrive; when they arrive, whatever matter may have been written will be known." So he said.
3. I have not sent any letter for these two days, for, from being engaged in writing letters to England and making other preparations, I have had no time; therefore I have not written any supplication.
4. The translation of the letter from Elphinstone Sahib has not, in consequence of other writing, been made known; I will now prepare it in the course of a day or two, and send it to the Hoozoor.
5. Mr. John Milne Sahib Bahadoor having addressed a private letter to the Right honourable George Auckland, the Governor-general of India, Bahadoor sent copy of Elphinstone Sahib's letter enclosed in it, of which letter a translation in Hindoo is sent in the service. The letters in English, which go and come, are not sent through the Council. After putting them up in a cover, to the address of the Lord, they are sent direct.
6. A translation of the 16th letter has not yet been made, which, as soon as it is ready, will be sent.
7. The junior Robertson Sahib has returned to Bombay from Ahmedabad; so I have learnt.

Thus, composed of seven paragraphs, I have written an humble representation in the service, from which it will be understood. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 4.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter under date the 22d April 1838.

After compliments :

AFTER this, as regards the letter written to Mr. John Milne Sahib, by Mr. Baber Sahib, under date the 21st March of the present year, from Punjum, near Goa, I beg to write its

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Sic orig.

substance partially thus:—"In fact, the Sattaraker Maharaj, though not involved in this false, slanderous affair, has, by a deep plot, been put into difficulties, and in order to form an union of all the states in Hindoostan and the Putwurdhuns, against the British Government, the Maharaj carried on a secret intercourse with the Sunkracharia Swamee: thus to implicate him in a charge by every possible means, desperate attempts were made by those who were so disposed to do. On the whole of this subject and other matters I have received information and complaint (is or was) for one lac and 30,000 rupees, and all this was an invention by the hand of Ramrao Akburnavees and Nursoo Shapworkur, and they divided five lacs of rupees among themselves; such a charge was laid against them. If ever you and I meet, you will know the abuses now existing in the Southern Mahratta country, that instead of bringing the authors of the abuses to punishment, what was false being put forth as true, the authors themselves of false fabrications have been declared innocent, and that such being the case, I did my duty in bringing these abuses to the notice of Government, but merely on this account I have been punished. I have served for 41 years and obtained credit. That book I have sent for your perusal, and in order that all such matters may be known, it is my intention to lay the papers before the British Parliament for the information of the people at large. As to this, the Commissioners who came to Dharwar wish, by using artifices towards me, to take all the papers and so forth. The letter came, of which a translation in Mahratta and a copy in English are sent in the service, from which the matter will be understood. He is to send a copy of the above letter to Mr. Elphinstone Sahib, in Europe." Mr. Elphinstone Sahib, in the letter written by him, excusing himself, has made use of equivocations; the way of this is different, so the Sahib told me to write and report. And such delicate letters which may come should for the present remain secret. Then it may occur to the mind, viz. When a copy of Elphinstone Sahib's letter has gone to his Lordship, what harm is there as to this? The reason of not sending that letter through the Council is, that it was a secret one, and therefore it was sent direct, as private; write so and report. If these papers are now known to others, they will make inventions about them, and devise their steps, and entertain a wish to injure such writers. Thus I have written this supplication. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 5.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter under date the 24th April 1838.

After compliments:

AFTER this, the orders under date the 14th April, expressly sent, have been received; the replies to which I beg humbly to submit in a series of paragraphs.

1. "An order has come, still nothing is manifested; matters are as they were. On this subject write to his Lordship, as it may be necessary to write." Thus is the order. On this subject communications of many sorts have privately gone to both quarters. The affair being important, and the distance being great, a delay has occurred; so he said.

2. Transmission onwards is to be fixed upon, so it was written; as to this, the old papers of past times are in the course of translation, which, when ready, will be transmitted hereafter; when it has come, send it to both quarters. Thus is the order. As to this, I intimated the above matter to the Sahib. He said that the papers regarding such matter should come soon. I made you write before. Now an intimation has come from a friend at Calcutta, thus: "The letters hitherto written by you are constantly coming here." But here accidental expressions occur, that when the Doctor Sahib shall have finished the whole of the writing on the part of the Raja, then after looking at all the papers, an order is to be given, and all the papers that come go to England, to the Court of Directors; such also is the case, therefore hitherto 17 letters have gone; now it is to be patiently done; hold the translation in readiness; after waiting some time to see what sort of arrangement they make, it will then be forwarded; so he said.

3. As regards the order as to the matter of the petition sent of Rajashri Balla Sahib Chitnuvees Pundit Soomunt, from the beginning up to this day the representation has been founded on documents of the British Government. The case is not unsupported by documents, and is not at all such as may give offence; on this subject to make a just representation there is no harm; so he said.

4. Some zubanees are to be sent, but if their names be discovered they will suffer annoyance. Thus is the order. As to the above, the Sahib said, "I will think of this and answer, and write and report accordingly." So he said.

5. The reason of such a communication coming again does not appear, and if at the suggestion of inimical people such has happened, the door to the proceeding hitherto conducted, and which is to go on hereafter, will be shut up; so it appears. How the matters as regards this stand, make known; and making a perfect arrangement, return here a detailed answer. Thus is the order. Upon this I explained the above letter to the Sahib, when he answered thus: "The reason of their endeavouring to shut up the door is, that in consequence of this proceeding peevish complaints on every subject having gone from Bombay, their mind is seemingly changed on this subject; a hint being known here, a rough draft of a letter to be written to the Court of Directors, is made and given [to you]; send it soon; according to that rough draft, or after making any modifications which may be necessary, the original letter with the seal and bag, according to custom, should be sent to the Resident; a yad being

being addressed to him, requesting that it may be transmitted to the Court of Directors. Another copy, a faithful one from the original, which may go sealed and put in a bag, being only marked 'copy,' should be forwarded, which is called duplicate in English. I will immediately transmit, by the dawk, accordingly, a third one; the triplicate, the third copy, when it arrives here, as above, will also be transmitted." So he said. I will shortly send that rough draft.

6. A letter was sent to Narrain Rao, but no answer has come. Thus is the order. I write a further letter in the course of a day or two.

7. Though an order has come, still year after year is rolling on; so it is said. How is this? Write and report. Thus is the order. As to this, the Sahib said such thing should not have been, but at the present it has happened. The reason of this is that a great perplexity has arisen, which cannot be described in a letter. As regards that, that this is a state affair, it should be soon effected, and it should be soon manifested. Our distance is great for the papers to go there, and after their being seen, for an answer to come, a year is required. But the guilt of concealing an order is great; make this known. On this subject I will write fully hereafter and make it known; so he said.

Thus, composed of seven paragraphs, I have written an humble petition, from which it will be understood. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 6.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 25th April 1838.

1. ABOUT the matter written in the 2d paragraph of the letter of the 24th instant, let there be no fear. The representation and papers of the Maharaj Surkar have hitherto been forwarded according to the rule. Now it is proposed to write and send a letter to the Court of Directors. This is also according to custom. As to whatever matters in the rough draft may require to be made more or less, after putting them to rights and writing the letter, it should be sent to the Resident, and he should be written to, that it should be transmitted to the Court of Directors, and two copies, with seals attached, should be forwarded here, together with thelies (bags); on this subject let not the least scruple be entertained in the mind; so the Sahib has said, and he has also offered his best saiam.

2. The rough draft in English was prepared by the Sahib with his own hand, of which a translation, made into Mahratta, is transmitted; and having also prepared one to the best of my judgment, I have sent it: after looking at both, and after to that which may be approved of by the Khawund Surkar, a letter should be written and sent to the Resident Sahib, and two copies, according to the original, with bags and seals attached, should be sent here. The circumstances contained in the rough draft, prepared by the Sahib, are correctly stated; but that sort of statement will not, I think, be approved of. After making a supplication here to the Sahib, I would have caused more or less to be made, but the writing was completed. Besides this, what he would think I could not imagine, therefore I have forwarded both the rough drafts.

Sic orig.

3. The letter of Mr. Elphinstone Sahib which has come, contains the whole of the matter. The expressions in English in that letter are very difficult, and bear one interpretation by the rules of letter writing, and another by way of covert intimation; and he states in the first paragraph that the present subject is also of great interest to him. As to this, in the translation formerly sent, this matter remained to be written in the first paragraph. Be it known the Sahib said, "The Maharaj Surkar should write a letter to Elphinstone Sahib, and send it to me. I will get it delivered to him, and after interesting him also in this affair, an arrangement is to be effected; so it is, therefore send a letter." So he said. A copy in English of the letter is sent; the original is with the Sahib.

4. The lukhota, under date the 20th April, sent by the dawk, has been received; I will write hereafter an answer to it.

5. All the representations here have been caused to be stopped, and it has been continued through one channel, so it will appear. As to this, if anything is said here to the Sahib Loks, "The Maharaj Surkar should once pardon;" this statement is made by several of them. And several Sahib Loks say, "What is there in our power? This is a public affair; as regards it, nothing can be done through our hands; statements of this description are of no use to the Surkar, because a false story cannot be acknowledged. Communications have hitherto been written and reported to Calcutta. This is a state affair, therefore communications in a like manner constantly go to England." The way, as regards making representations at Bombay, has already been alluded to above; without another Resident it is not to be represented; such matters publicly known came within observation, therefore the Sahib directed me to write to stop all the representations. In this there is no object to be attained; if it had been got hold of, why would a dilatory exertion have been required? Being so told, I have written this supplication. Thus, composed of five paragraphs, I have written an humble representation. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

6. As regards the order of two paragraphs, under date the 19th April, in which, "from Calcutta and England an order has come, that the Doctor, by interfering in this affair, has done great mischief, therefore he should go away to England, he should not remain here," and so forth, was written; this is all false; no such order from Calcutta or England has come. He is a free Sahib Lok, and under the order of the Badshah

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King, such provisions are entered in the charter, that is, in the Tuha (treaty). By hearing this story, let not the mind be disturbed; the authors of all this false story are already within the view of the Khawund. Be it known, I will take all the papers, and read them to the Sahib, and the replies that he may return I will submit, and report in an humble representation. In order that the case may be first soon known, I have written this humble petition. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 7.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter under date the 29th April 1838.

After compliments :

A MEETING having taken place between Mr. John Milne Sahib and Mr. Baber Sahib, a conference passed; and the Sahib having directed me to write and send that matter to the Maharaj Surkar, I have written this supplication in a series of paragraphs.

1. The Commissioners having come to Dharwar, and whilst they were there making an inquiry that as regarded it they used oppression, such a thing began to appear; just then some complainant, having drawn out a petition, placed it on my table, stating that the Commissioners, having received a bribe of five lacs of rupees from Ramrao Akburnavees and others, were not doing proper justice, and that therefore the Sahib (I) should hear and make an arrangement. I showed that petition to the Commissioners, and wrote the above circumstance to the Council. Offence being taken at this, I, though not concerned in any way, was declared to be in fault; such a practice of carrying on abuses is going on.

2. Ramrao mentioned to Dunlop Sahib thus: "Regarding a treasonable plot formed by the Sattarakur Raja with the Nizam and other Surdars, copies of the papers have been obtained by me." So he said. And Dunlop wrote and sent a letter to the Governor Sahib, thus: "Ramrao is a respectable person, and a man of high character. Why do you make so much exertion? Ramrao Akburnavees will soon discover this affair of treason." This and other matters he wrote and sent; and here a course was adopted. Thus, having used harshness against the Swamee, some money was picked and fraudulently appropriated. The reason of sending to apprehend a certain Bramin who was there, and whose name I do not recollect, was this: he (Ramrao) said that original papers under the Raja's signature and seal were with him, and that he should be seized and brought; then he would find out the papers. That Bramin, having got intimidated, fled to Goa. Afterwards from that Mutt, a shaved-head woman (widow), was seized and brought; she was questioned. Then, "I know nothing; I am a shaved-head woman; I know not what a political intrigue is, or a Raja." So she said. For several days afterwards Ramrao Akburnavees, having coaxed her, told her what is not known; and having promised her a hundred rupees per month, he pays her, and she is with him; and she is to be made to assert thus: "The papers regarding the treasonable plot formed by the Sattarkur Raja are all known to me; they are in the possession of that runaway Bramin." Thus she has been made a witness; and there are also other mendacious persons. Ramrao Akburnavees having got up such a false story, having befriended Dunlop Sahib, having asserted that he would discover the treasonable plot formed by the Sattarkur, together with documents, and having forged papers, copies were transmitted to the Council. The Council called for the originals of them. By adducing a pretext that the Bramin has run away, and that he has taken away the papers, so it is to be asserted; or in case he should be found, it is to be alleged that he has destroyed the papers. Such machinations are newly caused by Sahib Loks to be made.

3. In order to apprehend and bring the Bramins who fled and stopped at Goa, a communication came from Dharwar to the Council; and Ovans Sahib, the Resident, wrote a letter to the Governor of Goa, stating, "An inquiry is making on the subject of a treasonable plot formed by the Sattara Raja, in which a Bramin of the Swamee is concerned; seize and send him." Such a letter went. Upon this the Governor there sent his secretary to Baber Sahib, who had gone there, and sent the letter received from Ovans to show me; and he asked me as to how this case stood. I then said, "As regards this case, you called that Bramin and inquired of him, and he said he did not at all know that matter." Upon this they sent that Bramin to me also. He said to me that he knew nothing, and that this was all a false story, invented by Ramrao Akburnavees. After this the Governor of Goa directed that Bramin to go to Sattara; then that Bramin said, "The Bombay Governor is not doing justice; it is an oppression; the Karbharee of the Aubshee has been taken and imprisoned for nothing; he will not be released, so I have heard. In a similar way I shall be kept a prisoner; therefore I will not go. Do you ask me whatever may be necessary. I have never visited Sattara, nor do I know of any political intrigue. This is a false accusation raised against me by Ramrao." So he said: thus it was mentioned afterwards. The Governor of Goa sent a letter to Ovans, thus: "As regards the matter written by you regarding treason, there is no connexion at all between us; and you, whatever matter you may have to ask the Bramin of the Swamee, who is here, should be sent in writing. Unless we discover a proof or document, we cannot deliver him up." Upon this, that he should be delivered up a demand was pressingly made. Then they said, "There is no occasion for any communication between you and ourselves: a charter, that is, a tulin (treaty), has been concluded with the English Badshah. Still you exercise oppression in the 'Hindree Moo-look'

look' (India): such will not do. Nevertheless, if oppression is only to be used, we will write and report it to the English Badshah." After this they remained silent. Such has happened, he said.

4. I will write these circumstances in detail, and send them to you. He (Mr. Baber) said, when the whole of the matter is received in writing, in the course of a day or two, a translation will be sent, that the Maharaj Surkar may know the matter he (Dr. Milne) said.

5. Such false stories were raised against the Sattarkur Raja. A Committee was sent, who also, without instituting an inquiry, declared what was untrue to be true. A similar Committee was held at Dharwar by the Commissioners: such injustice was done. I wrote and reported the whole of this circumstance to the Governor; therefore I have been dismissed: such is the case.

5. Being so informed, I have written this supplication. When the written statement which is to come from him has come, I will immediately send it in the service. It is said that Robertson Sahib is to come, and is to be Resident. But a Sahib said to-day, "This cannot be positively said; it is a bazar gup." So he said; and the reason for Dunlop Sahib being admitted by the Governor Sahib is, that as the senior Robertson Sahib is engaged in this, Dunlop may, by propitiating the Robertson here, create an intestine discord between them: such is the attempt. This, also, is spoken of; let it, however, be seen I have written the matter that I have heard. I will make mature inquiries, and write and report this. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

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(No. 8.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of another Letter under date the 29th April 1838.

After compliments :

1. A SEVENTEENTH letter went to Calcutta through the Council, for which a receipt has come, of which a translation is sent in the service.

2. Letters were despatched to England on the 27th instant by the steamer.

3. After making the necessary alterations in the rough draft of the letter to be written to the Court of Directors, which has been sent, the original they should go through the Resident; and when a faithful copy from the original has come here, it will be soon despatched.

4. Letters should be written and sent to Elphinstone Sahib and Lord Clare Sahib, the Governor. To write letters to them there should be nothing (no scruple) in the mind.

5. Deceitful people are circulating there unfounded reports; they are not worthy of being credited. Have courage, and direct your attention to the feet of Shri; then every thing will be got through. Thus the Sahib observed. Thus I have written five paragraphs by the direction of the Sahib. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 9.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter to *Chinto Punt Raojee*, under date the 29th April 1838.

IN the service, a respectful representation is, that up to the 29th April 1838, the 5th of Vyshacksood (Sunday), I am well. Further, I have received the letter sent by you, under date the 5th Chytee Vud (15th April). I have sent black-wood planks by Rajushri Abba Sabhley, which will reach you. As regards what you have written about your private money, I should have devised some means, and tried to pay it to you; but the expenses here are considerable, and by writing and sending to some one else there, it cannot be paid, therefore I have no remedy; and the performing of the service of the koolswamee (the tutelar deity of the race) was commenced; but all the other apologues remaining aside, the heart is disposed to only one book. That this may be effectual, the greatest exertions should be used; so it was ordered. As to this, it was in the very first instance lost hold of, but by exertions being used, many other books were consulted, and through the hands of the inspectors an examination was made; but the perusal of those works could not be attended with advantage. They are books, indeed, but by means of those books the deity cannot be propitiated. Though they had experience and divine manifestation, a personal visit was requisite, and was paid. Without associating with such persons, success could not be obtained. Nevertheless, the apologue being consulted, the reading of both the books was commenced, out of which one book, according to custom, being read, soon proved advantageous. Now, however, it appears to have been stopped, but the reading continues. At first, they were not sincerely favourably disposed; but in order to maintain their own deityship in its due order, they, without pursuing the same acts as those done by the inferior deities, made an arrangement. But without the principal deity, perfection cannot be attained. Knowing this, it is in contemplation to give a perusal to other great books of two sorts. In a like manner, the course as adopted by consulting the apologue continues. The bestowers of success are the feet of the elder and yourself. In short, the tutelar deity of the race, having constantly backed them, has protected the servants. But the deity,

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being highly fierce, has been engaged and teased, and will be so hereafter. It should be endured, for which I pray. As the deity here has been vehemently stirred, and will not be favourably disposed, we are already making exertions to propitiate by reading hymns supported by the apologues. The names of those apologues will not be written unless they are effectual. To complete all, the preparations to read the great work, unless the Anturmatrooka-Baheermatrooka (certain formula sacred to deities) have been performed, the reading cannot commence. The perusal of your kind letter highly gratified my heart, and I adored the letter of blessing on my head, and have written this humble petition. Continue, accordingly, to send your kind letters constantly, and cherish me. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

Rungo Bappoojee.

(No. 10.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 30th April 1838.

1. THE lukhota sent by the Surkar, under date the 26th April of the present year, by the dawk, has reached the servant.

2. The order of the 26th instant states thus:—The point which occurred to the experience of Elphinstone Sahib has, according to his conviction, been stated by him, including the Mundullee. Be it known, if a copy of what was formerly written by the Doctor Sahib to Elphinstone Sahib come, it will be proper to form a judgment, therefore send it. Thus is the order. Upon this last year, under date the 27th April 1837, Mr. John Milne Sahib, having addressed a letter in English to Elphinstone Sahib Bahadoor, and a translation thereof having been formerly sent to the Hoozoor Surkar, a register was kept, from which a copy is now sent, in obedience to the orders.

3. On the 30th September 1837, Runiya been Chowniya Brahmin, during the inquiry instituted at Dharwar by the Commissioners, in the case of Baber Sahib and Dunlop Sahib, made a petition to Baber Sahib, complaining of oppression. A copy of this petition was given by Baber Sahib to the Doctor Sahib; and in order that the circumstances might be known at the Hoozoor Khawund Surkar, the Sahib gave that copy to me. Having taken a transcript of that copy, I have sent it in the service. In the course of a day or two, he is to write and send the whole of the account as regards Goa. After making a translation of it, I will soon send it in the service. The Sahib has gone to-day on a visit to him. The circumstance must remain secret. Some important documents, which may be of use to the Maharaj Surkar, may come, so it is arranged. More cannot be written. Being therefore told to write a hint, I have written this humble representation, and sent the above copies.

(No. 11.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 2d May 1838.

1. IT having been determined to hold a committee again, eight or ten Sahibs were appointed, out of whom some Sahibs observed to the Council, that the papers prepared on the part of the Raja and sent by the Doctor Sahib through the Government to the Bengal Government, as well as those written and sent by Government, being on both sides, should in the first instance be seen, and that afterwards a committee should be appointed; upon this, the whole of the papers were examined, and they said, Now in appointing a committee, the Doctor Sahib is required to be taken in on his part; to such effect, letters are written to Bengal and England; if he be admitted therein, it will be recognised; so it is written. This is one thing, and the other is, that if a committee now go, it will be requisite to bring forward the witnesses before the Raja, and to confront them, and there is no document; the same case which they have written they will come forward to represent; then if it be proved that there is no guilt, it will be established that oppression has been exercised; then by convening a committee it will be brought home clearly that oppression has been used; the purpose will not be answered; this is now to be done with our own hands, so only it appears. Further, another thing is, that similar letters as those which went through your hands to the Lord have been sent by the Doctor Sahib to England; there a representation has been made; upon what ground then should any inquiry be now made? There is no document; then they will again write a complaint to England; therefore it appears to us that the papers which have come to you, and those on your own part, should all be sent to England, to the Court, and that as an order may come from thence, it should be acted upon. Now if an attempt be made to prove, it will not succeed, and the suspicion which exists will not also remain. The Raja does not conduct himself contrary to established rule, and besides, he is advised by the Doctor Sahib. What has hitherto been done you are rectifying; what you may do in future, do with mature consideration. Dark people (natives) are confidently speaking to you, so the Nathoo asserts; but when those people are brought forward before the Maharaj, the Doctor is the person who speaks distinctly, and then on your part even the Nathoo himself will hardly speak in the presence. Nevertheless, even if it be arranged according to established rule, still the probability is not that superiority will be obtained, and the Raja will

will be lost. There the papers on both sides were despatched to the Court of Directors, on the 27th day, by the steamer; such circumstances have come to my hearing which I have submitted in this supplication; I will, however, make mature inquiries, and write an humble representation. This is not a bazaar report; still I cannot positively speak of it.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Circumstances which occurred yesterday, the 1st instant, are :—

2. Rajushri Ranojee Rao Khanvilkur came to-day and met me, and asked for a copy of the petition made by deceitful people; upon this I said to him, "It is only showing this laughing-stock with our own hands to every one, therefore, after obtaining orders from the Sirkar, I will give you a copy;" so I said. Then he said, "I am also about to repair to the Hoozoor. I have written a supplication to the Sirkar; as soon as an order comes I will go;" so he said. I answered him thus: "Do as the order of the Sirkar may be."

3. I have delivered to the Chindurkur the lukhota which came afterwards. He asked, "I hear a report that you are about to proceed to England; is this true, or how?" Upon this I answered him thus: "When I came down to Bombay, I came to go to England; because I have not obtained the Governor Sahib's order, I have stopped; now if an order be got for me to go, I am ready." He then said, "I was about to have gone to the Hoozoor, but that I should not go an order came from the Sirkar." I then asked, "Is it requisite that you should report whatever may pass? Still you have hitherto mentioned nothing. With what Sahibs have you intercourse?" Upon this he gave no answer. After this I said, "Do as the order of the Sirkar may be." Whether the matter about going to England is written to him by the Sirkar or how cannot be made out.

4. Ramrao also came, but no one will give any news as regards himself; if they are questioned, they say there is nothing more or less; what supplication then they do or do not write to the Sirkar, cannot be discovered.

5. Some one out of this Mundullee went to the Durbaree Sahib; he would not receive the visit; such matter has also been heard, which I beg humbly to represent. And there was a report that Robertson Sahib was to go on the Residency (to be Resident), but a certain Sahib, who went on a visit to him, asked him this matter; then he said that he knew nothing of it, and that, how should what people spoke of in the town be believed?

(No. 12.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 4th May 1838.

1. YESTERDAY, the 3d instant, Thursday, I met Mr. Baber Sahib, taking a letter given to me by the Doctor Sahib, on account of some business, and delivering it to him. In short, he is as steady as the Doctor Sahib, and is heartily concerned for the Sirkar; so it appeared. He is a distinct speaker, rigidly impartial, of mature age, and is a Sahib of right principles; there are few like himself; the reason for going to him was—

1st. On the day before yesterday, he sent to the Doctor Sahib some important papers, together with the letter and yad of the Sirkar, despatched from the Hoozoor in charge of Nurso Venklesh. With these papers I was sent to him.

2d. In order that the case of the Sirkar, regarding which papers have been despatched to Bengal, might be known to Mr. Baber, I took and gave him three letters; when they are read and returned, I will take and give him others.

3d. I returned him the original yad, given in at Dharwar by Lukshumun Punt Bodus, under date the 7th Zilkad, and I said to him, "A copy of this yad, and a copy of the letter which came to you from the Goa secretary, of which copies are made, will, if you permit, be sent by me to the Maharaj Sirkar;" so I said. He said, "This is the purpose for which I have given them to the Doctor Sahib; as regards this, the Doctor Sahib is Mookhtar, at full liberty to act. You have asked me; it is very good." The copies which were taken, in order that the matter might be known to the Maharaj Sirkar, were returned. After this I said, "I will send this yad to the Sirkar, but how is the Sirkar to believe that it has been given by your honour; I am a servant, and the copy is in my handwriting; therefore, if your honour be pleased to sign it, the Maharaj Sirkar will be much gratified." Upon this he said, "I will assist when occasion may require, but just now my signature is not requisite; give my message to the Doctor Sahib, then he will put his signature;" so he said. Afterwards I communicated the above circumstances to the Doctor Sahib, and gave the copy, which the Doctor Sahib signed; a copy of that yad being retained by me, the yad itself and a translation, and copy in English of the letter in English, which came from the secretary of Goa, these are sent to the Hoozoor for information. The Sahib Dr. Milne said, "At various times such false and malicious accusations are raised; in what way then can a manifestation soon become apparent? After translating the yad it will now be forwarded to England;" so he said.

4th. Two copies of the letter and yad of the Sirkar which went, are sent in the service.

5th. In short, the Sahib said, "Ramrao Akburnavees and Nassapa Shapoorkar having given forged papers to Dunlop Sahib, a representation is making to the Government that removing the Resident from Sattara, Ramrao should be made Karbaree. There are some Mutsudees speaking, or will speak, to the Maharaj in behalf of Ramrao, but the Maharaj Sirkar should not consent to this. This is fraught with mischief; write and intimate this." So he directed; upon which I have written this supplication.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

6th. The Mundullee, on the part of the Maharaj Sirkar, met Dunlop Sahib here, and he, without disclosing the deceit in the heart, made them write and send to the Maharaj Sirkar, or gave messages; such a thing which may have taken place is a treacherous thing; but that Mundullee is intriguing. Understand this; so he said. He asked me, "Did you, or did you not, go on a visit to Dunlop Sahib, as being the brother-in-law of Robertson Sahib?" Upon this I said, "This is a deceitful thing; so it being understood from a certain Sahib, the Doctor Sahib would not advise this, therefore I did not go." "It's right," he said.

7th. At the time I went on a visit to Baber Sahib, Dhackjee and three other Sahibs had come to visit him. Afterwards, in their sight, having called me, having taken me into another room, and having sat down, he spoke in a very assuring way.

8th. The Maharaj Sirkar has been very fortunate that he has fallen in with Mr. John Milne Sahib at such a time. Like this Sahib, of noble feeling and of correct principles, another Sahib can very hardly be got, in these days; he has also adopted the proceedings on a correct foundation; having observed this, I have been much pleased, and the Maharaj has acted very well in placing confidence in this Sahib. Still that the Doctor Sahib should not interfere in the Maharaj's affairs, some will say; but until his case be fully understood, and an arrangement effected, he should not leave him. An arrangement will also take place, but a delay will occur. So he said.

9th. Ramrao has ruined a great many respectable persons of Kolapoor and Dhurwar, of which the Maharaj Sirkar is already informed. Ramrao is of the same character as Bal-lajee Punt Nattoo; so long as they live they will not let any one (the British Government not excepted) enjoy comfort. So he said.

10th. As regards the blame attached to me, after preparing the papers with the concurrence of the Doctor Sahib and myself, and after seeing what takes place here, I will proceed to England. The Doctor Sahib said that you were to go, but that if any such difficulty appeared, he would send you what the wishes of the Maharaj Sirkar are on the subject. Upon this I answered, "Here the Government should have effected a good arrangement, or his Lordship should have said it. This, however, is not at all done, therefore it is incumbent to go. I am a servant of the Maharaj Sirkar; so long as life endures I will serve, and if necessary go to England. Such is my resolution. The order of the Maharaj is also to the same effect." Then, being infinitely pleased, he said, "As such is your determination, it is right; I will see what happens here, otherwise I also am to go. Have no apprehension," he said.

11th. Letters have been sent to England. Having also made out a further rough draft, the Doctor Sahib sent it through your hands to the Maharaj Sirkar. According to it, after sending a letter through the means of the Resident, has, or has not, the duplicate come to you? I then said, "It is a few days since the rough draft went; now after the letter going through the Resident Sahib to the Court of Directors, a copy will come to me." "This is a good course," he said.

12th. "Offer my best salam to the Maharaj Sirkar. I am yours. Now abuse is going on here," he said, and gave his salam to the Doctor Sahib also; and "I will also come to the Sahib, and the Sahib also should come when convenient; and do you continue to come," he said.

To this effect the conversation passed. Afterwards, having obtained my leave, I communicated the whole of the circumstances to the Doctor Sahib; he was much gladdened, and directed me to write and send this matter to the Hoozoor Sirkar.

2. Ramrao came to me and showed me the papers regarding a certain sum which he caused to be advanced to Wittul Punt by standing security himself, and said he was put into embarrassment.

3. The order, under date the 30th April, which came by the dawk, has been received.

(No. 13.)

This appears to be the letter alluded to in clause 1, para. 1, of Extract No. 12.

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter addressed to Mr. Baber, in the Name of his Highness the Raja, forwarded by *Rungoba*.

After usual compliments:

LET your honor always send letters and gratify the heart; further, the affairs here will all be understood on Rajushri Nurso Venklesh making a communication; accordingly, it rests with your honor to think of some measures to get through for the sake of justice. Dated 29th Rumzan Soorsun Suman Sullaseen Myantyu Oulf (28th December 1837). For the rest, &c.

(No. 14.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

Yad to serve as a Memorandum (forwarded by *Rungoba*).

This appears to be the yad alluded to in the 1st clause of para. 1, of Extract No. 12.

1. THE persons belonging here to Sattara, and the other people who have been seized, as well as the informants, should be delivered up, and a proclamation should be issued, that

that as it may be requisite here, the Maharaj Sirkar will make an inquiry, for unless a proclamation be issued, out of fear they will not state the true circumstances with sincere hearts; afterwards an investigation will be made from here. After this a committee should take place to examine into the proceedings of both the inquiries, for having decided the materials suitable to their purposes, and having impressed them on the minds of the officers of the British Government, they have sent them before; therefore, those papers also should come here, for man should have confidence, it not being likely that protection will be extended from here; therefore, in order to remove their fears, what is stated above should be done, and then both the sides should be examined. Such an arrangement should be made; it will be proper to examine with justice.

2. If such cannot be done, mention what are the means by which confidence can be restored to those people.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 15.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

STATEMENT of the Circumstances now going on at Belgaum, 7th day of Lelkund Soor
Sun Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (3 February 1838).

This appears to be the yad alluded to in the 3d clause of para. 1 of the Extract, No. 12.

1. BEFORE the death of Shree Swamee Sunkeshwerkur, some letters passed between the Sattarkur Maharaj and the Swamee, in which the Sattarkur Maharaj is engaged in some treasonable transaction, and the contents of the above letters which passed are, the Hyderabadwalla, Joudpoorkur, Sindia, Holkur, and the Seiks have been written to, that you all, and we all, should be in coalition; and whenever intimations of war may go, these should join; such letters and a yad of tulin (treaty), such original letters have not as yet been found, but copies and rough drafts have now been given to Dunlop Sahib by Ramrao, the Shapoorkur, and Sivram Bhut, who have conspired together, and they have made the Sahib write a communication thus: "Some documents found here by us of the Sattarkur Maharaj and the Swamee, regarding the treasonable plot, are now at Belgaum." On such a communication having gone to Bombay, an order has come from the Council thus: "Send here soon the documents and the original letters;" and Ramrao is now directed to make an inquiry into this affair.

2. The wife of Atmaram Bhut, deceased, a dependant of the Shree Swamee, having been sent for from the Concan by Sivram Bhut, the Akburnuees and the Shapoorkur, and having used delusions on her, and having told her that they would cause a pension to be granted to her by the Company's government, and having given into her charge the copies and rough drafts of the above documents, they made her prefer a complaint to Dunlop Sahib thus: "These rough drafts and copies, which were in my husband's possession, I have brought and produced; and if original letters relating to the treasonable transactions are required, I will bring and produce them also." Thus they made her speak to the Sahib Bahadoor. That woman is now at Belgaum; she goes about stating, being instigated by these three persons to speak, "I made an oath, and produced those rough drafts and copies. I have not the original letters, and I am not at all acquainted with this matter." Upon this, there is a mosul after the bae, and she has had to make one or two fasts; at present that bae is at Belgaum, and is urged for the original letters.

3. At the time the Shree Swamee died, spare funds to the amount of one lac and 30,000 rupees were in the jaindarkhana (treasury), and the jaindarkhana was in charge of Raghoo Hoozrey; at that time Sivram Bhut, Anna Shapoorkur, and Ramrao, these three and the Karbaree made over that sum of money into the charge of the Shapoorkur. In consequence of this, the Swamee who now succeeded urged the Hoozrey thus: "Where are the spare funds; bring and give them." Upon this the Hoozrey said that he had made them over to Sivram Bhut and the Shapoorkur. No sooner had he said so, than fearing that the Swamee might make a demand, the Hoozrey was made to prefer a complaint to the Sahib that the Swamee was concerned in the treasonable transaction, and the Hoozrey is now with Ramrao.

4. At present the inquiry about the documents regarding the treasonable plot is intrusted to Ramrao; the reason of this is, that Dunlop Sahib having been interested in favour of Ramrao, under this motive he wrote and sent to the Council thus: "If this inquiry be intrusted to the Akburnuees it will be very serviceable, and the service of the government will also be performed. By writing such commendations, he is about to procure an order for his reinstatement; such is the news publicly rumoured.

5. Letters from Gopalrao Sahib Jumkhundykur and Seedojee Rao Naik Nimbalkur Sur Lushkur have gone to the Swamee, and the Swamee's letters have come to these two; such a report is current.

6. Dunlop Sahib is to go for the Jumabundy, and afterwards to Bombay also; such a report is public.

7. Since Dunlop Sahib went from Dharwar, he has not been attending to any public business, and for the last eight or fifteen days he has not received any visit or attended to any business. A private consultation is going on with Ramrao; the vakeels and the ryots here are labouring under great distress; that in fact they can obtain no redress, and that it is difficult for any successful issue being arrived at in future. Thus people are speaking.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

8. Lately, within the last eight or fifteen days, 25,000 rupees were brought from the Sun-keshwur Swamee by Sivram Bhut and Ramrao: such is a report. That money is said to have been brought for Dhurbar Khureh.

9. Out of the disposable fund which was there, of one lac and 30,000 rupees, and which was brought by these three, part was given to the Commissioners Sahibs who had come for the Committee; so it is reported; and the rest of the amount was received by Sivram Bhut and Shapoorkur: such a rumour is publicly current.

10. In case proofs and evidence regarding the documents of the Sattarkur Maharaj having been found, and original letters should on an inquiry being made by Ramrao be discovered, a recommendation is to be written in favour of Ramrao, and an order to be procured: such is the news.

In all ten paragraphs. In order that the sum of one lac and 30,000 rupees may be swallowed up, the Shapoorkur, Ramrao, Sivram Bhut, and the Karbharee Babajee of the Swamee, having coalesced, and having newly caused documents of the Maharaj Sirkar and others, as well as the Swamee, Ramrao has the inquiry charged to himself: thus a report is current at Belgaum. Dated 7th, as above.

Sic orig.

Rujoo (signed) Lukshmun Punt Bodus (added in Mahratta). After seeing the original letter, the copy is signed by John Milne Sahib, M.D.

True copy, 2d May 1838, corresponding with 7th Suffer. The original of the above came to Mr. John Milne Sahib, of which this is a copy in the handwriting of Rungo Bappoojee Karkoon Vukeel, at Bombay.

(No. 16.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of another Letter, under date the 4th May 1838.

1. ON the 17th of April a form for making out a yad of the respectable and other persons imprisoned by the British Government was sent to the Hoozoor; but a yad according to it has not come. "Call for that yad being soon prepared and sent:" so the Sahib directed me; upon which I have written this supplication. "A yad similar to it should be enclosed in the letter to the Court of Directors, and should go through the Resident, and a copy should be sent here," he said.

2. The Sahib has offered his best salam. "Let there be no fear regarding the business; the business being important, some time more or less will be taken; but let no fear be entertained," he said.

3. Rajushri Naro Chimnaje Rajheykur has, according to the orders of the Sirkar, arrived here. I will take him to-morrow on a visit to the Sahib; I have informed the Sahib to-day, and he has told me to bring him. Upon this I have written this supplication. I have met the friend of the Poonakur Gruhust; it is just as before.

(No. 17.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 6th May 1838.

1. ON the 4th instant important papers were sent to the Hoozoor; let an order in acknowledgment of their receipt come. And moreover a letter came yesterday from the same friend, which too is an important and useful one. So the Sahib said. As soon as a copy is got to-day or to-morrow, I will make a translation, and send it in the service.

2. I took yesterday Naro Punt Rajheykur, and introduced him to the Sahib, according to the Sirkar's order. He delivered the message to the Sahib. He was much gratified, and observed, "Let not the least fear be entertained, and write and communicate my best salam; and the letter to the Court of Directors should be written, and the original being sent to the Resident, a copy, together with a thely and seal, a complete letter, should come. Then it will be despatched by the steamer. The steamer is soon to go," he said.

3. Letters for Elphinstone Sahib and Lord Clare Sahib should also come: so he has said. Upon which I have written this supplication.

4. A certain person out of the advocates of the Sirkar came and said to me, "The Governor Sahib says that the Maharaj should withdraw the representation from the Doctor Sahib. Then Jugunath Selt and the Bottlewala will be employed as intercessors, and a settlement effected; but that it must be so arranged that the Doctor should not represent." Upon this I answered, "Why does the Governor Sahib entertain suspicion as regards the Doctor Sahib? He is a public servant. If he (the Governor) wishes to do good, why does he persist that he (the Doctor) is not required. I conceive some treachery in this; therefore I am filled with apprehension. This is one thing. The other is that the Doctor is not a stranger, or of any great moment to the Governor. He is merely one who speaks out distinctly. Had our cause been unfounded, the Doctor would not even have immediately informed the Governor Sahib."

The

The case of the Maharaj Sirkar is true, and he who has made himself acquainted with it is not required; the reason of this is that deceit cannot pass, and even if it succeed, he will write to Calcutta and England, consequently he is not required; so that after preventing the Doctor, they may raise disorder as at first, and do anything they like. What then is to be redressed? And when such has happened, how can I and you be allowed to hold our ground in Bombay? Then the whole of the book (affair) will be wound up. Nevertheless, what you say is right; we will consent to it. But "that the Mundullee seized and imprisoned, though there being nothing against the Maharaj Sirkar, will be soon set at liberty; that whatever demands there may be will be settled according to papers;" not the least doubt should be entertained on the subject. And that in future no excesses will be used, and the inimical people will be turned away; should such a letter of assurance be written by the Governor Sahib, or "in the course of 15 days an arrangement will be effected," should such a time be written and sent, till then the Doctor Sahib will not speak; if anything more or less occur he will speak. Do this, and bringing a letter, show it; then I agree. If such a letter cannot be obtained, I cannot consent, and so forth. A conference at great length passed, and I also said to him, "Write a supplication to the Hoozoor Sirkar regarding the whole of the matter which you have mentioned, and report it, and as an order may be given, act accordingly." Upon this he answered, "Whether this communication will or will not be approved of by the Sirkar cannot be made out." He did not say whether he would or would not write. I, however said to him, "I will report to the Sirkar the substance of your communication, and that of the replies returned by me; and as an order may come I will let you know;" so I said. Thus he said the day before yesterday; and I have also made inquiries as regards the Bottlewalla. He said, "If we merchants were to speak in a political affair, the Bombay Government would not admit this; and another thing is, that I desire you by way of friendship, that you will communicate my message to the vakeel, who is here, that at present no haste should be used; that the arrangement as regards the Maharaj Sirkar will be well made, that it is well done; that the Doctor Sahib has reported the case to Calcutta and England, that if under colour of my name, any one stimulated him, he should not depend upon it; that his proceeding which is going on is of great moment to every one, and that by making this attempt he may stop his proceeding; this is the object of this;" so he said. This matter my friend came and communicated to me, and I have written this supplication as to what has passed.

(No. 18.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter under date the 12th May 1838.

IN the Gazette published on the 11th May, it is stated that pultans of women have been prepared, and that the Court of Directors, having passed a decision in favour of the Maharaj Surkar, have declared the Maharaj innocent, and so forth. After translating it, I will send it to-morrow.

2. From England, a communication from a certain European friend has come, of which the contents are favourable. In short, his Lordship the Governor-general, after seeing the letters written on the part of the Maharaj Sirkar by John Milne Sahib, and writing distinctly his own opinion on the communications on both sides, transmitted it to the Court of Directors. What was written by his Lordship has been approved of; and after looking at the original letters of the Doctor Sahib, and declaring the Maharaj innocent, an order is shortly to be issued. Such is the case. The Sahib, having sent to mention such matter, I have written this supplication. As to any matter which may be more or less, I will go, and getting it explained, write an humble representation.

(No. 19.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter to *Baba Sahib Chitnuvees*, under date the 14th May 1838.

1. LETTERS having come to Mr. John Milne Sahib from England, from his friend, a translation thereof is sent in the service by order of the Sahib.

2. The Sirkar should not discover this matter to any one. On this subject, the Sahib has most particularly desired, and has tendered his salam.

3. As the Sirkar has hitherto passed the days by patience, in the same way he should patiently pass a further few days. Then a settlement will soon take place, the Sahib has said.

(No. 20.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter from *Ramrao Vishram Pathurphor*, under date the 14th May 1838.

IN the service the obedient Ramrao Vishram Pathurphor makes many respectful representations, that up to the 14th May 1838, through the kind countenance of the Swamee, the state of the servant is as it was before. Further, I beg to report the Swamee what proceeding

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

was adopted by Rajushri Wittul Punt Poonaker, from the beginning to the end of Magh (February) viz. at Bombay, to the Company's government. To the Kangar Sahib Loks it was difficult for any one to speak regarding the case of our Sirkar. At such time, having always accompanied him, and visited Sahib Loks, I spoke to them, to restore understanding, thus: "The suspicions in the mind are all founded on the information of enemies and low people; the Resident has entertained doubt; but, on the part of the Maharaj, there is no departure from the former friendship." Having made representations to this effect, visits were paid, as regards which I afforded such assistance as I was able. In the beginning, while at Sattara, when the means for expenses were exhausted, and when he asked for them, I should have made a supplication to the Sirkar in the beginning; but I had a doubt occur to me. Therefore having, upon my credit, obtained 5 or 50 rupees (some money) from the Kurarkur Gruhust, I gave them to him; afterwards, at Poonah, I gave him to bring to Bombay cloths from the shops of one or two of my friends, to the value of 400 or 500 rupees, putting them down to my name. At Bombay I made a certain person of high respectability advance him 1,000 or 1,200 rupees; notwithstanding this, without my concurrence, he placed himself under the guidance of a certain Parsee, and relied upon him, in consequence of which one or two points miscarried. Through the means of four (some) respectable persons, the business should be effected.

If the Mundullee returned to their respective homes, such and such terms should be acted upon. Such a good course was opened. Money would not presently come from thence: still I made a certain person here become security. When, as written above, the affair had succeeded, it should be taken here from me. Bejamy means Wittul Punt had only to make the business successful; and he was not to spend a pice from his pocket. Such was my agreement with him. The expense which may attend this affair I will explain to the Sirkar, and pay it off; you have nothing to do with it. These terms were settled. Leaving this matter aside, in consequence of his having given himself up to the Parsee, the business suffered a shock; and, according to the orders of the Sirkar, he would not form friendship with Dr. Milne Sahib. In consequence of this, Wittul Punt and myself are not on good terms; having spoken through the medium of a respectable person, I made it so apparent, that the business might arrive to a favourable issue. At that juncture Wittul Punt wrote to me from Poonah, that for some business 2,000 or 4,000 rupees were required at Poonah, upon which I sent this intimation in an humble petition. Upon this, what was given for expenses by the Sirkar, or what was taken by Wittul Punt, I could get no information of; and by Sonjee Jadow I sent an humble representation to be made, that if the Wittul Punt asked for any more or less a sum, it should not be given, and that, if occasion required any sum, I would write an humble petition, which should be acted upon. I do not know whether or not Sonjee has reported this matter. Afterwards, on Wittul Punt's return from Poonah, I asked him what he had received for expenses, when he mentioned two finger rings; and no one would tell me anything else. Ess Patel, the Kuvley, and other persons, leaving me and bolting the room, began to hold secret consultations. On money having fallen to their lot, they became intoxicated; and with the view of putting me out of the business by some means or other, they all combined together, and having given a rough draft of a letter, sent him (Wittul Punt) to the Hoozoor; and he sent a letter that he would attend at Poonah within 10 days, together with the whole Mundullee. I then applied to the Hoozoor, and came to Poonah; there I found nothing. On seeing such a proceeding I was displeased; but what could I do? With the same mouth with which I commended Wittul Punt to the Hoozoor, I had a scruple to state that this matter was such. On his return again to Poonah, he and myself were in one place. In transacting the affairs he used deceit with me; and though myself a servant of the Hoozoor, he began to style me his own karkoon; and certain kamgaee of the Sirkar, as well as myself, should not be in the business, and he should become the Mookhtiar and the Kuvley. The Karbharee having assumed such arrogance, he began thus to conduct himself. All this I endured, for I wished that the business of the Sirkar might be effected through any door whatever, and I acted as he directed; and though I gave Wittul Row cloths to the value of 700 rupees, which he here asked for from Poonah, and though from the first I assisted him with cash, he would not even give a pice for the expenses of my servants and attendants. In the beginning I brought a gold chain from home, which I pawned at Poonah, and obtaining money, spent it, to form the first friendship for a genhust, as well as myself, to go on visits to Sahib Loks. An amount sufficient for this, being 225 rupees, being discharged at Poonah by Wittul Punt, he sent the chain to my house; besides this, for the three times I came to the Hoozoor, I received in all, for expenses, 175, out of which, deducting the travelling expenses, I gave the balance to Wittul Punt; I did not keep a pice with me. I am not perfectly acquainted with what was given to him by the Hoozoor for expenses; of the amount received by him he will make out a list of expenses; what is the nature of the expenses I fully know; I will accordingly report. He purchased here a carriage, on which account, &c. for 200 rupees; and for 100 for petty items he put me under obligation, and went. He said he would send a note within four days; he is still sending. For the cloths and the amount here he bound me to nearly 1,000 or 900. This debt is through his hands; the cloths also were disposed of by him. I was not myself under any obligation even for a pice; it is nearly two months and a half since Wittul Punt went. He has not left me a pice for my expenses, nor has he sent any. Such is my condition. Every one knows that because I commended him I have no mouth to speak. But what shall I do? I have to live in Bombay, and have servants and a Brahmin to provide for, and hire, &c. to pay for hired carriages, to go to Sahib Loks, and paying visits. Bhaldars, Chuprasees, &c. are incumbrances on the occasion of every holiday. Such is the state of things here.

A steamer

A steamer arrived from England, by which a letter from a person there, a friend of a certain person here, came; so I understood. There was some intimation regarding our case. Upon understanding this, I went once or twice; but, though I met him, I was not informed of the matter. He has taken up his residence at Mahaluxinee (Breach Candy) for change of air. As he has called me, I will go there; and, regarding the matter which I may know, I will write an humble representation. Further, a discussion between the Mookh here and a certain great person, regarding the case of the Sirkar, took place for two ghutkars; understanding this, and a certain person who is employed there in writing private affairs, and who always remains there at Parell, was standing at some distance, and understood some words from it, hearing this, I have been to Parell to-day; he is my friend. I met him without having had time to speak. He went to the Mookh. He said, "When I return home on Wednesday, I will meet and speak to you;" so it happened. He mentioned some substance: "As soon as a meeting takes place between the two Sirkars, understanding being restored, all the difficulties are to be removed; so it appears." So he said. I will visit him on Wednesday, and write an humble petition in the service, as to the matter that may be known. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 21.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from *Ramrao Vishram Patthuphor*, under date the 15th May 1838.

After compliments:

FURTHER, Rajashri Rung Raojee said to me, "You have visited Sahib Loks before, and communicated the matter, now it is of no advantage always to meet them." Thinking, upon consideration, that the advice given by Rung Raojee is very good, I am acting under his advice. Should occasion require it, I should inform him, and then pay a visit; so Rung Raojee says. I mentioned the whole of this matter to Rajushri Raojee Rao Khanvilkur; but though he first met Sahib Loks through my means, yet he goes now on visits without consulting Rung Raojee. In consequence of this, the Mootsudee Mundallee here, and other honest people, entertain doubts to perform the service by reason of the separate visits. Therefore this thing has appeared to the servant to be right, of which he has written this supplication. Every one should act in concert, which will be favourable to the business of the Sirkar; therefore, after arranging this the Swamee is nightly to give orders. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 22.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter, No. 10, from *Hummunt Rao Goonajee Chindurkur*, under date the 15th May 1838.

After compliments:

FURTHER, Ragushri Hurrybhaee met me. He said, "From the Council something is now going in writing to England regarding our Sirkar; therefore it is necessary to arrange for a yad on our part, containing the whole of the case, being written and given in. On this subject I have written to Sattara; and I also tell you, as to this, it is better if a yad be given in." I said, "I will write a supplication to the Hoozoor; as an order may come from thence, it should be acted upon accordingly." In order that this circumstance may be known to the Swamee, I have written this humble petition. Beyond the yads sent to Mr. Milne Sahib, to Bengal and England, it was not necessary to deliver in any new yad; so it appeared to me. Accordingly, I distinctly said to the Khanvilkur, "If you give in a yad as a document, it will lead to the failure of the business of the Sirkar; and it is not requisite to pay visits to Sahib Loks. The reason of this is, that if four or five persons separately meet one Sahib, the performer of business entertains doubt, viz. for one representation how many are the advocates? By such doings confusion arises; therefore no separate visits should be paid. Do whatever may be necessary in concert, and with the consent of Rajushri Rung Raojee." Thus I have told him. Be it known to the Swamee. The Khanvilkur and Hurrybhaee should be ordered as the Sirkar may see fit. The present is not the time for giving in a yad as a document. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 23.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from *Rungoba*, under date the 18th May 1838.

After compliments:

AFTER this Mr. John Milne Sahib said, "In a letter sent from England by a friend to me, it is stated that Ballajee Narrain Nathoo, in the false story got up by him in the name of

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

* Thus in the Mah-ratta copy.

Sic orig.

of the younger brother, has written and sent the same to England as evidence. This matter has, at the intimation of A* Sahib, been written by the Nathoo. As to this, how does this matter stand?" Thus he asked me. I then answered thus: "The Nathoo having, out of spite, invented false accusations, and though the matters were false, having suborned witnesses, wrote and sent; but the whole of the matter done by the Nathoo is false; and further, the wish of the Nathoo is that, even by writing matters regarding intestine discord, mischief should be done. As the treasonable fabrication could not succeed then, having collected those who could make a likeness of a handwriting, he made fresh attempts; and, just as he likes, he prepares zubanees, and his habit is to speak falsely and craftily. He has fully persuaded himself of that, whatever he may invent and give in writing will be credited by the Resident, and, going afterwards to Bombay, it will be supported by the Governor, and he will write to England and Calcutta; that thereafter the Maharaj's communications going and arriving, who will attend to them? and that what he may speak and give in writing will be admitted as true; but now that time has not remained. By making use of the name of a great man, he has adopted a plan out of ill-will to keep himself free. In the same way as, after doing all this deed himself, and keeping himself unconnected, and throwing the difficulty over the Governor, he has remained free. This design is formed; know this perfectly." Afterwards the Sahib answered thus: "Write and send this matter to the Maharaj Sirkar, and call for an answer; then I will write and send this to England to our advocate, so that he may give an answer according to this written communication." He said. And I beg humbly to represent, that heretofore treason was advanced, now the matter regarding intestine discord is going on. It is very difficult to write this affair; but a thing which is improbable, and not to be heard of, has been written by the Nathoo; but such a thing could never happen; so it appears. But Bujaba, the Fouzdar, and others, having gone and visited the Nathoo at night, commenced some proceeding. Such a report was formerly mentioned by the Sahib, which I have already reported. Upon considering this, there is nothing (no bad feeling) in the hearts of both; but low people themselves do mischief. As to this, this report should be kept secret. The custom of the Khawund Sirkar is, that every minor or greater matter should at first be known to all; but the Nathoo has wholly formed an intrigue; whatever you say is immediately known. This cannot be written at greater length. The first case which happened was of a different sort; and this case is of another sort. Let this be fully understood, such letters as these which may come should, after perusal, be destroyed by the Sirkar; and if they are to be retained, they should be so kept that they may not come within the observation of others. Such is the prayer of the servant at the feet of the Khawund. This point is not such as should be disregarded. By this, though there is nothing in the habit of both, still, by grumbling being now known, misunderstanding only will increase, and is to be increased. By exposing this, it is to be violently inflamed; such is the way. But in England the whole of the Nathoo's writing is declared inadmissible and false. How this one case stands should be made known. So I have written; therefore, when an answer comes, I will accordingly make an intimation to write further. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation. The above matter was mentioned yesterday by the Sahib; and to-day also he again asked me as to the matter above written. Then I replied thus: "I mentioned yesterday the whole of the matter." Then he said (asked), "Is it likely that such a thing would happen, or how?" Then I answered, "Such a thing can never happen; for, at the time I was sent here, both the Sirkars having come before Shri, and having placed the papers before Shri in the Deoghur, despatched me on this service, and commended me." In order that the differences which have arisen between the two governments may be removed, a representation should be made, it being settled with the consent and with the concurrence of us all. We give in your charge the papers connected with the whole of the dowlut (state), placing them before Shri. Remember your good faith, and perform service; so it has taken place; then this thing can never happen. The Nathoo writes calumnious matters. He has now commenced an attempt to save himself, by making use of the name of a great person; there can be no other object. Afterwards he said, "The Mootsudees and other persons have, I understand, been gained over by the Nathoo. How does this matter stand?" Then I said, "Such cannot happen; but, as you state this, how can I exactly say who are and who are not concerned in the intrigue?" Then he said, "As to how this matter stands, make a reference, so that I may write and send this to England." He said; whereupon I have written this supplication. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 24.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter from *Rungoba*, under date the 20th May 1838.

1. A LETTER, under date the 17th February 1838, came from England from a certain friend, the contents of which were such as might depress the spirits; it was transmitted to the Hoozoor on the 15th May. Upon looking at that matter it will be understood.
2. Referring to the contents of the letter under date the 7th March 1838, which came from Calcutta from his Lordship the Governor-general, "Stop your writing;" so it is distinctly written; but, in consequence of what was written regarding England, dread became

became impressed on the mind that the exertions hitherto made were useless, and at last the time of suffering calamity had arrived. Therefore the matter, as regards the plan which was made, I write below, and a communication, similar to that which came here, came to the Governor in Council; but the real meaning cannot be made out. From Calcutta, after maintaining power over both sides, and exemplifying the contents of their and our letters, and advancing their own opinion, and without partiality, a communication went to England, which has now been understood.

3. Upon looking at these letters I was much discouraged, and asked the Sahib what should be done hereafter. Afterwards it was settled, with the concurrence of the Sahib and the friend, thus: At present no remedy can succeed here; all the case having gone in writing to the Lord, receipts for those papers have been obtained from the Bombay Governor in Council; thus an excellent thing is done. Secondly, our advocates have arrived in England; therefore send now for a letter of the Sirkar to the Court of Directors, and one should be transmitted to the Resident. Taking the copies, go; so it was settled. Afterwards I asked the Sahib thus: "As it is requisite that communications from here should always go there, and the Sirkar should have confidence, how should this be arranged?" Afterwards the Sahib should remain here, and make the arrangements in my absence, and I should go onwards, it being so settled. I formerly wrote an humble representation, and also wrote and sent the meaning of the letter from Calcutta; for, this being a state affair, it was requisite that, whether anything was good or bad, it must be reported. By that intimation the mind there became passionate. I would have written the matter in detail, and humbly represented it, but it was not the proper time; nevertheless, I hinted. Further, it was so proposed that I should go openly; then the state of things here would come to light, and by going there the representation would be very much strengthened, and this deed must at some time be done; therefore, that arrangement being made, the money also should come and remain here; therefore I wrote an humble petition, and, until a letter came here again from England, I was to wait. With this view I was looking out for a passage. Just then a steamer from England arrived on the 9th May, by which a letter from the friend, under date the 14th March, came. On looking at that letter, confidence was restored to the mind. That matter also has already been written, and sent in a letter. The matters being so difficult, both the papers remained to be sent; that one was sent before. As to the order now received from Calcutta, a copy in English, and a translation in Mahratta, are sent along with this letter in the service, from which it will be known. Now, the second proceeding should be kept in mind by the Khawund Sirkar himself. The ostensible course required to be adopted is, that after altering, more or less, as it may be necessary, the rough draft sent of a communication to be written to the Court of Directors, one letter, the original, should go through the Resident, and another like it should come here; a similar, third one, is also required; for one is wanted to be kept here, and the third to be sent forward to the friend. For the purpose of despatching an amount of money, from 30,000 to 50,000 should come and remain with me, which money will be expended only in the case of my going; if I should not go, it will remain in deposit. This plan being resolved upon, with the concurrence of the Sahib and the friend, I have written it. This which I write should be considered with deliberation. This is a state affair; just as circumstances may arise it should be provided for. In consequence of writing that I am going there (it may be said), "The matter which has hitherto taken place is false; now the first day has returned." As to this, the Government caused inquiries to be made at various places. These inventions being made should be brought, and ruin effected; such was the plan. But the Khawund Sirkar being illustrious and morally meritorious, Shri Gugdumba entered the whole creation, and standing in the mouth (directing the expressions) of every one at various places, thwarted this; nevertheless, what was to be done was done with mature consideration. That we may not fall back, the plan for despatching me being made, all preparations should be ready here. There every one disturbs the mind, and gets up various sorts of conjectures; but, because I cannot come from here, I have no remedy. If I were to come and make a supplication, in detail, regarding every thing, every one would be convinced; but there is no remedy. This is a difficult business, regarding which, paying attention to the feet of the Khawund Sirkar, and getting courage through the blessing of Shri Swamee, I have been conducting the proceeding, and making zealous exertions day and night; then, by hearing various sorts of matters, the mind gets disturbed. The affair is a political one; as to what steps should be taken, I am unable, with my narrow understanding, to make any supplication. The Sirkar has many expedients, and supporters will now be and may have become ready at different places; but these affairs are confidential. If money only was to be gained, or a falsehood to be used, such doors may have hitherto occurred to the view of the Sirkar. It is not the time that, as regards the proceeding here, the delicate matters and names should be more fully written and reported; still, those which I came to know I intimate. After looking at the above matter, and after what may appear proper to the Khawund to be done, an order should come. Because I have written at length, no hesitation should be made, and, after consideration, an order should be directed to be given in reply. This letter should not be shown to any one else; for, if the course written to be taken hereafter becomes public, it will be difficult to take such a step; such letters, which I requested might not be shown, being seen by others, they bear malice. Such things sometimes happen. I am a poor man. As I have been put into this affair, it is incumbent on the Sirkar to get me safely out. I am faulty in every respect; my writing much should be excused. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

Sic orig.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 25.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter from *Ramrao Vishram*, under date the 26th May 1838.

Sic orig.

RAJUSHRI Rung Raojee said: "The Mookh here being much grieved, is in deep consideration. Upon this, with a view of making an inquiry as to upon what ground he spoke, I went then to one or two places and inquired; there the same information was obtained. As to what is the reason of this, a communication came from the Bengal Government thus: 'The communications hitherto written by you regarding the Maharaj Sirkar appear to us to have been written by you out of spite; and as regards the suspicion, on looking for any fault on his part, nothing appears to us; such being the case, what you have done is a very improper thing.' In consequence of this his body is inflamed, and he is in consideration. In consequence of this, by writing to England, by some art or other, the blame on him should be removed; with this view leaving the Council, and taking pains, he was writing; but any communication to be sent to any distant country could not be sent unless with the concurrence of the members of Council; therefore Ajum Anderson Sahib, Boyd Sahib, and Reid Sahib, seeing the contents of the report, and finding that the whole of the proceeding was out of malice, a conversation between them and the Mookh passed thus: 'Hitherto this veebhoo (military array) has been formed; as regards this, our referring to the reports of the Resident, regarding the suspicion, it does not appear to us that any of these points have been proved, and the blame from the Bengal Government is of this kind, from this we think that upon examining this properly, nothing occurs to us; therefore by attributing this blame to that quarter in which it originated we should become blameless; this is good; whatever is to be done should, after remembering in fear of God, be justly done.' To this effect conversations having passed in various ways, and the report having been prepared, it was despatched; on this subject having obtained secret information, I mentioned it to Rajushri Hunmut Rao Abba. Upon inquiring about this in one or two quarters the information is the same. That assistance also was given is true. Further, Rajushri Bunajee Punt Maeeneekur, with whom I have friendship from former times, without being informed by me of the above matter which I had heard, was desired by me to go to the one or two Sahibs with whom he has acquaintance, and ascertain what communication had lately gone, and inform me. Upon this he informed me yesterday thus: That a communication came from Bengal is true; further, that the three Sahibs assisted much is also true; from this I say that the answers which will now come will come of a most favourable kind. And from Bengal also a decisive order will come. The business of our Sirkar will soon be accomplished satisfactorily; so I believe. You may have also obtained information as to this matter. I have also understood it; which I mention; accordingly let a supplication be written and reported to the Swamee, and write so that I have also mentioned the matter. If any secret information is obtained in one place merely on that reliance a supplication should not be written; when similar intelligence is procured in two or four places, it should be written. Upon this, what I have heard I have written in this humble representation. It is now 15 days that, by Rajushri Rung Raojee, standing in the favour of Anderson Sahib, and who had come from Dharwar, and who is my friend, I sent a message thus: 'At the time a meeting took place with the Sahib, it was ordered thus: write and send to the Sirkar that he should have patience, that in a few days assistance will be given as may be just; that good will be done, and that there is no fear. Keeping these words of the Sahib in the heart, I am quit.' Upon this he listened and answered, 'I know the whole of the matter; there is no fear.' Afterwards, in company with Hummunt Rao, I went on a visit, and as regards the conversation which there passed, he may have written an humble representation, from which it will be understood. He said to both, 'You should visit Ajum Boyd Sahib, and mention the matter to him; he will attend to it.' Having said so twice, and having made salaams, he dismissed us. What has occurred I have submitted in this humble petition. Yesterday, to Ajum Le Geyt Sahib, who comes to know some intelligence, and who is disposed in our favour, I sent a message to say I should be allowed a visit; I will come on such a day as may be ordered. Upon this a message came to pay a visit. In the course of a day or two Hummunt Raojee and myself will go on a visit, and as to what may pass I will write an humble representation."

(No. 26.)

TRANSLATION of a Copy of a Paper in Mahratta, forwarded by *Rungoba* from Bombay.

YAD to serve as a memorandum, by means of Janordun Gopal Mhedey and Hybutrao Bulwunt Sheekar Khaney, under date the 20th May 1838. The affairs on the part of Hurry Goojur are,

1. Hurry mentioned the past circumstances thus: To make a representation only on the subject of the treasonable case, the balister (barrister) was appointed, who was to get a monthly allowance of 3,000 rupees, and after the business was accomplished, a reward, the amount of which was mentioned; but after giving him a nooktiarnameh, when the representation begins, then the date of the monthly allowance is to commence whensoever it may

be

be necessary to represent; he is to make a representation to Bombay, Calcutta, and England; but at the time this negotiation was settled it was not so directed that it should be done with the consent of the doctor.

2. Upon this, security was given to the barrister, and some rupees were given, and some petty expenses were made; as to this, there is a receipt for those given to the barrister; the rest is carriage, and other expenses which cannot be established by proof; but by using any deceit, we will not fraudulently appropriate any money to our private use.

3. If the barrister is to be prohibited, we require the orders of the Sirkar; and after terms being settled with him, he sent a note regarding the business to the Governor; it will therefore be necessary to satisfy him, or the business should be conducted through his hands regarding the loss and the business. About confronting we will make an humble petition to the Hoozoor.

On the 23d of May, Hurry Goojur and Ranojee Rao Khanvit were asked as follows:—

4. These both were questioned thus: "To the barrister, in what way was an agreement and security note given; and for what sum of rupees was the security given? Mention this." "If the name of the security was not to be mentioned, how did you then write the matter? Give this in writing, so that some explanation about this may be given to the Doctor Sahib." Upon this they answered, "This is not at all to be mentioned, nor have we any order about this; and even if an order come we will not mention this; the Khanvilkur will go to the Hoozoor and explain this; after that whatever order will be given we will act upon."

5. We said to them, "Have you come to subject the Sirkar to any loss, or to benefit him? By benefit is meant, that no loss should arise to the Sirkar; and the order of the Sirkar is, that the advice of the Doctor Sahib should be acted upon. As to this, according to the order, in communicating the matter to the Sahib there is no harm, and when consent and union are called there should be sincerity; as to this, observing concealments you speak; then how can he be convinced; and as the business belongs to one Sirkar there should be no concealment; explain to him how you have formed the plan; and in speaking on this subject there is no one to be dreaded." Thus we pointed out various methods, but they consented to nothing. The Khanvilkur said, "After my coming here what I have done I will report to the Hoozoor. I do not know anything of Hurrybhaee as regards the past time;" and Hurrybhye says that the Khanvilkur, "The great trouble which you have taken on account of the business of the Sirkar, do you explain to the Sahib, so that if useful to him he may make use of it in his proceeding." But he said, "An order is required to state the whole of the matter, and then what I know I will mention."

On the 24th May he said he would tell nothing; on which occasion the persons present were, Janordun Gopal Medykar, Hybutrao Bulwunt Shikarkhaney, Hunmunt Rao Goonajee Chinurkar, Ramrao Vishram.

To this effect, through the medium of these, Ranojee Rao and Hurry Goojoor spoke to Rungo Bappoojee.

The above matter is sent for information, together with dates.

(True extracts and translations.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Sir,

Sattara Residency, 19 March 1838.

WITH reference to your letter in this department, under date the 17th ultimo, forwarded with Rajaram Bhut Moondley, I have now the honour to inform you that as this witness is no longer required here, I have directed him to proceed with the bearer to Rutnagherry.

2. I have also informed him, that I will request of you to have the goodness to allow him to proceed to Sawunt Waree, where he must find security to return here whenever he may again be sent for.

3. There is another person in that part of the country whose evidence would be desirable; his name is Balum Bhut Mongeykur; he is known to Rajaram Bhut, and he has promised to give information about him to the vakeel of the British Government at Sawunt Waree.

4. If Balum Bhut could be found, it would be very desirable to send him here as quickly as possible.

I have, &c.

To Richard Spooner, Esq.
Acting First Assistant Collector in Charge,
Rutnagherry.

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 244 of 1838.)

To Lieutenant-colonel C. Ovans, Acting Resident of Sattara.

Sir,

Rutnagiree, Collector's Office, 26 March 1838.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 19th instant, and to inform you that Rajaram Bhut Moondley, the witness therewith forwarded, has been duly

300 rupees.

received by this department, and that he has been called upon to furnish a security in the sum of rupees 300, to insure his attendance in your office whenever the same may be required.

2. Adverting to the 3d and 4th paras. of your letter now under reply, I beg to acquaint you that the necessary application has been made to the government of Goa, within whose territories Bhalum Bhut Moongekur resides.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Burnes*, Acting Collector.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To Lieutenant-colonel C. *Ovans*, Acting Resident of Sattara.

Sir,

Rutnagiree, Collector's Office, 28 April 1838.

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of my letter of the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to forward, for your information, the accompanying translation of a communication from the Governor-general of Goa, dated 14th instant, from which you will observe that Balum Bhut Moongekur (the individual alluded to in your letter now under reply) is stated to have proceeded towards Colapoor.

2d. I have this day written to the chief of Sawunt Warree, to request him to apprehend and make over to this department the aforesaid Balum Bhut in the event of being found in that principality.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Elphinstone*, Acting Collector.

(No. 30.)

To A. *Elphinstone*, Esq., Acting Collector of Rutnagiree.

Most illustrious Sir,

Goa, 14 April 1838.

I BEG to inform you that in consequence of the orders which I had issued to forward Ballumbut Moongekur, of the province of Vernem to Vingorla, as communicated in my letter to you of the 6th instant, I have received a report from the commanding officer, stating that the Moongekur, who is an inhabitant of Corgao, had, three days previous to the receipt of the order, proceeded to Colapoor for the purpose of obtaining orders from his bishop, to recover eight candies of batty from the Bounsullo's territory, due to his uncle, and that on his return he will be directed to appear before the Mahalkurree at Vingorla.

I take this opportunity to repeat the esteem and consideration with which I have the honour to be,

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Burao de Sabrazo*.

(True translation.)

(signed) *Alex. Elphinstone*, Acting Collector.

(True copies.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Acting Resident.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

TRANSLATION of a Yad from *Pruttapjee Rajeh Abba Mahreek Yarleykur*, to the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay; dated Soor Sun Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (11th March 1838).

I WAS formerly summoned by the Company's government for the purpose of making an inquiry, when the facts which were true I stated in writing. This news came to the knowledge of the Maharaj. In consequence of this, from that time the Maharaj, entertaining bitter enmity against me, has been using outrageous language before the people (every one) regarding myself. Lately, on the 10th March, at three o'clock in the afternoon, four men from the Maharaj came to my house, and attempted to force themselves into the female private apartments. Then I asked them, "Where are you going? What business have you? Mention it to me." Then they said, "It is not to be mentioned to you; we have orders to enter the house." So they impudently said, and attempted to rush into the house. Then I did not permit them to enter the house. Afterwards one person out of them repaired to the

the Maharaj, and what he told the Maharaj I am ignorant of. Afterwards, the Maharaj having come outside, having got extremely angry, and having used abusive language, sent the Hoozreys and others about him, 50 persons in number, to our residence; they surrounded the house, and 25 persons came and sat by me, and said, "A girl belonging to Muhtat Naikur Kulwultur's (dancing woman's) house is within your house; deliver her up." Then I said to them, "There is no girl of the Kulwultur in our house, nor do we know of her." Then they said, "Let us search the house." Then I said to them, "It is not customary for any stranger to go amongst the women of us Mahaat Moley, therefore we will not allow you to go in." Afterwards they sent for two women in the service of Maharaj, and sent them in. Then they being satisfied, Khundba Sindhey Hoozrey removed all the men away. We are persons of character, and cannot keep within our house any girl of a dancing woman; this all the world knows. Notwithstanding this, the Maharaj, listening to others, has used violence towards us; and by listening to any one, what oppression may in future be exercised over us cannot be calculated upon. It is therefore requisite that the Company's Government should afford us its protection; we wholly rely on the Company's Government.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Prutapjee Rajeh Mahreek.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Acting Resident.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Abba Sahib Mahreek*, Soor Sun Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1838).

THE circumstance of the Maharaj having sent his Hoozreys and other people to my house, and of his having committed an outrage in the house, has already been reported to the Sirkar (Resident). After that a Mussulman, called Chand, who practises wrestling, having come to my house, said to me, "The Maharaj says, Abba Mahreek should mention what he has given in writing to the Sahib, and give a written statement just as we may dictate." So he said. Upon this I said, "You should not speak in such a manner to me; I have no need of it." He then said, "Your Wuttundaree and everything else will be ruined by the Maharaj; if you give a statement in writing favour will be extended to you." So he said. I did not give my consent; but I have reported to the Sirkar (Resident) what has happened. Besides this no other conversation passed between Chand and myself."

Q. Who is Chand; where did you become acquainted with him; and was he previously in the habit of visiting your house; state this?—A. Chand is an inhabitant of Sattara, and in the service of the Maharaj, amongst the undressed people (irregulars). He was in the habit of coming to me to learn wrestling; from that I have been acquainted with him. Latterly he used to come to my house once in a month or 15 days, or he met me on the way.

Since the conversation took place between Chand and yourself, have you experienced any annoyance from the Maharaj?—The fields appertaining to our Wuttundaree at Tarley are under our management; the cultivators of which, being pressed by the sheikdar, the collections have been stopped; the furmars, &c. (fruits, vegetables, &c.) which we used to receive from our wuttun have been stopped, and the ploughing of our fields, which was in progress, has been put a stop to, and violence is to be used on myself. Such news Chand came and mentioned; therefore I, together with the members of the family, have gone and taken up our abode in the warra of the Punt Prittyniddy at Mahoolee.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Dated 22 March 1838.

Abba Mahreek.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Acting Resident.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of a Yad from *Geerjabae Mahajeenee*, mother of *Govind Row Dewan*, Soor Sun Tissa Lullapeen Myantye Usuf (A. D. 1838.)

MY son Rajushri Govind Row being put in confinement, and seeing no possibility of his release, I therefore sent in a petition to Government, and that it would not be known to any one, I was confident. But how the Maharaj came to obtain the information I do not know. The Maharaj in a violent fit of anger began to ask me; then I became very fearful, therefore I satisfied him in such a way as I thought proper. Afterwards, on the arrival of the Merbhan Resident Sahib at Sattara, he questioned me as to the matter, which I mentioned according to the truth. Upon this the Maharaj entertained a suspicion about me, and took a writing from me, which circumstance was also formerly given in writing to the Resident Sahib. Recently, on the 11th June 1838, at night, the Maharaj urgently and quickly sent for me into the warra (palace). The Maharaj was taking his meal; the Sowbhagee

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Watty Ranee Sahib Maharaj was near him. As she might speak in my behalf, the Maharaj told her to go on the further side. and having made Nana Agtey, Hurry Sing and Seetaram Vishmath Sheadey sit by him, read to me a letter from Rungoba, which had come from Bombay, the contents of which were thus: In England a settlement was being made according to the wish of the Maharaj Sirkar, but in consequence of a petition of the Dewan's mother having gone to England, the whole was ruined, so Dr. Milne Sahib told me to write; upon which I have written this. Such are the contents of the letter. "As to this, what you may have given in writing, state truly;" so I was told. Then I in a great passion said, "The Maharaj always entertains suspicions; and as to what my enemies may be intimating, confront me with them; then it will be satisfactory." Then Nana Agtey was told by the Maharaj to speak to me. He got severely angry with me, and said, "Taking both of your sons by the hand, and standing in the Shrie Krustma, do you make an oath, if not, this is a very serious affair; your residence in Sattara will not remain." Then I said, "Bring him who may be my accuser into my presence, then I will make an oath." Then they said, "A communication has come from England;" so they began to say. "Then confront me with the Sahib whose communication may have come from England;" so I said. But without hearing me they began to speak in a manner derogatory to me, and "That you have given in no zubhane, so make an oath upon your two sons, and give a writing." So they began to say. At that time I said, "Unless a confronting take place, I will not give any writing;" so I said, and came away to my house. My son Wamhee Rao, who remained behind, and whose age is 14 or 15 years, was threatened, and by his hand a zubhane in my name was taken in writing thus: "I have made no petition to the British Government. If any one of my foes has made any, I do not recognize it. If I have given any petition, I swear by my two sons such a writing is taken." Afterwards Wamun Rao having returned home mentioned the circumstance to me, which I have written for the information of Government. We are women, and are daily subjected to indignity. If I say I am going to remain with my son in confinement, I am not allowed to go. If I go without the permission of Maharaj, he will effect our ruin in every respect. Thus I am in dread from all sides, therefore how the lives of my sons and myself will be saved is a matter of consideration. The Government should arrange this as it may be necessary. I gave in writing to Government what was true. The Maharaj putting us in fear in various ways, takes writings. If we were not to give in writing according to his will, he would immediately destroy everything, together with our lives. Then that our ruin should take place, as regards both sides such a time has arrived. Placing our reliance on Government, we have been reporting the true facts. As it may be thought proper, protection should be afforded to us.

Dated 12th June 1838.

(signed) *Geerjabae Mahajeenee.*
In the handwriting of,
Sukaram Bullall Mahajune.

(No. 2.)

(Translation of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter in English received from England, from the Sahib whom Dr. Milne Sahib has appointed as an Assistant in the affair of the Maharaj Sirkar, under date the 17th February 1838.

Further:

1. THE circumstances written by you regarding Sattara, have been understood by me. In that affair the pains which I have taken should not be allowed to transpire; this is my most particular request to you. That I take a warm interest in this case, I do not show, and this affair cannot be got through by any one, for this affair is secretly under investigation before the Court of Directors, and no information is allowed to transpire. When receipts are sent back for the papers received from thence, then the papers come out into the department. At that time information becomes public. But from the proofs which have come from you as regards the charge laid to the Maharaj Sirkar, it does not appear to me that by them the Maharaj Sirkar will be brought safely out, and on this subject, as to what will be the opinion of the Court of Directors, the news will be heard there in Hindostan by you before me. Whether the acts of the Bombay government will be approved of by the Court of Directors, and whether his Lordship will or will not adduce proofs about that, I cannot say; but that this is all a false accusation I am fully sensible. When the time for reporting the merits and conduct of the Maharaj Sirkar arises, then, as regards the false accusation raised against the Maharaj Sirkar, and the trouble given, I will give as much satisfaction as I may be able. I much regret that the Maharaj Sirkar has been persecuted and thrown into difficulty. In consequence of Balla Sahib Chitnavees, Dinkur Rao Senakurtey and other people being made prisoners, I am greatly concerned. By the letters of the 30th November, which came from you, it appears that you suffer much trouble on account of the business of the Maharaj Sirkar. Such trouble you will not take even for your own full brother. Be it so. Write frequently and intimate the matter.

2. On my arrival here, I have arranged as requested with the Sahib Loks, as to the letters of the Maharaj Sirkar. I did not present to the late King or to the Queen Sahib the petition and letters of the Maharaj Sirkar, because they would be transmitted to the Board of Control, who would send them to the Court of Directors, and upon this they would be offended and do harm. Therefore what decision they gave about the Maharaj should be seen,

seen, and afterwards the padshaha khata, (royal department,) should be appealed to; such is my opinion.

3. I have heard some matter regarding the complaint of Colonel Lodwick Sahib, but it will be attended to after the close of the case of the charge, and from this it occurs to my recollection that a settlement will take place to the satisfaction of the Maharaj Sirkar. This I speak from conjecture. Whatever may be the decision of the Court of Directors, still, according to my judgment, and from what has come to my hearing, it does not appear to me that the Court of Directors will give improper consent to ruin the Maharaj. This is a treasonable case; until letters arrive from you till the end, I shall be in great apprehension. I will, however, render in this case every assistance which I possibly can, and you will be satisfied.

Thus the matter is written, from which it will be known.

This letter came first, but by knowing this matter, as alarm would arise, it was not forwarded. The Sahib had kept it by himself; but it is now written that the matter may be known.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

This appears to be a remark by Run-goba.

(No. 3.)

THE contents of a letter of the 14th March 1838 received, are further:—

1. I intended to have enclosed in the luckota, sent by me, a letter to my brother, as well as other letters, which not being finished were not enclosed. After this, four letters of the 6th January which came were received. I had despaired of the affair of the Maharaj Sirkar, and as to patience having been used, I informed you of the matter; it is necessary to act accordingly. The government of the Maharaj Sirkar was certainly on the point of being ruined, without the least doubt; but the moral merit of the Maharaj Sirkar being powerful, friendship arose between the Maharaj Sirkar and yourself; by reason of this great protection has been secured. There is no such Sahib now in our Raj, like yourself, who gives encouragement and is steady; and the other thing is, that by reason of the Raja's fortune being very powerful, you fearlessly made an attempt with mature consideration at Calcutta, and wrote letters to his Lordship. Then that you were a pensioner of respectability, of mature age, just, and of correct principles, fully considering this, his Lordship gave you permission, stating, that upon looking at the case of the Raja a great crime appeared; but with a view of giving a punishment justly, and seeing that you were a distinct speaker, permission was granted to you that whatever matter was to be written, you were to send to Calcutta through the medium of the Bombay Governor in Council. This, too, was very properly done. Whatsoever letters of yours go to Calcutta, are sent by the Governor Sahib to the Resident, who receives answers to them through Ballajee Punt; who adding hands and feet to them, making stories and making inventions, he (the Resident) writes and sends whatever he likes. Those letters being communications of the Government on the whole case, go to Calcutta. After looking at the contents of the letter on both sides, and giving his own opinion, the Lord wrote. Be it so. If that matter be written it will run at great length. In short, his Lordship having properly examined, rejected the communications of the Bombay Government, refuted by the communications of Milne Sahib. Now I have entertained full confidence as regards the case of the Maharaj Sirkar. The cause of having had patience is, that at that time no idea of any expedient operated; for two months the Court of Directors kept this affair quite secret. Subsequently, when some little indications appeared; I wrote formerly that it was said that assistance would be rendered; after that another thing came to my hearing, that the opinion of the Bengal Government was concurred in by the Court of Directors. The reason of this is, that I had intimated the matter to the Sahib Mootsudars of the Court, and convinced them; from this I had confidence that when they decided upon the proceedings, they would do as I had assured them; accordingly it has become manifested. The Bombay Government have got up interruptions in several great affairs, and have disobeyed the orders of the Bengal Government, and I have further heard that the Bombay Government have first preferred a complaint against the Bengal Government, which is not only regarding this affair; it respects other matters also. The Court of Directors, supporting the communications of the Bengal Government, will confirm the order. Besides this, I understand that the Governor has appointed one or two Sahibs to assist in this affair, who are trying to prove this, and are taking much pains. They have also written a complaint against the Bengal Government. As regards this, the Sahibs on our part, to convince the Court of Directors, said to me, "Do not you have any fear; the same recommendation which his Lordship has written in favour of the Maharaj Sirkar will be acceded to; do not be afraid." Now be without fear.

2. The obstacles raised by Sir Robert Grant in the case of the jaghirdars are founded in truth. So to impress them on their mind, the Sahibs on the part of the Governor are much exerting themselves. But that this is an idle discussion, conviction can by patience be shortly made. That the jaghirs placed under the Maharaj Sirkar should revert after them, the incumbents, to the Maharaj Sirkar; that contrary to the rule under which the jaghirdars were allowed to hold them, by devising any novel regulation, the Maharaj Sirkar will not exercise oppression over them; for because the jaghir of Sheik Meera Wacekeer, one of the jaghirdars of the Maharaj Sirkar, which is in Candrisk, was, after Sheik Meera's death, to revert to the Maharaj Sirkar in case of there being no legitimate son, the case is not so that the Maharaj Sirkar held its management under his own absolute authority. Sheik

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Meerza used to do it by keeping some Mookhtiar on his part; such is the difference. As regards the jaghirs, this will convince. The sovereignty of the Maharaj Sirkar really extends to this jaghir, but the management of his (the deceased) private property should not be entrusted to the Maharaj Sirkar with unrestrained powers. This doubt has been entertained, which can be removed. Nevertheless, that the sovereignty of ruling with unrestrained powers the ryots of such a reduced and fallen jaghir should be made over to the Maharaj Sirkars, or that the Maharaj should impose any new tax, does not in my opinion appear right, and on the part of the Maharaj Sirkar there could not be such a thing. I am very sorry to hear that the Punt Suchew has been allowed an adopted son. My opinion is that that jaghir should revert to the Maharaj Sirkar.

* The British Government.

3. Though Commissioners were appointed before you began to represent the case of the Maharaj Sirkar, you may have most probably made that inquiry. They acted very wrong; and when the circumstance of their not having asked for explanation, in the case of the soobahdars of the regiment comes to light, * we cannot be saved; and the second inquiry instituted was conducted in English; it was not explained in Hindostanee to the Raja. So it appears. The third thing is, that the inquiry was not instituted in the presence of the Maharaj Sirkar. This all clearly appears to be a fabrication and a false accusation, and Ballajee Punt has, at the instigation of Appa Sahib, written false matters. But Appa Sahib could not have allowed himself to be guided by Ballajee Punt; of this his Lordship being convinced, he will not give credit to that matter of Ballajee Punt. His acts are fraudulent and false. Be it so. Appa Sahib could never have given his concurrence, for the people concerned in this affair are all slanderers. This circumstance may have most probably become known to you, and you may have in all probability given good punishment to the Commissioners, of which I am sure. By writing the case very mildly and carefully, you should take the credit to yourself. In the evidence adduced by Ballajee Punt Nuttoo, it is stated that the Raja has prepared and drilled pultans of women. I am very sorry to hear this. This does not involve any criminal charge, but it appears very improper to the people here; and the Maharaj Sirkar could not have done all this. As regards this, the people entertain doubt, therefore the Maharaj Sirkar should dismiss the pultan of women. If he does not dismiss them, you should write to him and see them dismissed. In consequence of this report having arrived here, a serious discredit has taken place. In the same manner the Maharaj Sirkar should take measures to prevent suttees. As regards these acts, the Maharaj Sirkar should himself consider and act. Why does this require any persuasion? Let this recommendation of mine be acceded to. Whatever is to be done should be done with consideration and mature deliberation. Who then will attach any slur to the Sirkar? The practice of becoming suttees is not approved of by Maharaj Sirkar, of which I am sure; but by the importunities of low and giddy Brahmins, Karbarrees who make flatteries to suit their purposes, this happens. But these people should not be relied upon, for their real intention is to create misunderstanding between the British Government and the Maharaj Sirkar by every possible means, or by intestine discord. Therefore the Maharaj Sirkar should provide against this, and not allow suttees to take place.

4. In the letter sent by you with Captain Greenlie Sahib, a letter to my address was sent; accordingly, you should write letters to me carefully, and inform me of the matter, then I will also give my advice regarding it, which if you approve of, should be relied upon and admitted. Since Ovens Sahib was appointed Resident, what circumstances have happened are not known to me; but that before the Court of Directors pass their award, the communications received from the Resident will be recorded, I hear.

5. From the zubhanee of the mother of Govind Rao Dewan, I am convinced that the Maharaj Sirkar should be involved in a criminal charge; such was the object. But that zubhanee having been taken by falsehood by Ballajee Punt Nuttoo from women, it is inadmissible. From that letter the decision has for the most part taken place. I have heard that the affair as regards Goa has again come out. That affair took place while I was there; upon it I have passed a decision, which has been written. That was indeed a false accusation got up against the Maharaj Sirkar; that it should be re-agitated or spoken of, I do not think advisable. How has it transpired? I suppose that, as evidence to adduce in this affair, those people and the Nuttoo must have searched this out; and as regards that affair, I had written to Nisbet Sahib, which was known only to Abba Jossee. He must have mentioned it to Ballajee Punt. Ballajee Punt has now written that matter to prove what he has brought forward.

This matter has now occurred to my memory.

The above is written, from which it will be understood.

This appears to be a remark by Rungoba.

This letter has now come by the steamer. This person must be a friend of the Sirkar. This name cannot be written.

(No. 4.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from *Rungoba*.

IN the service. An humble petition of the servant Rungoo Bappoojee, who placing his head on the feet, respectfully represents that up to the 8th June 1838 he is well. After this, the humble representations, as regards the affair here, are:

1. As to what Rajushree Govind Rowjee's mother has given in writing. She should be asked

asked on the subject; and after ascertaining by what document she has pledged herself, an order should be given to write and send this.

2. As regards Gomantuck (Goa), what circumstances occurred during the time of Robertson Sahib; and as regards any paper or zubhane, &c., what matter may be known should be ordered to be written.

Thus the Sahib mentioned these two points, and said, "Write and send them, and call for a written communication after how the case stands being ascertained." Upon this, I have written this supplication in the service. As an order in reply may come, I will communicate the matter to the Sahib. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovals, Acting Resident.

(True copies.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from *Rungoba*, under date the 17th June 1838.

IN the service. An humble petition of the servant Rungo Bappojee, who placing his head on the feet, respectfully represents that up to the 17th June 1838 he is well. After this the humble representations as regards the affairs here are:

1. On the 15th, a ship arrived from England, by which Colonel Lodwick, after his arrival in England, sent a letter to John Milne Sahib, of which a translation made from English into Mahratta is sent in the service.

2. In the above letter it is stated thus: "The postage should be arranged to be paid here, and letters should be sent." Upon this the Doctor Sahib prepared a letter to the officers of his office, Pollexfen, Milne & Co. Sahibs, thus: "Of the letters which may go from hence by the post to your address, or in the office of Forbes, do you pay the postage, and charge it to me in the Bombay Account; and send, and pay to Lodwick Sahib the postage which my letters which went away may have cost him, and obtaining a receipt, send it here."

3. About the item of 50,000 rupees, I formerly wrote a supplication, and also sent Dada expressly. Afterwards, the Mehdeykur came; by him also I have written, and sent an humble petition as to what has passed. As to this, after it being arranged about the said sum of money, it must come, therefore 25,000 should be sent first, and 25,000 afterwards. But this should not be delayed; this is my prayer. Yesterday the Sahib spoke to me about the above money, whilst my friend was present. I answered him thus: "Shortly the money will arrive; on the arrival of Bhao Mhedeypur it will be transmitted." He may also have arrived, he said. Upon this I have written this humble petition, to beg that the money may be ordered to be sent. "Not a pice will we improperly spent," he said.

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter from *Rungoba*, under date the 28th July 1838.

IN the service. An humble petition of the servant Rungo Bappoojee, who placing his head on the feet, respectfully represents that up to the 28th July he is well. After this, the humble representations are, (A. D. 1838).

1. Agreeably to the order of the 23d instant which has come, about receiving the money from Hurrybhaee, on account of going to England, I asked Hurrybhaee. He said, "I have also received a communication, that after taking your receipt I should pay the money." Upon this, I communicated the above order, and what Hurrybhaee said to the Sahib. The Sahib has told me to pay in the amount to Jehangeerjee Nasserwangee. In the course of a day or two I will credit it, and pass a receipt. After taking a receipt from the Sahib, in the name of the Sirkar, I will send it in the service, with an humble petition.

2. Dunlop Sahib having come from Dharwar, took his seat as an acting councillor on the 23d instant; so I understand.

3. The junior Robertson Sahib is about to proceed to England; so I have heard. I will make an inquiry; and as to what may be the real case, I will write a supplication.

6. Vukeels and sowkars are to pay a visit and make presents of condolence to-day to the lady of Sir Robert, the Governor; so I have heard. It is a plan for gathering money; so it is said.

8. I read to the Sahib the copies of a yad sent from the Sirkar to the British Government, and of that received from thence, regarding a boundary dispute, and also the letter. As the Sahib has asked for a translation of the yads, I will get it prepared and give it.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

* *Sic orig.*

9. The Doctor Sahib said that the Maharaj Sirkar has full confidence in me, and that he has conducted the affair through my hand, and is a great favour conferred on me*. Whatsoever advocates come, were to do nothing without my concurrence; such orders were given, whether the 25,000 rupees ordered to be given would or would not be given. This being a point to try the confidence, I made you write a letter distinctly; but I am quite assured that there is perfect confidence in me. He was much delighted, and gave his best remembrance to the Sirkar. So he told me to write.

Thus, composed of nine paragraphs, I have written an humble petition, from which it will be understood; and Hurrybhaee said, "A note (hoondie) for 25,000 Chandwur rupees has come, whilst the currency here is Surat; therefore how should this be done?" he asked. I answered, "If the note is for 25,000 Chandwur rupees, you had better deduct the exchange, and pay me in the Surat currency; if Chandwur rupees are exchanged at any other place, I cannot say what rate will be charged. You yourself had better deduct the exchange, and pay me, so that it may be right for reference; or if the note is for Surat coin, pay it in the Surat currency. Do just as the order of the Sirkar may be, even if you pay the amount after deducting the exchange; I will receive it." Thus I said. Afterwards, I went this day to the Sahib, and asked him, "Where is the money to be taken credit for? and give a shroff to examine the money," I said. Upon this, having given his karkoon with me, he sent and introduced me to Jeehangeerjee Nassarwanjee, and directed me to credit the money with him. As soon as I receive the money from Hurrybhaee, I will credit it, and give a receipt from the Sahib. I will send it in the service. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from *Rungoba*.

IN the service. An humble petition of the servant Rungo Bappoojee, who placing his head, respectfully represents that up to 2d August 1838 the humble representations, as regards the affairs here, are as follows:

1. By order of Mr. John Milne Sahib, having received the money from Rajaram Hurry, I credited it on the 30th July of the present year, in the office of Jehanger Nusserwanjee Letjee, being (24,000) twenty-four thousand rupees, on account of going to England, and having taken a receipt in acknowledgment of it, I gave it to the Sahib, of which a copy is sent to the Hoozoor. The receipt was taken under date 30th July, and on 1st August (100) one hundred rupees were found to be bad. Having taken the same from Hurrybhaee, and having completed the amount of 24,000 rupees, I went, accompanied by the friend, and communicated the above matter to the Sahib. I will also take a receipt from the Sahib, and send it in the service.

2. The Sahib said, "Have the Resident, and Nattoo, and others, been lately inventing any false accusation, or are they now quiet?" This is not written. As to whatever matter may have been understood, call for a written communication. Having been so told, I have written this supplication.

3. The lukhota of the order of the 29th July has been received. After communicating the matter to the Sahib, I will write an humble petition. And a lukhota delivered by Hunmunt Rao Goonajee is sent in the service.

Thus, composed of three paragraphs, I have written an humble petition. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 4.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta, purporting to be a Receipt.

RECEIVED from Rajushri Rungo Bappoojee, the sum of Bombay rupees (24,000) twenty-four thousand, which stand credited to the account of Messrs. Pollexfen, Milne & Co.

Translation from an English Chitee into Mahratta.

30 July 1838.

This appears to be a remark by Rungoba.

Kandoss Mhetu Nisbut Jehangheer Nasserwangee Shetjee having credited the rupees, gave this acknowledgment to show to the Sahib.

(No. 5.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copies of Letters from *Rungoba*.

After compliments:

UNDER date 30th July 1838, Messrs. Pollexfen, Milne & Co. having credited 24,000 Surat rupees in their firm, in the name of the Sirkar, passed a receipt, which being the original

original in English, is transmitted to the Hoozoor. Let an order in acknowledgment of its receipt be directed to be given.

Out of the sum of 25,000 rupees, 24,000 rupees having been made over to Mr. Milne Sahib, a receipt is sent separately, which is alluded to in the first paragraph. The remaining sum of 1,000 rupees having been obtained afterwards, was taken and given, for which also I will obtain a receipt, and send it in the course of a day or two.

An original receipt in English, of Mr. Milne Sahib, for 24,000 rupees is sent. I humbly request that it may be carefully kept.

(True extracts and translations.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(True copies.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

(No. 13.—Part 1.)

EXTRACT from the Bombay Gazette, dated the 26th January 1838, alluded to in the Rungoba's Letter to the Raja of Sattara, dated the 29th January 1838, No. 17 of the Series accompanying Lieut.-colonel Ovans's Despatch, dated the 15th February 1838.

BUT in finding so judicious an appointment made in aid of the Gyecaur's affairs, for such are mainly the duties of the Political Commissioner, and this appointment is made to a Mahratta chief of only the second rank, and in fact formerly merely a servant, what do you or your correspondents say to the selection made in aid of the Gyecaur's former sovereign, the chief whom it seems to be the object not to aid but to pull down? And here you will recognise the Raja of Sattara, who, in treaty with the British Authorities, yielded his acknowledged claims to superiority over the whole Mahratta empire, and according with these authorities in his desire to preserve peace and quiet. Have the conditions of our engagements with him been of late fulfilled? Was the selection made of a Resident likely to prove satisfactory to him? Did the person selected, when he was employed as a member of a committee, act in such a manner as to show that he possessed that courtesy, that consideration, and that degree of respect which were calculated to inspire that chief with the slightest anticipation of friendly or satisfactory intercourse with him? If, therefore, consequences have ensued, it may be asked, why was not the same consideration paid in the one case which all anticipated would prove so satisfactory in the other; and what credit have we gained by the course pursued in the latter case? in which we ought to have recollected the confidence which that chief placed in our *virtues*, in our *steady adherence* to and fulfilment of our engagements, to which the most liberal construction ought to have been given by a power situated as that of the British ruling authority in India is now placed; for such policy alone can redound to our credit, and firmly establish our ascendancy, because all claim and cavil are thus likely to be satisfactorily adjusted and obviated.

You now therefore see *one chief* (the inferior) *gratified* by the consideration shown him, and by the respectable associate sent him; but *the other* (the superior) presents to you a sad, a miserable, a distressing and revolting contrast.

Bombay, 2 January 1838.

[N. B. The words printed in italic letters are so printed in the original.]

(No. 2.)

EXTRACT from the Bombay Gazette, dated the 2d February 1838, alluded to in Rungoba's Letter to the Raja of Sattara, dated the 5th February 1838, No. 20 of the Series accompanying Lieut.-colonel Ovans's Despatch, dated the 15th February 1838.

WE extract from a Scotch paper a curious paragraph, bearing reference to our worthy Governor. We are afraid the expectation of a title, in which our northern contemporary with some complacency indulges, will be frustrated by subsequent events. The Sattara business has of late assumed quite a different complexion from what it wore at first, and we do not consider the position of our Government in relation to it altogether an enviable one. Adieu then to the flitting vision of the honours of the Upper House, to which our countrymen would fain elevate the Governor of Bombay. As to the turbulence of the Presidency, it is only of a piece with the ugly rumours that went home some time ago, and were duly reported in one of our late extracts, about the disturbed state of the country. Sorry as we must be to spoil the sport of our brother editors in England, Scotland, and Ireland, we must decidedly once again, and once for all, tell them that they have been misinformed, and that the hostile movements, the breaches, ambuscados, and so forth, with which they had perhaps expected to stuff their columns, are all mere gasconading squibs, invented by some eccentric gentlemen who wanted matter to fill their letters to their friends, and at the same time thought they might deal out a little harmless astonishment to the natives at home.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 3.)

EXTRACT from the Bombay Gazette, dated the 2d February 1838, alluded to in the above,

From a Scotch Paper.

WE understand that Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, is about to be honoured with a peerage, on account of the very active part he has taken, or is said to have taken, in composing the affairs of his Presidency, which it is reported he has had the utmost difficulty to keep in order. The title about to be conferred on him is said to have more immediate reference to the tact and activity displayed by his Government in discovering a deep-laid conspiracy at the court of a native chieftain, who owes his elevation to the British power. The title (Earl of Sattara) sounds very well, but as he is to take a jump at once to the third rank in the peerage, we wonder what title has been chosen for his barony; rumour says Dapooree, the name of a comfortable resting-place for the Governors of Bombay when they go out to take the air and refresh themselves from the fatigues of office at the seat of government. Is this meant, we should like very much to know, for a British title?

(No. 4.)

EXTRACT from the Bombay Gazette, dated the 5th March 1838, alluded to in Rungoba's Letter to the Raja of Sattara, dated the 6th March 1838, No. 13 of the Series accompanying Lieut.-colonel Ovans's Despatch, dated the 17th March 1838.

WE hear it stated upon high authority that an order has been received from the Government of India, ordering the immediate release from their confinement of the Dewan, Chitnees and other officers of the Raja of Sattara, who have been so long detained in prison on the most absurd charges, trumped up against them and their master, the Raja, by people of the most despicable character, and listened to without adequate inquiry by the Government of Bombay.

We are glad to find that an end is effectually to be put to these most oppressive and injurious proceedings, which have been so highly detrimental to our credit with the natives, and so productive of inconvenience and annoyance to one of the best affected princes of India to the British Government. Truly the less frequently we give heed to such accusations as have in this instance been so severely acted upon under authority from our Government, we shall afford more reason to the native powers for a continuance of that respect and affection which must be the real supports of our power. As there is nothing more likely to urge high-minded men into rebellion than the finding that they are treated with discourtesy, their men of trust thrown into confinement, and themselves threatened with even severer punishment, on the unfounded accusations of the most worthless of men, the very dregs and off-casts of society, we should hope that by this time Government is thoroughly convinced of the error it committed in listening to such fabrications and absurdities as led to the disagreeable position in which the affairs of Sattara have for some time been allowed to stand. As an evidence that the error is repented of, we hear that it is the intention of Sir Robert Grant to proceed in person to Sattara, that the affairs of that ill-used principality may be the more effectually arranged. The manner in which the relations between our Government and that State have been recently conducted renders it imperatively necessary that some one else should be sent forward to accommodate matters than the usual Resident at the Sattara court. No one could more judiciously undertake such a duty than the head of the Government at the hands of which the Raja has suffered wrong. We trust that the business is now, as reported, brought to a conclusion, and that we shall hear no more of plots, conspiracies, and intrigues in any quarter of our empire, without taking care that punishment is never inflicted till guilt is positively proved.

No. 5.)

EXTRACT from the Bombay Gazette, dated 24th March 1838, alluded to in Rungoba's Letter to the Raja of Sattara, dated the 26th March 1838, No. 12 of the Series accompanying Lieut.-colonel Ovans's Despatch, dated the 25th March 1838.

THE following items of intelligence, of considerable importance to the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, may, we understand, be implicitly relied on for their correctness. They are taken from the Times of the 25th January, and confirmed by private letters, which state that what the Times has been "given to understand," is perfectly authentic. We have not heard the reason of Lord Elphinstone's recal, but believe it is on account of some arrangement connected with the Court. That of our own Governor is said to be owing to the displeasure his acts have excited in the Court, as well as the offence he has given to the Supreme Government—the Sattara affairs, certain transactions in connexion with Candeish, and sundry other matters in which he has thwarted the measures of the Court and the Government of India.

(No. 6.)

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

EXTRACT from the Bombay Gazette, dated the 11th May 1838, alluded to in Rungoba's Letter to the Raja of Sattara, dated the 12th May 1838, No. 18 of the Series accompanying Lieut.-colonel Ovans's Despatch, dated the 31st May 1838.

WE are glad to hear that the opinions of the Court of Directors are decidedly in favour of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, and that there is every probability of his case being wound up in his favour.

Rather a singular report had got abroad in London, that one of the charges brought against the Raja was his training up a regiment of women as soldiers. This astonishing fact is said to have been propounded at the West-end, and to have been productive of the utmost excitement. The fair denizens of that gay region, reflecting upon the late destination of the guards to Canada, blessed their propitious destiny that they were not born in a country where such a mode of levying an army was resorted to; "For," said they, "had our British Sovereign been addicted to such whims, the whole beauty of London might have been cruelly ordered off to brave the rigours of Canadian warfare." His Highness of course cannot do less than dismiss his Amazonian legions to domestic life, seeing that the idea of employing the fair sex in the military line is altogether out of the question. It was stated also that heavy complaints had reached the Court from the Bombay Government against that of all India, on account of the perpetual clashing of opinions that took place between them on matters of public importance. This, which we have on very good authority, furnishes an additional proof of the necessity that exists for a change of the present system of our Indian Government, and the granting of extended powers to the local authorities.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

(No. 14.—Part 2.)

COPY of a Letter signed "Common Sense," dated the 13th February 1837, published in the Bombay Gazette, dated the 18th February 1837.

The Sattara Affairs.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

Bombay, 13 February 1837.

THERE are some things which are so little within the probability of credit, that common penetration enables you at once to detect their fallacy and deceit; and it is often astonishing to see men who, from their elevated situation and habits, ought to evince some portion of thought, consideration, and judgment, act without even ordinary comprehension or perception, as if they were incapable of seeing the baseness of an attempt to practise on their credulity, or inability of reviewing with clearness the circumstances of any case, and the associations connected with it.

When on a recent occasion the Indian naval storekeeper, who has been so often made an object of attack, and after three or four attempts to bring him into trouble by ignorant but designing men, was again assailed, such never would for a moment have been listened to had the infamous characters and the course of proceeding of his accusers and assailants been at all looked at or considered, or the circumstances alleged even glanced over and weighed with any portion of judgment; for the treacherous attempt ought to have been at once detected. But if we have not men of a practised understanding and some clearness of judgment placed in authority, you see, as in this case of the storekeeper, what misery may be inflicted, and what the trouble and vexation may be, to which all are liable.

I have made these remarks, because they bear on a case which you have more than once adverted to, but have never sifted or discussed with that precision which could throw light upon what, on a first showing, carries seeming fallacy and total improbability on the face of it, I mean the very extraordinary case of the Raja of Sattara; and considering the follies evinced in the case of the India naval storekeeper, I am very sceptical in attaching the least credit to what is said to be alleged against the minister, and by implication against him, as I understand he has displayed too much spirit and honourable feeling to attempt to separate himself from a cognizance of all the acts of his principal servant. This is a *primâ facie* feature of honour and integrity. What! the Sattara Raja or his minister, neither of whom are said to be fools, attempt to levy war, as is set forth, against the British Government? Impossible! Incredible! What are his instruments, and when does he make the attempt to use them? A petty Brahmin shopkeeper, not worth five rupees, and who had only the other day escaped from confinement in irons in a neighbouring state, where he is not likely to have been very creditably employed, is the prime mover; I say not likely, because I have not learned the particulars of his proceedings. With him is associated two Hindoostanee sepoy of the 23d regiment, which was stationed at Sattara. The minister then of a

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Mahratta Raja places his confidence in a rogue and a disreputable low Brahmin, and in two Hindoostanee sepoys; and these latter, for character or general reliance, such as we find them in this army, are not much to be depended on, especially in so important and delicate a case as is alleged to have been intrusted to them by the minister.

Both the Raja and his minister have repeatedly visited Poonah, which is about 70 miles from their capital. They know that there is a large European force of every arm, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, within two forced marches of Sattara. Bold, indeed, is this minister, who could imagine even the possibility of being able to look at a force, which in an instant would sweep the whole of the inhabitants of his master's territory off the face of the earth. Both the Raja and his minister know this, and yet are they said to have attempted to levy war against the British Government. *Credat Judæus? Non ego.*

Then as to the time at which this levy is said to have been made. It is when he is actually squabbling with one of his jaghirdars, "the Punt Sucheem." One would have thought that he would have felt it prudent and necessary to have put his house in order, before he invited his guests to the feast. So then the minister of the Raja of Sattara, and he himself (for he indignantly repels the idea of attempting to attach blame to his servant, which he is not ready himself to share), commence their levy when they are sure to be watched, and most probably detected by their enemy the Sucheem's people. This is indeed very wise, very creditable! And they resort to whom? to a culprit of a Brahmin, in whom no reliance was to be placed, and to two foreigners in British pay, who well knew the strength of their Government, and who, common sense ought to have told the minister, were not likely to run their heads against a wall to serve him, a perfect stranger, without resources, without means in any way calculated or at all adequate to resist the British power, and without plan, and when destruction was inevitable. Does such credibility* on the part of our authorities imply wisdom, or does it indicate folly? Will the British Government add to its reputation, or its servants to their character, by such egregious blunders? Has the Punt Sucheem had anything to do in this low intrigue, or silly affair? I hardly think he could have imagined such folly! Who then are the movers in the affair?

You are in the habit of treating things serious, seriously; but in a case, as the present, not within the bounds of probability or credibility, what is to be said which would not outrage

Common Sense.

(No. 2.)

COPY of a Letter signed "A Minister," dated the 4th March 1837, published in the Bombay Gazette, dated the 8th March 1837.

The Sattara Affairs.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

Bombay, 4 March 1837.

IT might be very satisfactory to the public and to all concerned, when cases of an unusual feature occur, to know something of their import, because such knowledge may guide others aright, and considering that the acts of every British ruler and functionary are strictly required to be guided by the rules of humanity, by due consideration for the condition of those they may have occasion to influence, and by the usage which may obtain for regulating general or official intercourse.

These rules are essential to the preservation of a good understanding, and of the established formalities and rules of society, and of states, which you will see the British home authorities, high and low, are obliged to be very particular in observing, as important to the liberty of the subject, and to the ends of due inquiry and of justice.

I saw a letter in your papers some time ago adverting to the circumstances in which it would seem the Raja of Sattara is now placed, in regard to his intercourse and connexion with this Government. That period of rudeness and barbarism I thought had been past, when torture or terror were permitted to extort declarations or confessions, and even a malefactor is enjoined not to criminate himself. If such is the advanced state of civilization, to which British regard for justice, usage, and law has arrived, and which these prescribe, what defence can be offered in the case of the Raja of Sattara's minister, who when invited, it is said, to a friendly conference, at least understood by him to have been so invited, is suddenly led into a dark room, charged with plotting against the British Government, and on his denial of all knowledge of the circumstances alleged, is placed in close and solitary confinement, attempts being at intervals made to extort, under the influence, alternately, of persuasion, of fear, and of denunciation, a confession of the plot to which your correspondent has alluded, and of which he has shown the almost utter impossibility, by men who it is not said are insane.

You will remember the case of the Black Hole of Calcutta; are we to be permitted to establish

* Query, gullibility.—Printer's Devil.

establish black holes here? Is the executive minister of a state in alliance with the British Government, while under circumstances of courtesy and unsuspecting friendship, to be suddenly immured in a prison, forcibly separated from his alarmed family, and thus debarred the slightest intercourse with his sovereign, much less permitted to signify the nature of the heinous charges against him, tending also to implicate that sovereign.

It is indeed said, that an acknowledgment has been made that the proceedings have not been marked with that regard for the character of the British Government, which ought never to be infringed, and that there has been a total absence of that ordinary deference, courtesy, or humanity towards the aggrieved parties which their station in life entitled them to, for the Raja himself knew not that he and his other servants might not the next moment be also seized and thrown into prison, and the same feeling of terror is said to have seized all his dependants. I cannot think, when this case and these proceedings are calmly reviewed, and when we for a moment suppose this state of things to be our own, that these transactions can be approved; and what must be the feelings of the whole of that court henceforth towards authorities which have produced such a sensation, degraded rank and dignity, and treated the second authority in that state, on grounds the mere creation of a silly mind, as a traitor and malefactor, not as

A Minister.

(No. 3.)

EXTRACT from a Letter signed "British Power in India," dated the 8th May 1837, published in the Bombay Gazette, dated the 10th May 1837.

Bombay, 8 May 1837.

I WOULD now advert to the circumstances and condition of the highly respected minister of the Raja of Sattara, at present a prisoner at Poonah, whose case has already been noticed by your correspondent "Common Sense," who has given you some very strong and pertinent remarks, and the exercise of this virtue would have prevented much misery and much discredit to us, and that loss of confidence in our discernment which an ill-judged act and egregious blunder never fail to produce. Had the vicious characters of the party, who have appeared as the accusers of that much injured and respectable minister, been looked into, their motives would soon have appeared; but here, neither a sentiment of humanity (Christianity if you will), nor the exercise of a portion of understanding, nor of ordinary penetration, nor the consideration of his circumstances, nor of any possible object, seem ever to have been contemplated, much less taken as a guide or estimate of the probabilities which were to determine the truth or falsehood of his accusers.

Is it then to be wondered at that you now find the Government associated with so respectable a band? Let me give you them as they are now detailed by people of respectability and credit.* They are four in number, viz. the minister's servant, a Brahmin, and two Purdesee sepoy of the ——— regiment Native Infantry. These, it would seem, are the instruments by which it is alleged that an intelligent, honourable, and loyal minister proposed to overturn the

British Power in India.

(No. 4.)

COPY of a Letter signed "Some Atonement," dated the 13th May 1837, published in the Bombay Gazette, dated the 17th May 1837.

The Sattara Affairs.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,

Bombay, 13 May 1837.

THE father of the present Dewan of the Raja of Sattara, who is now in confinement at Poonah, was the person who was chiefly instrumental in effecting an arrangement, and in concluding a treaty between the Raja and the British Government after the rupture and during the war with the Peishwa.

This was considered to be an important object at that time, as the Raja is *de jure* the sovereign of the whole of the Peishwa's state, and as such sent him yearly a poshakh, or dress of honour, which he continues to do to the head of our Government.

The respect and veneration which a Hindoo has for the name and works of his father, render it very improbable that this Dewan would have taken any steps in contravention of this great act of his parent, and the appointment of the son to the office of the father, on his

* We have received certain depositions showing the character of these parties, but are willing, for the time, to withhold them, that this piece of diplomatic foolery may be got decently out of. —Ed.

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his death, shows a steadiness of purpose, and a good and kindly feeling, on the part of the Raja, which makes him a very unlikely person to encourage charges, or to attempt hazardous or futile enterprises.

He was, therefore, always treated with great respect and attention by Mr. Elphinstone. But alas! the system would now seem to be changed; whether wisely or not, time will show. What would the old Dewan think were he, by one of the miracles of old, to rise from his grave and find that the Government in which he had urged the Raja to place every confidence, had disgraced and imprisoned his son, on grounds so dubious and so questionable? To find also, that a force had been marched to Sattara without any intimation having been given to the Raja, who could only infer that he himself was to be placed under the same circumstances with his minister, while that apprehension (terror rather) arising from doubt of the extent of an evil or a calamity, filled the minds of every one about the person of the Raja. What will Mr. Elphinstone say when he hears of these doings?

Suppose now that this was the case of the British Government, and that the condition of the Raja of Sattara was to be reversed; then that his agent at our seat of power, where he had stationed a force, had unsuspectingly seized our second in authority, and that he had marched a body of troops to our seat of government without any intimation being given to our head authority, who, not knowing what was intended, might conceive, and not without reason, that he and those subordinate to him were to follow the fate of the one already in confinement, from the Raja's having listened to and been impressed with the belief of the most improbable statements. What would be our clamour, our reprobation, our abuse of such despotic, and cruel, and unheard-of acts of violence, committed, we would boldly add, without the slightest grounds, and on totally false representations, which the Raja had too readily imbibed and acted on? Would the British authorities remain quiet? Would they make no representation? Would they demand no redress, no security against such further acts of oppression and hostility, degradation and insult? We would certainly require what, I hope, we will as readily grant, some assurance against a repetition of such conduct, and

Some Atonement.

(No. 5.)

COPY of a Letter signed "Very Questionable," dated the 28th May 1837, published in the Bombay Gazette, dated the 3d June 1837.

Unjustifiable Conduct towards the Raja of Sattara.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

Bombay, 28 May 1837.

THE benignant spirit of the founder of this "the New Jerusalem," led to the establishment of the native schools on this side of India, to the appointment of two most zealous and able teachers of the native youth of all castes, and to the introduction of two professors, whose labours have not yet become so prominent and practically useful in their calling. All, however, are intended to elevate the character of the people of this country by extending the benefits of education and the general diffusion of science, with their concomitants, improvement of intellect and of varied qualification, thus diffusing a higher scale of knowledge, and rendering the rising generation more efficient members of society.

The more general information becomes, the more ably and expertly are all the relations of life conducted, and the more valuable do the people become to themselves, and to the state. From the benefit and operation of these advantages no one is debarred; all may, I imagine, drink at this fountain, at least such must have been the intention of him who never acted on exclusive rules.

If all, therefore, high and low, within the influence of these seminaries of instruction, are eligible to benefit by their operation, we would not, I conclude, wish to debar the children, even of the stranger, say of children from the Kutch, Baroda, or Sattara, or even the rulers of these states themselves (if they were so inclined), from obtaining a portion of that knowledge which we are so desirous of diffusing throughout the general mass of the people. It would indeed be most important that the Rajas of these states and their children should be encouraged to share in the general intellectual improvement, as in their sphere of life more extensive knowledge is required, and the exercise of more matured judgment than these chiefs may have as yet acquired, to enable them to conduct their affairs more appropriately and with greater correctness, and more confidence in themselves.

Suppose then in their present rather limited state of intellect, these rulers wanted to avail themselves of some assistance to enable them to arrange a point or case which required some portion of consideration and judgment, would you think it creditable, when you could not, in common decency, refuse them the benefit of your schools, to refuse them any aid they might require, or deny them the advantage of general information or of scientific instruction, whatever branches that aid might embrace, whether the principles of civil government or of political economy, in order that they might the better and the more satisfactorily to themselves determine the most advisable course to pursue, and manage with more effect and

and propriety the general affairs of their governments, improve the conduct and character of their people?

I have above stated to you a general proposition, which will, I think, be admitted by all to be fair and reasonable; and now can you imagine any circumstances which could operate to bar the aid of particular advice, or of general instruction, either in the case of a ruler or of his people? In regard to the people, they may obtain what they can, and are never questioned. And is the case of the ruler, then, who may by error do so much more mischief, to be denied the gratification or wish, or desire of obtaining instruction, advice, or assistance for his general improvement or special guidance,—but the more desirable when any difficult question is required to be solved.

This, however, you are aware has been done in a very recent instance, that of the Raja of Sattara, where the course which our authorities have pursued strongly indicates both faulty and hasty decision and conduct. Whether, therefore, the refusal given is to be defended on any rational, just, or equitable principle (if there is soundness in the above reasoning) is, I think,

Very Questionable.

EXTRACT from the Editorial Remarks on the above Letter. *Vide* Bombay Gazette, dated the 3d June 1837.

WE suppose our correspondent, "Very Questionable," in his remarks about the Raja of Sattara, alludes to an application which had lately been made by that prince to the Government here through a European friend of his, to allow that friend to proceed to Sattara, that the Raja might have the benefit of his assistance in clearing up some of the difficulties and doubts in which the late ridiculous affair between this Government and him was wrapped up; but it is a pity our correspondent is not more explicit, as the public cannot well gather from his letter what particular conduct on the part of this Government he would reprobate and correct.

As we happen to know something of the matter, we shall offer some explanation, that the nature of the case may be better understood.

Some short time ago one of the authorities, whose duty led him to take an active part in the affairs of the Sattara state, and who seems to have the happy gift of discovering mares' nests, submitted certain charges against the Dewan of Sattara to this Government, involving very high crimes and offences; and the result was, that officer was packed into durance vile (a most unwarrantable exercise of authority, we should say, even had the charges had a better foundation) at some place within the British territories, we believe at Poonah. Into the minutiae of the charges it is not necessary for our present purpose to go, and we should think our time but ill spent in dwelling at any length on them, amounting as they do, from what has since transpired, to nothing to which we would incline to attach the slightest importance; a regular cock and a bull story it was, although decked out with all that pomp and paraphernalia which add lustre to shadows and very small affairs. There was something said about two sepoys who were corrupted by the Dewan, who were to corrupt their company, who were to corrupt the regiment, who were to corrupt the brigade, who were to corrupt the army, who were to upset the house that Jack built! And this company, and this regiment, and this brigade, and this army were one and all to be led by the nose or noses by the mighty influence of these magician sepoys! The cunning fellows! This is an amusing tale enough, and was no doubt well calculated to make all the old women in the parish prick their ears up. Some such women there were found, and it is only but very lately that they got over their fright.

It would have been all very well had this tale been kept for a winter's evening, when the bogglers are busy listening; but the bad luck of the affair was, that by seizing the person of the Dewan, his master, the Raja, found himself bound to interfere, both to have his minister restored, and to rebut what to him appeared a most wanton and unfounded charge against him and his state. We all know what facilities are afforded by the Indian Governments to the attainment of justice to those natives over whom they rule, and over whom they would rule; we know that a complaint against a public servant is remitted to that servant for inspection and report, and that by the report so obtained are the governments led in their decision; we know that this practice obtains to so great an extent that an appeal is deemed generally an idle piece of labour, which parties do wisely in avoiding.

The perfection of our system was not unknown to the Raja of Sattara, and the appearance of a committee at his capital, appointed by the Bombay Government, to investigate this important case, led him, we have no doubt, to suppose that his turn for a cast of that same system was approaching. This committee consisted of two government officers (was there not a third party, and was he not the person who got up the charges? and if so, was it fitting that he should form one of the committee?), who, in carrying on their inquiry, took such course as they deemed best for furthering the object they had in view. They sent for the Raja (they might have paid him the compliment of waiting on him, and not stood an inch less in stature than they do), and then proceeded to business. What passed it is unnecessary to state. They returned to Bombay, bringing such report as they felt warranted.

The Raja being but little accustomed to English committees, or their mode of conducting business,

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business, left this committee, with which he was visited, to carry on their labours as they chose, he resolving to lay before the Bombay Government a clear and full and distinct account of the circumstances which had led to the charge of alleged misconduct on the part of his minister, the grounds there were for the charge, the characters of the parties who had got up the plot, and all other particulars necessary to his own and his minister's vindication.

With this view he, although he needed have done nothing of the kind, seeing he is an independent prince, and has full and unlimited power within his own dominions, out of courtesy to the Bombay Government, expressed, through his friend, his intention of asking that friend's assistance in enabling him to lay a full case before Government, that time and labour might be spared, and justice done; and it was his desire that his friend, a European, should pay him a visit at Sattara, that his advice and assistance might be the more easily had. It will appear to any who look at the object of this intended visit, that there really could be no reasonable objection to it, even had the Government the power to prevent it; but that the Government might the rather be expected to lend every aid, if their aid were required, to allow that European gentleman to proceed to Sattara, that the Raja might have the satisfaction of knowing that the Government did all in their power to secure justice, by enabling him to lay his case in his own way before them. This, we say, would naturally be thought, by any man of single mind or purpose, and whose great aim was the attainment of truth. An acknowledgment to the same effect, we believe, was given to the European who represented the Raja's wishes to the Government, but subject to a suggestion that, as the whole papers were then before the Supreme Government, it perhaps might be better at the present moment to postpone the desired visit. On this result being communicated to the Raja, out of deference to the Government he yielded.

The reader will inquire, firstly, had not the Raja of Sattara a right to ask any European he chose to visit him at Sattara? Secondly, had not any European a right to proceed there when he chose? Thirdly, in reference to this particular case, what objection, we mean objection founded on just grounds, would there have been to the Raja having the assistance of an old friend of his, a European, to advise and assist him in his difficulties? And fourthly, what objection, we mean objection founded in justice, could the Bombay Government or the Supreme Government have, to receiving a full representation of the Raja's case from himself, drawn up under such advice, and with such assistance? Let those questions be answered, not by appeals to policy, which, in itself, is tortuous, and ought therefore to be eschewed; not by speaking of paramount authority, for a wrong is doubly so when done in virtue of the strong arm, but on those plain straightforward principles which men can understand, and which all can see are based in reason and justice.

We have proceeded thus far with our facts and inferences, and now let us fly to the regions of fancy. Let us suppose the Raja of Sattara in Durbar seated, and a high British functionary in his presence. Our scene we shall fix at a date subsequent to the intimation by the Raja to the Bombay Government, that it was his wish to have the advice and assistance of the European friend in his difficulties, and let us suppose the following colloquy to take place:—

The British functionary:—I am directed by the ——— to inquire whether you have called ——— only to come to visit you, or if you have requested him to assist you in drawing up your case?

The Raja:—Yes; I have called him on account of the friendship existing between him and me, from the time of the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, late Governor of Bombay, and I requested that gentleman to consider my case, and assist me in explaining it.

The British functionary:—I am further directed to inform you, that you will be deprived of your Government, as you have transgressed the fifth paragraph of your written engagement with the East India Company, where it says that the Raja should never apply to any other person on any secret business without a reference to the head British authority on the spot at the time, and never to speak a single word to any other person. No obstruction is put in the way of your Highness, but you are not to communicate any sort of correspondence until the case is decided by the Home authority, and by the Bengal Government; and also, I am directed by the ——— to caution you once more against your doing so in future, and if this should occur you will certainly be deprived of your Government. The dignity of both the Raja and ——— is of similar weight and importance in regard to each other.

The Raja:—I have to observe, that the fifth paragraph of my treaty with the British does not prevent me from communicating confidentially with any European gentleman, it only prevents intercourse with the Rajas of other states, and that this restriction was never made or mentioned in the time of Mr. Elphinstone, when there were some disputes between the then Resident and me. Mr. Elphinstone then wrote me a letter, stating that there was no objection to my addressing myself to any other European gentleman, to enable me to make him understand clearly my case and wishes; and also, when Colonel Robertson was Resident, the Governor was accustomed to communicate privately with me; and during Mr. Elphinstone's and Sir John Malcolm's time, I was accustomed to communicate my correspondence with them through the hands of any person I chose; no restriction was then imposed by the fifth paragraph. * * * * *

I have requested the assistance of ———, to introduce my case to him; but it seems I am now bound on both sides, although you say no obstruction is thrown in my way; and you say that every facility is afforded me to obtain justice, yet I find every door shut; for I have no adequate means of explaining my case, so as to present it in a clear light to Government, and this is now the construction you put on the fifth paragraph; and from the discreditable style in which

which you address me, I had better at once close this insulting course by poison, and put an end to such a miserable existence, than live in such unwarrantable bondage.

The British authority:—Whatever correspondence the Raja may have to communicate either to the Bengal Government or the Home authority, he may transmit through the hands of the Governor, as he is ready to attend to it.

The Raja:—For the investigation of the present case, two gentlemen and — were appointed. The latter explained it by reading before me the four written depositions from different persons, interpreted to me in the Hindostanee language, and asked whether I perfectly understood. I requested to be favoured with the translations of them, and to see me again before the time of the Committee returning to the Presidency, and I should then answer them. Notwithstanding this request, the Committee proceeded to the Presidency, and now you tell me that you are ready to transmit whatever correspondence I may wish to communicate. And yet what am I to answer, if the Supreme or Home authorities, seeing I have not brought my case before them, (although, as I have already stated, I have the power to do so, through the hands of any European gentleman,) should sanction any act of violence or injury against me? I therefore request you to furnish me with directions by which I am to be strictly bound, and not to pass; and grant me the favour of giving me a written document, not to speak a single word about the case to any person until the case is determined on, and an answer is transmitted from Bengal and the Home authority. I require this for my satisfaction, as it will enable me to furnish a satisfactory reply, should my not writing be brought against me; but you, without furnishing me with any such document, merely say that I shall remain silent, and you ask, wherefore am I desirous to write to the Bengal and Home authorities? I reply, that it is to avert their sanction of any improper act against me. But perhaps I had better resolve to go to Bengal, and ask them how such restrictions on me have been sanctioned, and then entrust my Government to their direction, and be a dependant of theirs, than to remain in such an unwarrantable state of restriction.

The British authority:— * * * * *

The Raja:— * * * * *

The British authority:—This dispute would never have come to its present height, if the Raja would have followed my advice, not to appeal to the Home authority. What is the name of the person you intended to send to England?

The Raja:—The name is —; but why is this question so often asked, both of me and my karbharree? You have never attempted to justify the conduct pursued towards me, and to my several yads. I know not when I am to receive a reply in explanation of such proceedings as you have taken against me. I told you at that time that I would be obliged to appeal to the Home authority or to the Bengal Government; that intention was communicated to the Bombay Government, but was not answered; I therefore thought it the best plan to appeal to the Home authority. But what am I now to do, according to your interpretation, and that of the Bombay Government, of the fifth paragraph of my treaty? I have not communicated in secret with any Raja, but with my European friend, and in this Government seems disposed to deprive me of any assistance in preparing my case.

The British authority:—The Raja thinks he is a man of wisdom, but, notwithstanding, he should ask the opinion of Appa or Dinkerrow, otherwise the people will call him (dewanna) a madman.

The Raja:—No opinion was ever asked of any person when the treaty was framed between me and the British India Company, and it would not be for me to hear your highly improper attacks on me so often. This is not warranted by the treaty * * * * *. I know not whether my communications have come to the notice of Government, as I have now been so frequently intimidated about the fifth paragraph of the treaty, and the Government seem not to wish to reply to any of my communications; but the fifth paragraph does not prevent me from obtaining a full hearing, and not to do so would be oppressive and arbitrary. I am sorry that I have this to repeat to the British Government.

We may here for the present wind up our cogitations, with the intention, however, of returning to them when wind and tide permits. We would deprecate, however, any idea there may be of turning the broadside of paragraph 5 against us or the Raja, for our notice of his affairs; we, after pondering well upon the matter, although pretending to little of the second sight, being fully of opinion that paragraph 5 is not intended to apply to newspapers; and furthermore, it being the fact, that the Raja has not consulted our newspaper nor ourselves within the meaning of the comprehensive paragraph aforesaid.

Our correspondent will see that we have thrown a little light on this subject, that the reader may be led along his path without risk of stumbling.

(No. 6.)

COPY of a Letter, signed "An injured Sovereign," dated the 9th June 1837, published in the Bombay Gazette, dated the 12th June 1837.

Not inapplicable to the Sattara absurdities.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

Bombay, 9 June 1837.

You are, and all ought to be, aware, when treaties are entered into between two states, that they are equally binding on both parties, and that the intent and object, the first principle

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ciple of all treaties as set forth in the preamble, generally the first articles, is the preservation of perpetual amity and peace, and that every subsequent article is intended to set forth, and bears on the general principle of maintaining this perpetual friendship and alliance.

Suppose, for the better and more clear and defined adjustment of a treaty between two states, a stronger and weaker, that seven or eight years should have elapsed before it is definitively concluded and signed, and that this has scarcely been done, before an inferior authority finds out or imagines that a certain tract or tracts of country assigned to the weaker would be very convenient to the stronger power, and proposition is made for claiming it or them, no matter what the plea may be, after the treaty has been signed.

The party affected and injured by this proposal has, in virtue of this treaty, a right to object. His objections, however, receive no notice or reply; the proposal is handed on to a distant authority, which, having a multitude of affairs on its hands, and perhaps not very perfectly informed, is as likely to decide wrong as right. The error was in receiving the proposition, and in acting on it without the concurrence of the other party, and to have done so, was unjust, and a breach of treaty, because it was an attempt to reduce the influence and power of the weaker state, by the stronger giving the weaker no option.

This, as an effect, was generally felt, and, meanwhile, evil-disposed persons, suspecting that the weight and influence of this weaker state was on the decline, assailed its authority, and were too successful in making the desired impression by the infamous falsehoods they had hatched, which the exercise of ordinary sense and penetration ought, by a little inquiry, at once to have detected.

But when such imputation was cast, not against the head or sovereign of the states, but against a dependant of this head, and an ally, with whom a treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance had been solemnly entered into, justice and honour would say, "Act up to this treaty," which you, the stronger party, in fact formed. State to the sovereign what had been alleged against his principal servant, adding your request, that every inquiry should immediately be made, and what has now been discovered (the perfect innocence of the accused) would not have been long concealed. At all events the intent and spirit of the treaty, and the credit of both parties, and their confidence in each other, as required by this treaty, would have been preserved. This, I imagine, all will think ought to have been done before you, the stronger party, and seemingly forgetful or regardless of this treaty, had recourse to offensive measures. This, however, was not done; the treaty was infringed, and a British force, an indication of hostile feeling and intention, surrounds an allied sovereign in his capital, without assigning any reason or apprising him of your object; seizes his minister, imprisons him, employs terror, persuasion, and every art, with a view, seemingly, of prevailing on this minister to implicate his sovereign. Were these acts at all warranted by the solemn treaty of friendship and alliance into which you had entered with the sovereign of this state? for you had no earthly evidence or charge against this sovereign, but acted on your own unjust and unjustifiable suspicions, suspicions unworthy of a great, dignified, and considerate government, more especially towards a chief who could not by any possible, or the most magnified idea of dread or fear, have committed a single act of hostility, and who had no more idea of enmity or aggression than you can imagine an unarmed man to entertain against a completely equipped army.

In two instances, therefore, has the more powerful state infringed a treaty, deliberately signed, after eight years' consideration. First, in devising the means of eluding its conditions, without the consent of the other; and secondly, in causing the territory of the lesser state to be entered by a military force, without any intimation being given to, or the concurrence or knowledge of the sovereign, and to his disquiet and apprehension, to whom we are bound by a treaty of friendship and alliance, not from any act of disaffection alleged against him, but against his minister, into which no kind of inquiry had been made; but even if such had been promised, his sovereign was himself competent to have punished him.

Driven to such extremities, treated with such indignity, insult, and distrust, what is the next step? This sovereign had sent to his capital a committee, who do not think fit to conform to established usage, and to that respect which has ever been shown to this sovereign; but, under his then agitated feelings, and apprehension of further insult, this committee call him, I was going to say drag him, before it, to state to him the evidence against his minister. He begs to have a copy of it, and that the committee would not close its proceedings until he again saw them, when he would be prepared to show the utter worthlessness and total want of credit of the persons whom they, or the Resident, or the Government had listened to, and the perfect impossibility that what had been alleged against his minister had any kind of foundation.

Now, Mr. Editor, these British authorities, after having been amused with the tales of four culprits, and after the principal,—who had charged his master, the minister, with an attempt to corrupt two sepoys (associates of this principal), but whose conscience, not yet perfectly hardened by vice, soon drove him, on addressing a friend of the minister, to exclaim with tears, that he had sworn falsely against his master, at the instance of other vicious people,—had been made much of for his trouble by those whose views and interests he supported by his fabrications; these authorities, I say, now charge this sovereign, whom they had thus driven to extremities, and having none on whom he could rely to consult in this emergency, (having themselves repeatedly infringed the treaty they had entered into,) with infraction of an article of this treaty; and with what? Will it be credited? Because he wished to have the benefit of the advice of a friend on whose judgment he thought he could rely. But even the article in question, judging from its context, only debarb intercourse with objectionable people;

people; but where is the man that will presume to impugn the purity of motive and disinterestedness of the person here alluded to, who now exposes the unwarrantable conduct and reprehensible proceedings as he had here done, in reprobation of any attempt to charge so hastily, and, as he most firmly believes, unjustly, an innocent and insulted chief, or indeed distress any man, particularly the weaker party, and, as I have shown,

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An injured Sovereign.

(No. 7.)

EXTRACT from Editorial Remarks in the Bombay Gazette, dated the 12th June 1837.

NOT very many years ago the troubles and difficulties, real or imaginary, into which those states in this country which were blessed with the gift of British superintendence or alliance had got, whether of their own carving, or whether, as has often been the case, from the jealous care evinced by their protectors for their interests, drew little or no attention, the truth and good faith of the one and the political honesty of the other being so proverbial, that one and all thought it by far the best way to leave parties so pitted to fight their own battles, well knowing, from the peculiar constitution of the paramount authority at that particular time, and of every ramification appertaining to it, that as it had "might" on its side, it would be sure to have the right. Native states were, therefore, always in the wrong, and the proof of that fact was found in their subscribing to the terms suggested (not dictated, of course) by that power, the honour of whose alliance they had attempted to hold so lightly.

So far as the public, as distinct from the Government, were concerned, they, as we have said, took no interest in such matters, and the voice of the oppressed was heard, yet was allowed to pass unheeded; the complaint of him who was despoiled of his lawful right was heard, but not credited; the Government being supreme, its fiat was the only test to which appeal was made.

Nor did the Government remain insensible in this respect; silence was construed into approval; and gathering additional confidence from its almost irresponsible character, it perpetrated acts of the rankest injustice towards those states whose interests it had solemnly pledged itself to protect. It assumed a direct control over their affairs, while it professed to offer no sort of interference; and, while bound by treaties to acknowledge their independence, offered the highest indignities to those at the head of them.

This was the old regime, and, under its influence, the rulers flourished; but it was based on the worst species of despotism, which sacrificed good faith to interest and power. With the Decalogue for their text-book, the acts of those states were of a character to be reprobated by all honest men; they preached morality, but their practice gave the lie to their professions, and thus their religion and their truth were found a feather in the scale, where their interests demanded the sacrifice of either.

Later times have introduced a change for the better. We have had but few instances of late years of spoliation in wholesale, as of yore, and the character of our Government, in its relations with native states, has assumed a much milder aspect. This is, doubtless, to be attributed, as well to the altered character of our rulers, as to the state of the country, and the necessity that is felt of placing the rod of our power on as firm a basis as circumstances will permit of. An amicable understanding with those native states which surround us is considered well calculated to cement the fabric which we have reared, and a due observance of the spirit and letter of our treaties, and a just regard to that consideration which is so essential in dealing with those whose weakness would necessarily prevent them from resenting an insult offered, or an advantage taken, must be deemed as politic as just in our intercourse with them. We now convince those states that our strength does not depend on our cunning, as once it did. We do not now attempt to prove to them our desire to do justice by quibbling interpretations of treaties, and holding out puerile threats about deprivation of territories, because some simpleton, gifted with the art of special pleading, may think fit, in his wisdom, to read a treaty between states as a man of cunning would read and expound an indictment at the Old Bailey (and such cases there were known to have occurred). No, our policy now is to deal fairly and justly with those states which are in alliance with us, and we eschew any threats, and any and every means which honesty, policy, justice, and common sense do not warrant, in bringing those states to a sense of their duty when they prove refractory.

We are led to these cogitations, on reflecting on the case of the Raja of Sattara with this Government, which has of late drawn so great a share of the public attention. We have already, oftener than once, expressed our regret that so much importance should have been attached to the ridiculous story which formed the foundation of this nine days' wonder, in so far as it was calculated to create a distrust in our good faith and discernment; and a correspondent, who evidently was intimate with the whole affair, disclosed, in his letters from time to time, sufficient of the particulars to lead the reader to see that our rulers were no great witches at discovering plots, and knew little of the difference between a real one and that which was the creation of their own fancy.

The result would prove, so it is now reported, that the Supreme Government, before whom the whole particulars were laid, at once discovered the value of the case, and gave orders

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for the removal of the officer whose genius had invested it with so much pomp and circumstance, and the appointment of another in his stead; such is the report now current, and we give it simply as such.

But may it not be asked why the Bombay Government, which had all the papers and particulars before it for such a length of time, and had the getting up of the case which was laid before the Supreme Government, was not able to see its way through it as the Supreme Government has? We suppose it did not do so, from the circumstance of the Dewan of Sattara (the party charged with the crime of bribing two sepoys, who were to put the whole Bombay army in leading strings) having been kept a close prisoner by order of this Government until within a few days since.

We trust the report to which we have alluded is correct, although we should deeply regret the removal of an officer from a situation which he has, up to this time, so well filled, as native states will learn thereby, that while we are determined to support our own dignity, we shall deal with every consideration towards them. It will teach officers who are brought more immediately in contact with the rulers of those states, a more cautious line of conduct, and it will teach the Governments, that the Report of a public officer, however high in character, as is the case in the present instance, is not, and ought not, to be adopted, without due inquiry; and that they will owe it to themselves, if they wish to get credit for any ability, to form their own unbiassed opinion on whatever representations may be brought before them.

(No. 8.)

COPY of a Letter, signed "Treaties," dated the 29th June 1837, published in the Bombay Gazette, dated the 3d July 1837.

The Duty of the British Government towards Native States.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

Bombay, 29 June 1837.

You are aware that both the authorities in this country and those in England have issued very particular orders, and enacted defined regulations and laws for the protection of the people of this country and their property from acts of violence and usurpation, not only on the part of every public servant of the Government and European resident, but from each other, for the important purpose, that the stronger party should not be suffered to oppress the weaker parts of the community, and that peace, order, and a good understanding may be preserved.

These regulations and laws are equally binding on all; neither high nor low are exempted from their operation. In like manner are treaties framed between states, which, like laws in the case of individuals, are alike binding on all the contracting parties; for, whatever the influence and power of any one state may be, that state is not, by the laws of civilized nations, permitted to abuse its power to the injury of any other of the compact, its inferior in strength and resource.

Thus have we frequently seen individual public servants censured for their acts towards the people of this country, and the rule which they would take for their guidance disavowed by the superior authorities. One occurred only a few weeks ago, by the sentence of a court-martial, and another still more recently, and of more importance in its consequences, as in fact implicating the good faith of the Government itself, in the case of the late Resident at Sattara; the minister of which state (a state to which we are bound by treaty) having been seized, in violation of the existing terms of friendship with its chief, who has been kept ignorant of the hostile intentions which marked the conduct pursued towards him.

Having, in consequence of the objectionable course pursued, removed the Resident, it is to be hoped that those other parties concerned, who showed equal ignorance of their duty (be they high or low), will also come in for their share of censure, in order to prove the sincerity of our desire to act faithfully and honourably. It is also to be hoped that this example will have due effect on the mind of all British agents who are intrusted with the good faith of the Government which they represent, but more especially on those appointed to that state, who have to preserve amity and the due fulfilment of our engagements; careful, also, that established usages and forms of intercourse be strictly observed; as essential to the maintenance of that respect and cordiality which ought to be observed by all states in alliance with each other, not only for their mutual satisfaction, and as tending to preserve reciprocal confidence in each other, and that attention, good feeling, and deference, which is due from the servant and subjects of the one to those of the other, and those sentiments of esteem and respect, which always tend to promote and facilitate general intercourse and the welfare and attachment of both parties; thus maintaining, in spirit as well as in fact, a perfect understanding, and readiness and willingness of compliance, of not less moment, and as beneficial and general in their good effect as are those of any

Treaties.

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COPY of a Letter signed "Ever Watchful," dated the 18th August 1837, published in the Bombay Gazette, dated the 21st August 1837.

The Sattara State.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,

Out Station, 18 August 1837.

AMIDST passing events many persons have expressed their astonishment at the silence which your paper seems to have observed in regard to the formerly hinted at ordered removal by the Supreme Government of India of the late Resident at the Sattara State. If such is the actual case, it is the opinion that some public notice ought to have been issued in the Government Gazette, and giving such praise as the late Resident might have deserved, but unflinchingly have held up to public observation in what he had erred, and for what reasons Government conceived it their duty imperatively to remove him from a situation he had held for some years past with credit to himself, as we must suppose hitherto, as with benefit to the Government and the state.

The appointment of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans as Acting Resident is also viewed with anything but general approbation by society or the service, showing as it does too marked a partiality for a very junior officer, but all allowing that he himself never sought the situation. Yet all think it was due to himself for him to refuse that appointment when offered him, as he had been a member of a committee of inquiry, which is said to have fully borne out and justified in its report all the acts of Colonel Lodwick in the affairs which that inquiry had reference to.

And it is even said that Colonel Ovans only holds the appointment until the arrival of Major Robertson, who is soon expected from England, who is to be the permanent Resident.

There is a great evil in the appointment of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans to act as Resident, and in that capacity placed in command of the troops within the Sattara territories, from his being a very junior officer, of the rank of Lieutenant-colonel, and thus preventing older officers than himself being with any portion of the troops which may compose that force. This, it will be seen, is extremely unfair to his seniors, more especially as preventing them from being stationed in a salubrious climate, a great object with any old Indian, but at all times desirable. This ought to have been guarded against, in justice to the service, by the Bombay Government; and, if no other person would suit their purpose than Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, he ought to have been placed there in a purely civil capacity, and not in a military one conjoined. It would be much better and by far more just if Government would do away altogether the situation of Resident at Sattara, as at present constituted, and entrust whatever civil duties may be connected with that small state to the Political Agent (a civilian) at Poonah, and there can be no doubt of its affairs being conducted properly, and at a much less expense to the British Government than the present clumsy and objectionable management. This, it is said, was once nearly taking place, but that the interests of private individuals at different periods prevented it; proving, that with local governments private interests go further than their desire to do good to the state.

In requesting the publication of the above in your next paper, I trust it may draw the attention of some honest thinking and acting man, who may take the trouble of throwing some further light on the subjects now but slightly touched; for it is the duty of all to show, both to our civil and military rulers, that the community are alive to their acts.

I am, &c.
 (signed) *Ever Watchful.*

(No. 10.)

COPY of a Letter signed "Fraud and Forgery," dated the 20th May 1838, published in the Bombay Gazette, dated the 23d May 1838.

Another Plot against the Raja of Sattara.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

Bombay, 20 May 1838.

YOU noticed the attack which was made on his Highness of Sattara in your paper of Friday last (the 18th), and another battery is reported to have been opened against him, as it seems little impression has been made by the former plan of operations hitherto carried on in assailing this personage, although with more energy, it is said, than is displayed in general transactions; for, on all other occasions, petitioners are either left without a reply, or to receive, almost to a certainty, a refusal. And many are the unhappy beings who, in resorting to Bombay, expect some attention to their grievances, or some redress, but who linger out for months and years here, in disappointment and despair; some dying, others under anxiety, want and misery, falling sick, and, to save life, retiring to their homes to encounter further persecution, oppression, or insult.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

To afford some idea of the present state of things, I wish some of your intelligent correspondents would give you and the world some idea of the nature of the proceedings of the late Dhurwar Commission, which has excited so great a feeling of disappointment in the minds of so large a portion of the most respectable people in that part of the country, and has enabled one or two noted offenders to escape for a time, who, knowing the eagerness with which criminatory matter has been sought after against his Highness the Sattara Raja, have, to gain favour in high places, resorted to the expedient of fabricating documents, said to be copies of originals intended to implicate his Highness in another conspiracy. And, to evince the gratitude of one of these gentry, certain copies of these alleged documents have been produced, which a small portion of sense, a little consideration, or any intelligence regarding real circumstances and connexion, would have shown was a thing very unlikely, nay, hardly possible to have occurred; for men who know anything of such conspiracies as are here laid to the charge of the Sattara chief, do not leave evidence of such acts against them floating behind them. Any communication, such as is said to have occurred on the part of his Highness, would have been made by a confidential person *vivâ voce*, certainly not in writing, to be held *in terrorem* by any person who might be well or ill inclined. And then, what could the person said to have been addressed do in behalf of the Sattara state? and what risk did he himself run by such conduct? And strange is it, that the evidence against himself (his Highness) he should have put into another's hands.

This story, however, like the former, has been listened to; and the supposed originals, which I will venture to say never had existence, have been demanded in further aid of this farce; but it is to be hoped this new case will tend to show, if ever fairly inquired into, what an adept this man is in

Fraud and Forgery.

(No. 11.)

EXTRACT from a Letter signed "Respect and Attachment," dated the 28th May, published in the Bombay Gazette, dated the 30th May 1838.

"Look on this picture and on that, the counterpart presentment of two brothers."

Mr. Editor,

Bombay, 28 May 1838.

It is rather a remarkable circumstance that we should find two brothers who are high executive public men, and who, within their respective spheres, but in opposite extremes of the globe, are similarly employed in directing acts of violence, if the sudden, disgraceful, and alarming seizure and imprisonment of most respectable individuals, who are perfectly ignorant and unconscious of any cause being given on their part, are to be considered as acts of violence.

The circumstance of the selection of such a considerate ruler reflects severely on the policy hitherto pursued, and consequently on the conduct and understanding of Lord Glenelg, whose blunders or neglect had mainly and immediately caused the miseries latterly inflicted on that important colony. While under the auspices of his Lordship, therefore, such scenes of misery and disgrace are presented to the world in that quarter, the N.W., it is not a little remarkable that similar scenes of misery and disgrace should have been directed by the brother of Lord Glenelg in this the opposite quarter, the S.E., being immediately under our own eye. Here are exhibited the most respectable public officers of a neighbouring state suddenly apprehended, imprisoned, and handed from gaol to gaol, seemingly in the hope, by intimidation and terror, to extort a confession of what never had existence, and which, had a judicious and honourable course been pursued, would soon have been rendered clear, and have prevented great confusion, discredit and misery.

It is certainly extraordinary that these two brothers should be found exhibiting to the world these scenes of wretchedness and horror; brothers who, you would imagine, from their professions of sanctity, would have been the last persons to take any step to disturb the quiet of the meanest individual, and then not without very evident cause, obvious to the whole community. The consequences have been, that the reputation to both brothers for judgment, prudence, conduct, and any portion of ability in the direction of public affairs, have suffered in the general estimation, while all condemn acts which have occasioned confusion, discredit, disgrace, and all the evils of bad government; producing scenes which history will stigmatise as reflecting on the ability and conduct of British rulers, and weakening the general confidence and reliance on the British Government which ought to protect and encourage, not to harass and persecute, those depending on or connected with it, whether these be its allies or its subjects; who ought in their intercourse, and from the attention given to their wishes and wants, to entertain and be impressed towards those who hold its reins, with a degree of

Respect and Attachment.

(True extracts.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

SUBSTANCE of a Letter from Don *Manoel* de Portugal e Castro to Lord *Clare*; dated Vingorla, 16th February 1835.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that I arrived on the 12th instant at Vingorla, a British territory under your authority, in the hope of finding an opportunity of proceeding to Europe. I should suppose that your Excellency is aware that my Government at Goa is terminated by the arrival of the new authorities with a new form of administration, in virtue of the different orders from the ministry of Her Most Faithful Majesty, which has caused some disagreeable results in that province, and it induced me to leave it on the night of the 11th instant.

Trusting in the friendship with which your Excellency has been pleased to honour me, I beg leave to address you on a subject that I have been urgently requested to bring to your notice. Since the British nation took possession of the Mahratta territories, a chief named Chimonajee Roguneeta had a pension from Government for his maintenance. He is dead; and his widow Cavery Baee having received nothing, I take the liberty to appeal to your Excellency's consideration, with a strong hope that the said widow may succeed to the pension of her late husband, or any other pension, for her decent subsistence, &c.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

(AA. 1.)

EVIDENCE showing what was the Object and Design of his Highness the Raja of Sattara in establishing and maintaining an Intercourse with the Government of Goa.

Hurry Punt Fatuck (No. 21, List A.), a relation of Nago Deorao's, and himself one of the principal agents employed in these intrigues, states as follows:—

After having deposed to his son, Nana Fatuck, having accompanied Nago Deorao in 1828–29 on a mission to the Governor of Goa, he deposes, “About two months after, the Waeed, in 1830–31, came to Sattara to have the terms of the *tuhnameh* (agreement) to be forwarded to Portugal settled. At that time he mentioned to me the whole of the treasonable plot laid down by him with Goa.” Deponent then gives the particulars of Erculan's mission to Sattara, and his interview with the Raja, for which refer to summary of evidence under that head (marked AA. 8), and also the particulars of Mahdeo Rao Sirkey's mission to Goa, for which refer to summary (marked AA. 9), and then states, “The Waeed related to me the circumstances of the treasonable plot with Portugal thus: ‘The King of Portugal had two sons, of whom the youngest was Don Miguel. There existed the bitterest misunderstanding between him and his father; he was in consequence turned away. He went and stopped with his maternal uncle, named Espajul, who is a *Topeewala* (European). The eldest son remained in the Isle of Abruk by his father's permission. Subsequently, at the time of their father's death, he made a will, bequeathing the sovereignty of the Isle of Abruk to his eldest son, and the crown of Portugal to the eldest son's daughter, Donna Maria, and disallowing any claim of the youngest son to the crown, &c. He then died. Afterwards the youngest son, having advanced upon and having come to Portugal, assumed the administration of the empire. As there existed hostile feelings between the British Government and himself from times past, he killed the British ambassador, and issued orders to Goa and Demaun to the effect, should any of the great inland princes and chiefs make any negotiation, it should be entertained, and a reference made here. It is of importance to us to establish an authority over the interior. In consequence of this, having gone on the part of the Swamee, I had an interview with the Governor [of Goa], and communicated the matter by means of Mugdoom and Ercul. Thereupon the Governor said, ‘Go and bring a yad of your terms fully prepared; then we will transmit it to the king, and his answer which may come we will communicate to you.’ Upon that the Waeed, having come to Sattara, communicated the circumstances [to the Raja], and having mentioned them to the Swamee of Sunkeshwer, went into the Concan, and having arranged that the yad should be given by means of Raojee Kotnees, and having prepared it, it was given. What the articles written in that yad are, are fully known to Raojee Kotnees. One of them, mentioned to me by the Waeed, which slightly occurs to my recollection, is: ‘Under the reign of Shiwajee Maharaj we possessed territories worth about 50 kotes (crores). After that, under the rule of Shahoo Maharaj, territories worth 12 crores were held. After that, our dependant, the Peishwa, became powerful; having kept us in confinement for three generations, he kept the administration to himself. The Company's rule then succeeded; then what was continued under the administration of Bajee Rao should be continued to us. Though such was the agreement, yet, without fulfilling that, a country of 25 lacks, tunkha, has been assigned, which yields proceeds only equal to a half, being 12 or 13 lacks. Therefore, having come into the interior, when you have established your authority, if the territories which were anciently held under the rule of Shiwajee Maharaj be continued to us, we will allot to you a territory worth one crore out of our dominions, and keep one kumpoo (12 battalions) of yours in our service, and moreover give them pay. On your authority being established on land, and when the

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territories, as mentioned above, are put into our possession, we will give you an account of expenses. One crore of rupees.' Thus the Waeed said; but what the Kotnees will tell from his personal knowledge will be correct.

"Nago Deorao went alone to explain the matter of the tuhnameh to the Maharaj. I did not go on that occasion, and therefore do not know who was present on the occasion.

"The paper No. 8 [of the Acting Resident's list] is a tuhnameh to the King of Portugal from the Maharaj. I know that Nana Waeed came to Sattara in order to draw it out, for he told me he had come to ascertain from the Maharaj how the tuhnameh was to be settled and given; but at that time I did not see the document. Nago informed me he brought a letter from the Governor to the Maharaj when he came about the tuhnameh.

Raojee Kotnees (No. 22, List A.) After narrating how the first became connected with Nago Deorao, and the latter's introduction, first to Erculan, second to Mugdoom More, and third, to the Governor of Goa himself, he states that the Governor required "that the matter should come in writing," and that he and Erculan asked Nago what was the nature of the affair of the Raja of Sattara. In reply, he asked the name of the King of Portugal, and said, "When letters come from thence (Sattara), I will show them." On another occasion, when I was alone with Nago, I asked him the business, and he informed me that a body of 25,000 Europeans was required, and that, if they were given, their pay would be given after the whole country would have come under our rule. "And afterwards we will employ the pultuns (battalions) in our service. Letters about this are to come; when they come, I will have a meeting (with the Governor of Goa)." Deponent then describes what occurred when a letter did arrive (for which refer to summary of evidence marked AA. 7), and according to his testimony the overtures were not at first accepted favourably.

Witness then relates very circumstantially the particulars of Erculan's mission (for which refer to summary of evidence marked AA. 8), on which occasion the Raja acknowledged that Nago was his agent, saying, "You have done right; he (Nago) will compensate your obligation. He is ours. Assist him as you may be able. Return to-morrow."

In relating the mission to Goa of Mahdeo Rao Sirkey, on the part of the Raja of Sattara, this witness states that Nago Deorao said, "This is a relative of the Raja [of Sattara]. As you are proceeding to Portugal, the friendship should not be forgotten. He has been deputed to mention this to the Viceroy Sahib." For the particulars of Mahadeo Rao's subsequent interview with the Viceroy, refer to summary of evidence marked (AA. 2).

"Nago Deorao showed me the yad; but I do not remember whether it was a copy or the original, or whether a sicca and mortub (great and small seals) were attached to it. The yad was in the name of the Raja of Sattara, and its contents, as I recollect, were as follows: 'The King of Portugal should furnish us with troops, 20 or 30 battalions; their pay and their voyage expenses, together with their passage-money, we will pay. They should obey our commands, and go where we may despatch them to retake our country, which is in the possession of other people. As soon as we have got possession of the whole of our territory, we will restore to you the country which you possessed in this prant.' For each pultun particular amount of pay per mensem was specified, which I do not remember. 'When our purpose is accomplished, we will keep ten pultuns constantly in our service, and on account of their pay allot some territory. The pultuns should remain wherever we may direct. The Hindoo religion should not be opposed.'

"I do not remember any further. The above yad was kept back and another substituted, which was shown to me. In this it was stipulated 25 pultuns should be given for service. 'Their pay, as you may specify, will be given, and from the day on which they arrive from Portugal and land, their pay and passage-money for coming, and the value of the gunpowder, shot, and other stores, we will pay on their coming into this country. Afterwards they should obey our commands. When our purpose is accomplished, we will give [you] some country.' Its particular value was specified, but I do not recollect it. 'A vakeel on your part should remain wherever we may direct.' There was no sicca attached to this yad, and Nago Deorao informed me that what he showed me was a copy."

For further evidence of this witness on this head, refer to remarks on the documentary evidence obtained by Lieutenant-colonel Ovans.

Balcoba Kelkur (No. 25, List A.), the brother-in-law of Nago Deorao, after attending to Nago's first visit to Goa, by order of the Swamee of Sunkeshwer, states, "They (Nago and another agent) returned and informed the Swamee the Goakurs will make exertions to take raj (dominions) of the English; but this requires funds, and the people of the Desh should be favourable." N. B.—This was before the great Jatra at Nassick.

Moro Bullal Jossee (No. 26, List A.) mentions, that on one occasion he was present when a letter from Don Manoel was given to the Raja in the Portuguese and Mahratta characters, the contents of which were, "You sent out of friendship. There is much pleasure after communicating to the Huzoor (Portugal); the matter about continuing a constant friendly intercourse with you will be answered."

Narrain Bhut Chitney (No. 27, List A.) states that on one occasion Raojee Kotnees said to Nago Deorao, "We cannot place reliance on you that you are truly of the Raja of Sattara; when we are so satisfied, then Don Manoel will despatch your papers to Portugal;" and that this led to the mission of Erculan to Sattara; for particulars of which refer to summary of evidence marked (AA. 3.)

Govind Rao Dewan (No. 28, List A.) His evidence will be found in the summaries of evidence marked AA. 3, 4, 5, 7, & 9.

Wassoodew

Wassoodew Shastry (No. 1, List A.) gives the following version of the intrigue, as communicated to him by the Nago Deorao, to whom he was related:—"Nago came with the Swamee of Sunkeshwer to Sattara. The Swamee met the Maharaj, and Nago took part in the conference. A negotiation was arranged, and Nago, becoming a mokhtyar on the part of the Maharaj, went, *via* Sunkeshwer and Sawunt Warree, to a Goa village named Kayree, to the grandson of Jewba Dada Nisbut Sindiah, who lived there. By his means Nago met the Governor of Goa, and communicated to him the wishes of the Maharaj of Sattara. The governor required a yad or agreement from the Maharaj, and Nago returned and informed the Swamee. After this he proceeded to Sattara, and had a yad drawn up by the Maharaj, without any sicca or mortub attached. Taking this, Nago returned to Sunkeshwer. Copies having been made by my hand, were given to the Swamee. This was in 1829-30, and the import of the yad, to the best of my recollection, was as follows:—

"1. We will pay in full three crores of rupees by instalments; namely, 25 lacks in advance for preparations for the pultuns to come from Portugal to Goa, 25 lacks on their arrival at Goa, 25 lacks when Dharwar is taken, 2 crores and 25 lacks after Poonah is taken. In consideration of the above payment, 25 Portuguese battalions and 15 French (Farances), in all 40, should come.

"2. The British raj (dominions) should be taken. During the war, any of the Sahib Loks of the English who may be taken prisoners are to be made over to us, and it will rest with us to show cruelty or favour to them.

"3. All ordnance, cannon, and other stores which may be captured, to be given to us.

"4. The three crores of rupees are given for the service of the pultuns, and in order that whatever territory was under the Peishwa during the period of Nana Furnavees may be delivered over to us as ours.

"5. Of whatever territory in the Seringapatam and Cheenapatam districts you and we may jointly recover, a fourth shall be given to you.

"6. The expenses of the pultuns to be paid by us.

"7. Or, in lieu of expenses, one-half of the territory which we may jointly recover shall be given to you.

"8. We will permanently subsidise 10 of your battalions.

"9. The sicca and mortub shall be attached to the yad reciprocally on an interview with the Governor."

Taking the original, and leaving a copy with the Swamee, Nago proceeded to Goa, and through the grandson of Jewba Dada showed it to the Governor, who approved of it, and said, 'Our pultuns are ready on the waters; send the 25 lacks, or give security for it, and they shall be brought.'

The witness then proceeds to relate the mission of a person, whom he calls Moosafit, from Goa to Sattara, for particulars of which refer to the summary of evidence under the head of "Erculan's Mission," marked (AA. 8). He then proceeds thus:—

"Afterwards Moosafit went, and Nago Deorao Balkoba accompanied him. Afterwards a settlement having been effected there (Goa), it was arranged that Jewba Dada's grandson should become security for payment of the first instalment. It was rumoured that the pultuns had left Portugal. Balkoba came to Sattara, and I came there also, and inquired of him, when he informed me as above, and told me that the pultuns had arrived within 200 coss of Goa.

"I made the copy of the yad (agreement) with my own hand, and gave it to the Swamee. The original papers were taken by Nago Deorao in his own charge, and he went to Goa; but I do not know what he did with them or where he kept them. I have correctly stated the articles contained in the agreement, which I copied; the agreement was made in 1827-28, and since I copied it nine or ten years have elapsed."

Dagee, son of Balum Bhut (No. 2, A.), states: "Nago Deorao went to Goa, and by means of Irkool, a Christian doctor, had an interview with Don Manoel, the Governor. He arranged a negotiation, and having informed the Swamee, and having come to Sattara, communicated with the Maharaj through Rowlajee Naik, and having become vakeel between the Goakur and the Maharaj, agreements were concluded. The Swamee came to Sattara, and he and the Maharaj having agreed together, the latter gave Nago a yad, containing stipulations as follows: 'From Portugal 40 battalions of Portuguese should be brought to Goa. Afterwards the Maharaj is to give one crore of rupees to the Goakur. The pultuns, coming up the Ghaut, are to give the British raj (dominions) to the Maharaj.' " Witness then relates Erculan's mission to Sattara by the desire of the Raja, for which refer to summary of evidence marked (AA. 8).

Moro Punt Putwurdun (No. 18, List A.) states: "By desire of Nago Deorao, I went with him to Sunkeshwer. On arriving there, he mentioned the affair of Goa thus: 'By bringing 5 or 25 pultuns of the Goamutkur walla (the Goa government), the British rule should be shaken off.' I observed, 'This undertaking requires funds, which being arranged, it may be done.' After this Nago returned to Sattara, and came back in a month. When the Swamee prepared for Sattara, I also went to Sattara. From that day I have not met Nago for 10 or 12 years."

Pursotum Amunt Gossavee, one of the emissaries deputed to the ex-Raja of Nagpoor at Joudpore, states that Govind Rao Dewan instructed him as follows: "Do you go to Joudhpore, and tell Appa Sahib that he should send 25 or 30 lacks of rupees to Sattara, so that we may plan a negotiation for the arrangement of his raj. So deliver our message, and tell him that if he does this business, he should send some one in his confidence, when we shall

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devise a negotiation." On being asked for what purpose the money was required, he states: "The 25 lacks of rupees are required to have the troops of the Gomantuck walla (Goa) brought down, and to make them take Nagpore, and to have you, Appa Sahib, established on the raj; so Govind Rao said. I mentioned that affair to Appa Sahib, and he answered, 'At present I have no means, and I do not command credit to obtain them from any sowcars.' Some days after he said he would try if he could procure the money from Maun Sing, Raja of Joudhpore."—*Vide* Pursotum's evidence, dated 15th and 17th July 1837, accompanying Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' Report of the 22d July 1837.

Wittul Row Sukharam, alias *Abba Parusnees*, states: "Joudpore, the Ferungee (Goa), the Putwurdhuns, the Kurvirkur (Kolapoor Rajah), &c., forming into a league in the course of a year or two to overthrow the English, and to rule their dominions; this was the determination." Again, "Rowlojee Naik, Kelkur Kaskur, Nago Deorao, Hurry Punt Fatuck, Tejeeram and Narrain Bhut Chitney; these were engaged in the treasonable project with Goa. The party on the part of the Maharaj were the Senaputtee, Dinkur Row, Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees, Babajee Purarkur, and Chinto Punt; these were concerned in this affair. From thence to bring pultuns (battalions) of Ferungees (Portuguese), such plans were being concerted. This for a long time I have been hearing. Subsequently it became known to Robertson Sahib, who pardoned it, but that the affair stopped did not appear to my understanding."—*Vide* his Evidence accompanying Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' Report, dated the 12th August 1837.

N.B.—This person is the brother-in-law of Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees.

Vishnoo Kesow Devusthuley, maternal uncle of Govind Rao Dewan, No. 40 of the list in the 28th paragraph of the Governor's Minute, after stating how he became acquainted with Wassodew Shastry (No. 11 of my list), he states that the Shastry, in consequence of a misunderstanding with Hurry Punt Fatuck, left his house and came and lived with him. "Then the party of Nago Deorao, Balkoba Kelkur, and others used to come to Wassodew Shastry, and Balkoba used to mention the circumstances connected with Goa to Wassodew. I then heard them often, but I do not recollect the particular year and month. The substance of the particular facts heard of from the mouth of Balkoba was, that the Maharaj had formed a secret intrigue to bring down some pultuns from Portugal to Goa; that after their coming into the Desh, they were to take the country of the English; that out of this country the Portuguese were to make over to the Maharaj such portion as had previously been held by him; that in consideration of this the Maharaj was to pay three crores of rupees to the Portuguese; that to make this negotiation, a vakeel from Goa, being a Christian (whose name I am ignorant of), came and met the Maharaj; that the Maharaj, having presented him with a gold kurrtee (chain), &c., dismissed him; that the Portuguese had cleared a piece of ground for the pultuns to pitch upon; that for this affair Nago Deorao and his party were zealously exerting themselves; that cash for expenses was supplied by the Maharaj; and that the Swamee of Sunkeshwer was favourable to this transaction. To this effect he used to mention reports of various sorts, and then I heard; I do not recollect these circumstances minutely, as they occurred a long time back, and the conversation about them passed at many different times."

N.B.—The above is extracted from Vishnoo Kesow's evidence, accompanying Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's letter of the 20th February 1838, and forwarded in confirmation of Wassodew Shastry's evidence.

On reference to the documentary evidence (Nos. 6, 7, and 8, of List E.) it will be seen that draft of a treaty in the Mahratta language between the Raja of Sattara and the King of Portugal was found among Nago Deorao's papers.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Political Secretary.

(AA. 2.)

EVIDENCE showing that Salaries were granted by the Raja of Sattara to the principal Agents employed in the Intrigues at Goa, and that they were paid from the shop of the Banker Tejeeram.

Wassoodew Shastry (No. 1, List A.) states: Salaries were granted to the undermentioned persons on the occasion of a person who he calls "Moosafit" being deputed from Goa to Sattara:

To Nago Deorao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 900
To Hurry Punt Fatuck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
To Nana Fatuck, his son	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
To Narrain Bhut Chitney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
To Balkoba Kelkur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
To Moropunt Josee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150

Total - - Rupees 1,650

And

And that these salaries and the expenses of the agents were paid from the firm of Tejeeram, of Sattara, to Nago Deorao, who used to come almost every year to Sattara, and to reside with Moropunt Josee.

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Dajee, son of Balum Bhut (No. 2, List A.), states: Irkool, having conversed according to the yad of stipulations, went to Goa; Nago remained behind; and on the persons who closely applied themselves to this business the Maharaj settled annual allowances as follows:

To Nago Deorao - - - - -	Rs. 1,100
To Hurry Punt Fatuck - - - - -	150
To Narrain Bhut Chitney - - - - -	150
To Balkoba Kelkur - - - - -	150
To Irkool - - - - -	unknown.
To Nana Fatuck - - - - -	150
To Chintopunt Josee - - - - -	150
To Balum Bhut Moongeykur - - - - -	150
To Raojee Kotnees - - - - -	300
Total - - - - -	Rupees 2,300

These salaries were paid from Tejeeram's shop.

Sunjeevun (No. 7, List A.) states: He heard from his master, Nago Deorao, that he was the Raja's Goa vakeel, through Rowlojee Naick; that the expenses were paid from Tejeeram's shop; and that Nago and his party received salaries.

Kessoo Buburaw (No. 8, List A.), the brother-in-law of Nago Deorao, states: "Nago told me, 'From the Satturkur Maharaj something is got for expenses.' Nago's establishment was maintained by money from the Maharaj."

Tejeeram (No. 15, List A.) states: "In my books salaries are entered:

"To Balum Bhut - - - - -	Rs. 150
"To Balkoba Kelkur - - - - -	150
"To Moropunt Josee - - - - -	150

"Nago Deorao, Hurry Punt Fatuck, and Narrain Bhut Chitney received cash for expenses, but I do not recollect how much."

Hurry Punt Fatuck (No. 21, List A.) states: After this (Erculan's mission) Nago Deorao came to Sattara, and got annual allowances settled on the mundullee (party).

To Nago Deorao - - - - -	Rs. 1,100*
To Raojee Kotnees - - - - -	350
To Irkool - - - - -	350
To Mugdoom More - - - - -	500
To Balum Bhut Moongeykur - - - - -	150
To Balkoba Kelkur - - - - -	150
To Narrain Bhut Chitney - - - - -	150
To Moropunt Josee - - - - -	150
To Hurry Bulal Fatuck - - - - -	150
To Nana Fatuck - - - - -	150
Total - - - - -	Rupees 3,300

* Out of this, 100 rupees was for the Deo (or for religious purposes).

This money was received through Rowlojee Naick, and credited at Tejeeram's in the name of Soopajee.

Raojee Kotnees (No. 22, List A.) states: That when he first became acquainted with Nago Deorao, and engaged to aid him in the Goa business, Nago promised him an annual allowance of 600 rupees.

Balkoba Kelkur (No. 25, List A.) states: On one occasion Nago returned to Sattara at the Dussera, and resided with Hurry Punt Fatuck, and having received from the Raja 600 rupees, his allowance for that year, he returned to Sunkeshwer. Shortly after Irkool's mission, Nago, by means of Hurry Punt Fatuck, obtained the following salaries:

To Nago Deorao - - - - -	Rs. 1,100
To Ercool - - - - -	400
To Raojee Kotnees - - - - -	400
To Mugdoom - - - - -	400
To Hurry Punt Fatuck - - - - -	150
To Nana Fatuck - - - - -	150
To Narrain Bhut Chitney - - - - -	150
To Moropunt Josee - - - - -	150
To Balum Bhut Moongeykur - - - - -	150
To myself (Balkoba) - - - - -	150
Total - - - - -	Rupees 3,200

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

In March 1835, at an interview at night, 4,300 rupees were paid by the Raja to Nago, on account of salaries.

Moropunt Josee (No. 26, List A.) states: "In April and November 1835, money was received at Sattara on account of the salaries of the parties, visiting presents, gifts and payments of debts and presents on the Governor's departure. The account was kept by Nago's nephew, and is also entered in Tejeeram's books.

"To Balkoba Kelkur and myself an annual allowance of 150 rupees was assigned. We received this for two years, and 100 or 125 rupees, more or less, for some years. For the last two years we have received neither the salaries nor any gifts. The total amount is in Tejeeram's books. I am involved in debt, and the Raja was informed."

Narrain Bhut Chitney (No. 27, List A.) states: "The mission of Erculan was in June 1831. Nago came to Sattara the end of that month, and obtained annual allowances for himself and the mundullee (party), and cash for expenses, of which entries are to be found in Tejeeram's books. The Waeed (Nago) got 150 rupees settled on me.

"In November 1834 the Maharaj made Rowlojee pay money on account of the salaries due to the Waeed and his party."

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Political Secretary.

(AA. 3.)

EVIDENCE to show that the Expenses of Nago Deorao and his Party were defrayed by the Raja of Sattara; that the Funds advanced for this purpose were fictitiously entered in the books of a Banker of Sattara; and that on various occasions valuable Presents were made by the Raja or on his account to Don Manoel, the Governor of Goa, and to Nago Deorao and other Agents employed in conducting the Intrigue.

Bhugwan Tejeeram (No. 3, List A.) states: "I have accounts with Narrain Bhut Chitney, Pandoba Waeed (son of Nago Deorao), Hurry Punt Fatuck, Achoot Bawa, Moropunt Josee, and Balkoba Kelkur. I have furnished extracts from these accounts. Nago Deorao and Raojee Kotnees on various occasions took cloths to Waree, which are entered in the accounts. Dajeeba Waeed took up small sums for expenses.

"I gave hoondees on Bombay for 4,000 rupees to Nago Deorao. They were lost, and others were given to Dajeeba Waeed in January or February 1836.

"The sums credited to Pandoba Waeed and Hurry Punt were brought by Narrain Chitney, Hurry Punt, and Nago Deorao. When Nago asked for the hoondees above alluded to, he requested that his name might not be inserted as the depositor. I objected, and the hoondees were entered in the name of Pandoba Waeed. When they were lost, Dajeeba Waeed came to ask for duplicates. I wished to deduct a balance due to me, but on the representation of Hurry Punt Fatuck, I gave them.

"In the first instance we had only an account with Hurry Punt Fatuck, in which Nago Deorao's dealings were included. Afterwards, at Nago's request, a separate account was opened of Pandoba Waeed's, the whole of which has been extracted from the account book.

"Sums are entered in the names of Soopajee and Doondajee. Those rupees I brought from the house of Rowlojee Naik; and the names of Soopajee and Doondajee were inserted at the request of the two as tokens. Moropunt Josee and Balkoba Kelkur also brought money from Rowlojee Naik, without my knowledge, which was credited to Pandoba Waeed. Though Rowlojee's name does not appear, I heard the above. On one occasion I went with Hurry Punt and Narrain Chitney near to the house of Rowlojee Naik, and sat down outside. They went in, and they brought out money, which I saw, and they paid it into our shop. This was at night.

"Of the sum of Rs. 3,158. 3. entered in the account of Pandoba Waeed, for 1832-33, Moropunt Josee brought and paid into our shop Rs. 2,225 in ready cash. The balance was brought by the persons whose names are entered in the extract from the books. Moropunt has no money, but is even straitened for a livelihood. The money did not belong to his house; it was obtained from some one else, and I heard he brought it from Rowlojee Naik, who is employed by the Maharaj as a jemadar of horse. He has an account with our shop, which I will extract from the books, and then all will be known.

"Pandoba Waeed is a son of Nago Deorao. I saw him in 1835, when he appeared about 10 years of age. The loluck (pendant of an ear ornament) of the value of 196 $\frac{1}{4}$ rupees, entered in Pandoba Waeed's account for 1834-35, was purchased of us by Nago Deorao, when he stayed at our house, and Nago said, 'This loluck was taken to give to Soopajee; thus make an entry;' and so it is entered in the account."

"It was not only once that I brought money from Rowlojee's. Once or twice I myself brought money. In the account for 1835-36 there is an entry, 'Brought by Bhugwan from Doordoo and Soopajee.' I went several times with Hurry Punt and Narrain Chitney. By Soopajee is meant Rowlojee Naik Kaskur. In his ear I saw a bhikbalee (ear-ring), to which the loluck above referred to was appended; there were two pearls over it, bought of us by Rowlojee, the value of which is inserted in his account with us; the price of the loluck, however, appears in Pandoba's account.

"Dajeeba

"Dajeeba Waeed came for the hoondees, and therefore his name is mentioned, but they were not given to him, but to Balkoba Kelkur, who came afterwards. It was Hurry Punt Fatuck and Narrain who desired the names of Soopajee and Doordajee to be inserted as tokens.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

"The extract from the books of Tejeeram, from Sumvut 1885 (A. D. 1828-29) to Sumvut 1892 (A. D. 1835-36), or for eight years, which has been given, was made in my presence, by Ragho Punt Deodhur, a carcoon of our shop, and my father, Teejeeram, has attested it by his own signature. It is a faithful and true extract from the books. I myself conduct the concerns of the shop. About 52,000 rupees is credited in the names of the persons whose accounts are contained in the extract; but these persons are not so rich, nor does so much money belong to them; some small sums may be theirs, the rest of the money may be of the Maharaj.

"The extract of the account of Rowlojee Naik for 11 years (A. D. 1825-26 to 1835-36) which I have given, is faithfully taken from the books, and is true; and as I myself manage the affairs of the shop, I am acquainted with the account. This extract shows whether he is rich or not. How could so much money as was brought by Hurry Punt, Narrain Chitney, Moropunt Josee, and myself from his house have belonged to him. The Maharaj caused this money to be paid through Rowlojee on account of the Goa affair, and he gave it. So it appears. And Narrain Chitney and Hurry Punt Fatuk signified to me in the same way."

Tejeeram Jowhirdass (No. 15, List A.) states: "The money transactions on account of the treasonable project with Goa are shown in the extract from the account-books which have been given. The names, such as Doordajee and Soopajee, in that book were entered by the direction of Hurry Punt Fatuk and Narrain Bhutt Chitney, but that is the feigned name of Rowlojee Naik, and my son Bhugwan brought the money from his house. All money payments on account of the Goa affair were not made through me; they were also made by other means. How could so much cash have belonged to Rowlojee, and why would he have paid it from his own house (means); it may belong to the Sirkar (Raja); such is my persuasion; and Hurry Punt and Narrain Chitney and Nago Deorao informed me the Maharaj gave the cash. Hurry Punt may have possessed ornaments, &c. of the value of 4,000 or 5,000 rupees, but Nago Deorao, Narrain Chitney, and Rowlojee Naik were poor and did not possess any money: some of the agents had salaries assigned to them.

"In 1835-36 Nago Deorao and others came to Sattara; when I was absent Nago resided at my house. On my return Raojee Kotnees and Narrain Chitney showed me a diamond ring, which was given by the Maharaj to Raojee Kotnees, which he said was worth 300 rupees, but it was not worth more than 150 rupees.

"Rowlojee Naik is a servant of the Maharaj Sirkar, and fills the post of jemadar of Sawars of the Resilah. I have furnished an extract of his account with our shop, which will show whether he is rich or how. He borrows money from us, and owes us a balance of 400 or 500 rupees.

"Pandoba Waeed is a son of Nago Deorao, at whose desire the account was opened in his name. I saw Pandoba at Revunsidh about three years ago, when he was six or seven years old. In his account for the year 1834-35 the value of a loluck is entered. Nago bought this of us for Rowlojee. Hurry Punt and Narrain Chitney took it from us and gave it to Rowlojee, and I saw him wear it in an ear-ring, for which he purchased of us two large pearls.

"The extracts from my books from 1828-29 to 1835-36 are true and faithful: in them there is no difference. They exhibit a balance in my favour. The amount of the credit side is Rs. 53,939. 1. 2½. The people to whom it is credited have no such sums in their houses. For the most part the money disposed of belonged to the Sirkar (Raja). So it appears to me, and those whose accounts are inserted in the extracts signified this to me.

"In December 1832, Moropunt Josee brought some money, and was accompanied, I think, by Balkoba Kelkur. This was credited to Pandoba Waeed as follows:

29th November 1832.—Cash through Moropunt Josee	-	-	Rs. 2,225
13th December 1832.—Cash through Soopajee Naik, i. e.			
Rowlojee Naik	-	-	225
Total Rupees			2,450

"Of the ornaments given by the Maharaj in Sumvut 1887 in the month of Jest (June) 1831, when Erculan Christian visited Sattara, the following are credited in my books:

"1st. On the 10th Jest Sood (19th June 1831), in the account of Narro Hurry Fatuck, his and those of Hurry Punt Fatuck are credited.

"2d. On the same date the ornaments given to Narrain Bhut Chitney are credited in his account.

"3d. On the 11th Jest Sood (20th June 1831), the ornaments of Nago Deorao are credited the accounts of Pandoba Waeed.

"The ornaments which the Maharaj gave to Erculan Raojee Kotnees and Balum Bhut they took away with them; so Hurry Punt informed me.

"I addressed the letter (numbered 23) to Nago Deorao; it is in my own handwriting. Its meaning is as follows: Nago Deorao had sent Dajaba Waeed for hoondees, on which I wrote, 'The affair below the Ghaut, i. e. Goa, cannot at present be effected; so to the head (meaning the Maharaj) it is known; in consequence of which, the Maharaj gave directions to

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Rajashree Bhao (meaning Hurry Punt Bhao), which he has written to you, therefore the hoondees are not sent. Both you and Raojee should come away soon, if the business (meaning the affair connected with Goa) can be done, and if you are so convinced, let an intimation come to Bhao; then taking the money Bhao will come to you. To Dajeeba Waeed 50 Chandwur rupees, and 50 Meruj rupees are given."

Hurry Punt Fatuck (No. 21, List A.) states: "The particulars of the ornaments and presents and cash for expenses given by the Maharaj on account of the Goa affair may be forthcoming in Tejeeram's books. The money paid to Tejeeram belonged to the Maharaj. Through the means of Soopajee and Doordajee an entry in the account is in the name of Rowlojee Naik Khaskur. The money was sometimes brought from Rowlojee's house by Bugwandass, sometimes by Rowlojee himself, sometimes by Narrain Chitney, and my son Nana Fatuck, and paid into Tejeeram's shop; I also myself brought money from Rowlojee's house.

* Rs. 9,707 - 3
† Rs. 8,576 3 3½

"The extract now shown to me from the account-book of Tejeeram from 1828-29 to 1835-36 is true, and exhibits a total of Rs. 53,939. 1. 2½. From this is to be deducted Rs. 18,284. 2. 0½, on account of private funds* belonging to the persons in whose names the accounts are made, and on account of transfers.†. The balance, Rs. 35,655. 1., came from the Maharaj Sirkar, and are credited as follows:—

1. In the account of Nago's son, Pandoba	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 20,220	1
2. In that of my son, Narro Hurry Fatuck, and in my account	-	-	-	-	-	10,506	3
3. In that of Narrain Bhut Chitney	-	-	-	-	-	2,514	-
4. In that of Raojee Kotnees	-	-	-	-	-	2,116	1
5. In that of Balum Bhut Mooyeykur	-	-	-	-	-	298	-

"The above are the credits to each person. The following is the total amount for each of the eight years:

In Sumvut 1885 (A. D. 1828-29)	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 2,969	-	-
In Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30)	-	-	-	-	-	847	3	-
In Sumvut 1887 (A. D. 1830-31)	-	-	-	-	-	3,704	2	-
In Sumvut 1888 (A. D. 1831-32)	-	-	-	-	-	3,274	-	-
In Sumvut 1889 (A. D. 1832-33)	-	-	-	-	-	3,082	-	-
In Sumvut 1890 (A. D. 1833-34)	-	-	-	-	-	1,724	2	2
In Sumvut 1891 (A. D. 1834-35)	-	-	-	-	-	8,427	2	-
In Sumvut 1892 (A. D. 1835-36)	-	-	-	-	-	11,626	1	-

Total - - - Rs. 35,655 1 -

"The above items, for the most part referring to the account, I have stated from my recollection. Besides this account, the Maharaj gave, in my presence, ornaments and cash to Herculan, Raojee Kotnees, Balumbhut, Rowlojee, and others of the mundulle (party). These are not entered in this account, but they took them away direct. As to the shawls, necklaces, and other valuable articles (entered in the account), Nago Deorao informed me they were required to be given to Don Manoel and other persons at Goa, and for the most part he took the articles with himself. Some which he sent for afterwards were forwarded by the hands of Balkoba Kelkur and Dajeeba Waeed, as they appear in the accounts. In the Goa district, to whom and what articles were given, I have no knowledge, except what my son, Nana Fatuck, who went to Goa, informed me of."

Balkoba Kelkur (No. 25, List A.) states: "The dates on which money was given will be found entered in Tejeeram's books."

Narrain Bhut Chitney (No. 27, List A.) states: "I have looked at the extracts for eight years from Tejeeram's books; the credits and debits entered in the account in my name are correct. The sums credited and debited in the name of Nago Deorao's son, Pandoba Waeed, and others, and the items entered as received from me and others, are also correct; the money credited to Hurry Punt Fatuck, Soopajee, Doordajee, Bugwan, myself, and others, during eight years, belongs to the Maharaj, who caused it to be given, and it was credited in the name of whoever brought it. Under date the 10th Jest Sood Sumvut 1887 (19th June 1831), a gold bangle (kurry) of 15½ tolas, value 279 rupees, is credited in my name in the extract from Tejeeram's books. That was the same kurry given to me by the Maharaj on the occasion of Herculan's interview with the Maharaj."

Wassoodew Shastree (No. 1, List A.) states: "From the beginning up to the end of June 1836 about 36,000 rupees of the Maharaj were expended in this affair, so it is understood. The salaries of the agents and other petty charges connected with Goa were paid by the firm of Tejeeram."

Govind Rao Dewan (No. 28, List A.) in his examination before the judge of Ahmednuggur states: "The people of Sattara began to speak privately that the servants of the Maharaj were in the habit of going to the Goawala. Narrain Bhut Chitney, a Concanist Brahmin, resided in a house of the Kolutkur. He was formerly extremely poor, but on a sudden putting on rich clothes, he began to live in the style of a person having regular employment, built a new house, and visited the Senaputtee, with whom he was not so much as acquainted previously. The person in whose house he resided brought a suit against him in the Adawlut for having taken treasure hidden in his place by his ancestors; an order was issued to the

the Adawlut to summon the Chitney and investigate the case. I was acquainted with the Chitney, and he sometimes visited my house. He asked me to explain his case to the Sirkar Raja, when I asked him whether he had discovered the hidden treasure; he denied it, when I observed, 'You were formerly extremely poor, and now you wear fine clothes and have commenced building a new house; from whence do you provide for these expenses?' On this the Chitney took me to a secret place, and said he was going to tell me something, which I must not mention to any one. I promised secrecy, and he then informed me, 'With the Gomantuckwala (the Goa authorities) the Maharaj has formed some private intercourse, in which business I am concerned. On that account the Maharaj privately gives me cash for expenses. In this affair, on the part of the Maharaj, Nagoba Waeed has been appointed agent; I act under him, but this matter should not transpire; and because I live like a person in regular employment, by reason of this suspicion I am falsely charged of having discovered the hidden treasure. To ward this off, and to secure your protection, I mention this to you. I enjoy the Maharaj's favour secretly, but it will be of no use for a public purpose.' This was five or six years ago. An inquiry regarding the hidden treasure was made, but nothing was proved against the Chitney. The Chitney informed me he was in the habit of going to Goa, and that Nagoba had a full knowledge of the matter."

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

The above comprises the principal evidence which has been obtained to show that the funds expended by Nago Deorao and others were indirectly advanced by the Raja of Sattara. I shall now extract the evidence, showing how a considerable portion of those funds were expended, and various instances in which presents of value were made to the parties connected with this infamous intrigue.

Wasoodew Shastry (No. 1, List A.) states: "That a person named 'Moosafit,' originally a servant of Bapoo Gokla, was brought by Nago Deorao to Sattara, and was introduced to the Maharaj in the bara devaree (12-windowed apartment,) and that the Maharaj presented this person with jewels and poshaks worth about 4,000 or 5,000 rupees. Moosafit remained there about three days in the Kurunjacha Bagh and then went away.

"On this occasion the Maharaj gave presents to the mundullee (party) as follows, so I was informed by Balkoba Kelkur and Vistnow Punt Devustely.

"To Nago Deorao, a pearl necklace of three strings, a lakhee shawl, a turban, and a pair of dhoturs.

"To Hurry Punt Fatuck, gold necklaces and shellas and turbans.

"To his son Nana Fatuck, ditto and ditto ditto.

"To Narrain Chitney, a shela and turban, and necklace of four tolas.

"To Balkoba Kelkur, a necklace and poshak.

"To Moropunt Josee, an annual salary of 150 rupees was only given, but no necklace or poshak.

"Last year, in the month of Vysaick (May 1836), Nago came to Sattara. The Maharaj gave 5,000 rupees to pay the salaries, and for the Goa expenses; having received this he went away, and died two months afterwards."

Dajeeba Waeed (No. 2, List A.) states: "At that time (namely, at Erculan's visit to the Raja) the Maharaj presented to Irkool and the mundullee (party) poshaks and ornaments as guests; at the same time something was given for expenses, the amount of which I do not know.

"In April 1835, Nago came to Sattara, and I accompanied him. He brought a letter from Don Manoel, and after we were asleep, he went at night to the Maharaj and delivered the letter. The Maharaj gave 2,000 rupees for expenses, to discharge a debt; 1,700 rupees for Goa expenses; 600 rupees and a diamond ring to Raojee Kotnees. That amount was credited at Tejeeram's.

"In October or November 1835, Nago brought another letter from Don Manoel to the Maharaj. On this occasion the Maharaj ordered 8,000 rupees to be paid to provide a parting present for Don Manoel as he was about to proceed to Portugal; that sum was credited at Tejeeram's, and out of it Nago took hoondees for 4,000 rupees from Bhugwan, son of Tejeeram, and a separate hoondie for 470 rupees on Bombay. He gave some cash to the mundullee (party,) purchased some clothes, took some cash with him for expenses, and proceeded to Goa. The hoondees and a portion of the clothes were robbed on the road, and duplicates were obtained by Balcoba, who was sent by Nago for that purpose. A hoondie for 1,000 rupees was sold at Sattara, and the remaining 3,000 rupees was sold in the district of Goa, through the medium of Raojee Kotnees. In the meanwhile Don Manoel had set off for Portugal. I state the above from my own observation, (or knowledge)."

Bugwan, son of Tejeeram, (No. 3, List A.) states: "I gave hoondees on Bombay to the amount of 4,000 rupees in 1835-36. They were lost, and duplicates were given in January or February 1836 to Dajeeba Waeed and entered in the book. Nago Deorao requested that his name might not be inserted as the depositor [of the cash,] and it was entered in the name of Pandoba Waeed."—In his cross-examination he states: "Dajeeba Waeed came for the hoondees, therefore his name is mentioned; they were not however given to him. Balkoba Kelkur came afterwards, to whom they were given."

Khundoo Venkutsh, (No 4, List A.) a carcoon of Tejeeram, states: "I am acquainted with Dajeeba Waeed; he was in the habit of resorting to the shop of Tejeeram; he purchased cloths from the shop of a marwary, through Tejeeram, which were conveyed to Sawrunt Waree; this I knew of."

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Luxmun Nagesh, (No. 6, List A.) a son of Nago Deorao, states: "In 1834-35, when my father was residing at Kodowly, near Sattara, in the house of Moropunt Josee, he gave me an order for 600 rupees on Hurry Punt Fatuck, for the family expenses. Before and after that also, if I required any cash for expenses, I obtained it from Hurry Punt. The whole of the money I received was paid from the firm of Tejeeram bhaxe.

"My father died on the 30th July 1836, and for his funeral expenses Narrain Bhut Chitney sent a hoondie for 200 rupees on Nana Kotnees, but it was not accepted; and afterwards Balkoba having spoken to him, brought money. When I returned to Sattara, I asked Hurry Punt for money, but he declined to make any further advances. I also asked Tejeeram and Narrain Chitney, but they refused. From 1831-32, I took money from Sattara, and as our annual expenses were about 400 rupees, the total will be about 2,000 rupees."

Sunjeewan, (No. 7, List A.) an old servant, states: "When Nago Deorao first came with a resala of horse from Baroda to Sattara he gave a pair of pistols to the Maharaj as a nuzur, and the Maharaj gave a shela and turban.

"I learnt from different sources that by means of Rowlojee Naik Khaskur, the business of vakeel of Goa with the Maharaj of Sattara was with Nago, and the money for expenses on the part of the Maharaj used to be paid from the shop of Tejeeram to Nago and his party, on account of salaries &c.; so the people as well as Nago said."

Kesow Buhcerow (No. 8, List A.) states: "In April 1836, I came with Balkoba Kelkur to Sattara and resided with Narrain Bhut Chitney. Balkoba took hoondies from Tejeeram and purchased cloths, and we then proceeded together to Waree. Nago informed me he got something for expenses from the Sattarkur Maharaj and maintained himself by selling cloths; this, however, was a pretext."

Arjee bin Peerajee, (No. 10, List A.) a servant, states: "On the first occasion, when Nago went to Rybundur (Goa), he took a horse from Sattara, which was given to Don Manoel; then I saw that horse. Previously also a large horse was taken from Sattara and given to Don Manoel. Nago used always to go to Don Manoel, and I went with him."

Sukhojee bin Limbajee, (No. 11, List A.) a servant, states: "I went with Nago from Sattara to Araba; his cloths on this occasion were robbed at the Tulkatee Ghat. Remaining two months at Araba, we returned to Waree, where Nago died."

Hybutta bin Jotiajee (No. 13, List A.) states: "At that time the bullock laden with cloths went by the Tulkatee Ghat; Nago sent me to inquire for it, when I found that the kuntal (double sack) was robbed; afterwards Nago and myself fell sick at Waree."

Tejeeram Johardass (No. 15, List A.)

This person's evidence has already been extracted. The specific instances in which he deposes to presents having been given by the Raja are; 1st. gold chains and other articles on the occasion of Erculan's mission; 2d, a diamond ring of the value of 150 rupees, shown to him by Raojee Kotnees as received from the Raja.

Pattoo bin Sooltanjee, (No. 16, List A.) a servant, states: "A horse having been bought at Pimpree, was taken as far as Araba; that I saw; from thence it was given to the Raja (Viceroy) of Goa, but whether as a present or for value received, I do not know. I used to accompany Nago when he visited the Viceroy."

Nillo Abbajee (No. 19), and *Abbajee* (No. 20, List A.)

Their evidence is extracted in Summary (AA. 12.)

Hurry Punt Fatuck, (No. 21, List A.) states: "In 1828-29, Nago Deorao came to my house, bringing with him 3,000 rupees, and requested me to purchase jewels and shawls, as he stated, for the Swamee of Sunkeshwer. My son Nana Fatuck purchased them, through Tejeeram, and accompanied Nago to Goa. On his arrival there, Nago gave the Governor, Don Manoel, a pair of shawls, a roomal, a diamond ring, and a sirpeenah, and a pearl necklace to his lady, and a diamond ring to Mugdoom. A month afterwards my son returned and informed me as above, and said that as the Governor wanted a horse, one was bought for 400 rupees, and presented to him by Balkoba Kelkur. It was purchased at Pimpree, and to pay for it some hons belonging to the Swamee were sold to Tejeeram.

"After Erculan had delivered the Governor's letter, and had conversed with the Raja, a gope (chain) of gold, weighing 20 or 30 tolas, was tied to the neck of Ercul, and a similar one was given to Raojee Kotnees; a chain of 15 tolas was given to me, and two ornaments of about 20 or 30 tolas weight were given in my charge for Nago Deorao; two kuras (bangles) were given, one to Narrain Bhut and one to my son, of 15 tolas each, and a chain of 20 tolas to Balumbhut. About 400 rupees may also have been given for expenses, but I do not recollect perfectly, and 100 rupees to Rowlojee Naik.

"On another occasion when Raojee Kotnees had an interview with the Raja, he received 1,800 rupees on account of celebrating the nuptials of his daughter, with which he went into the Concan, having bought cloths.

"On account of sending a person to Portugal with the Governor of Goa, 8,000 rupees were given, with which Nago bought cloths, and obtained hoondies for 400 rupees.

"When Raojee Kotnees first came to Sattara, he visited the Senaputtee, and received from him a shela and turban of the value of 50 rupees.

"In 1835-6, Nago, with Raojee Kotnees, came to Sattara, met the Raja, and informed him the

the Governor of Goa was about to leave. On this, in order to bestow honour on him, and for the expenses of sending Erculan with him, 2,000 rupees were given, and a diamond ring was given in charge of Raojee Kotnees; the latter said the ring was not of sufficient value, and he was told to keep it himself. On account of the wedding of his daughter 1,800 rupees were given.

"In June 1836, the Kotnees and Narrain Chitney came together to Sattara, met the Raja at Dinkur Row's house and informed me they had received 600 rupees.

"The letters Nos. 20 and 21 are in my handwriting. In the first, among other things, a conversation with Soopajee, *i. e.* Rowlojee Naik, regarding the 8,000 rupees which the Maharaj had ordered to be given to Nago to send a man with Don Manoel is alluded to. In the second, as the hoondees were stolen, Dajeeba Waced was sent to Sattara by Nago; but as the money had not been received at Tejeeram's, I wrote that when Rowlojee Naik paid it I would give it. Afterwards Nago sent Balkoba to say the affair would be successful, upon which hoondees for 3,500 were given, and the money was received from Rowlojee."

Raojee Kotnees (No. 22, List A.) states: "Erculan introduced Nago Deorao to Joowan Coorae, the Mugdoo More, to whom a pair of red shawls and a seerpae (a chain for the neck), worth 250 rupees, and purchased of Erculan, were given.

"Mugdoo introduced Nago to the Governor Sahib, to whom he gave a pair of white shawls, a square shawl, a pearl necklace worth 600 rupees, and a kulgee worth 200 or 250 rupees; altogether the presents were worth about 1,100 rupees. I remained in Mugdoo's room; he went up stairs and delivered a letter in a bag.

"After this Nago gave Mugdoo a ring worth about 70 rupees.

"Having thus conversed with Erculan, the Raja gave, by the hand of Hurry Punt Fatuck, a gold chain to Erculan, of about 35 tolas weight, and one of 27 tolas weight to me. I objected to take it, saying, Erculan is a Government servant, and that Nago had promised me employment. The Raja came to the door and said, 'At present accept what is given to you; here employments are limited; no new one occurs; it will be procured after some time.' Some little gold for Nago and his party was given to Hurry Punt, but what was the weight I do not know. The gopes (chains) were given in the presence of the Raja.

"One day after Erculan had left, Rowlajee Naik offered to give me a sirpench, to the value of 200 or 250 rupees, for Mugdoo; but at my suggestion he gave it in charge to Nana Fatuck.

"I visited the Senaputtee, and received from Nana Fatuck a shela and turban, worth 50 rupees, said to be from him, and a ring, worth 20 rupees, for Erculan, which I gave him when I afterwards met him at Meeruj.

"At Gokah, Nago Deorao gave me a pearl necklace, of the value of 125 rupees, which I gave back to him a year afterwards, when he was at Rybunder. On this occasion he gave a horse to Mugdoo More; I was present when it was given. When I came to Sattara in March 1835 with Nago Deorao, and after we had had an interview with the Raja, he brought some rupees, but the amount I do not know. He informed me he had taken 600 rupees for me, and showed me a ring of the value of 150 rupees, which had been given for the Viceroy, and gave it to me to be returned, as not being of sufficient value. He went away to Kodowly, and there I understood he did not intend to give me money according to his promise. Next day I learnt that he had taken 4,000 rupees. I complained to Narrain Bhut, who took me to the Raja's palace, and meeting the Raja, I complained I had only received one year's allowance, and he offers to give me now only 600 rupees. The Raja said a great expense had been incurred, and that he knew nothing about the 600 rupees. I observed, 'It is not so the Sirkar made terms with me;' and the Raja said my money should be paid when convenient. After this I returned the ring above alluded to, saying it was not worthy of being presented, as that person is returning to his own country.

"The ring was taken and thrown back to me; and Narrain Bhut informed me afterwards it was given to me, and that what was due to me would be paid. Nago Deorao and Hurry Punt Fatuck afterwards told Tejeeram to pay me 1,400. I took from Tejeeram a hoondee for 1,000 rupees, and sent it home. Nago wrote to Tejeeram from Revunsidh the hoondee had been delivered, and directed him to give the remainder of the money to Dajeeba Waced, and the articles of dress on his account. Then Tejeeram took up from Marwarees cloths on my security, and gave me cloths to the value of 2,000 rupees.

"The day after my interview with the Senaputtee, Rowlajee Naik delivered to me a gope (chain for the neck) and a chundreehar (a necklace made of bits of gold for women), weighing together about 45 tolas of gold, in the presence of Hurry Punt Fatuck and Narrain Bhut Chitney, and told me to give them to Nago Deorao. On this Hurry Punt observed, 'The Viceroy may have set off; keep the things here.' And the gope was given to Tejeeram, and the chundreehar to me. I left Sattara, and found the Viceroy had embarked in a ship at Vingorla, but had relanded and had come to Punjum. The gope was sent for, and Nago said, 'Keep both articles; bringing Makdeo Row Sirkey from Warree, they will be given by him.' In the month of Bhaderpud the Sirkey came to Goa, and Nago took the gope and chundreehar, a pair of shawls, and some other cloths, worth about 400 rupees, introduced the Sirkey to Mugdoo More, who introduced him to the Viceroy. At that time I was not there.

"I then (the end of 1835) set out homewards, and Nago accompanied me. A robbery occurred on the way, and hoondees for 4,000 rupees were lost, and Dajeeba was sent to the Desh (Sattara). Nago proceeded to Araba, and in March 1836 to Waree.

In July 1836 Narrain Bhut and myself came to Sattara, and, through the intervention of Hurry Punt Fatuck and Rowlajee, I met the Raja, when a conversation occurred regarding

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sending an agent to Portugal with Don Manoel; when this was finished the Raja got up and went inside; and the Senaputtee having brought them from within, gave 300 rupees to me, 150 rupees to Narrain Bhut, and 500 rupees into his charge for Erculan, saying that no more money would be given. Subsequent to this, however, Rowlajee made Bugwandass give 400 rupees to Narrain Bhut for the companion of the Viceroy, who had remained behind."

Balkoba Kelkur (No. 25, List A.) states: "Some time after he (Nago) went to Goa, and having met Erculan through the medium of Raojee Kotnees, he came to Sattara. Afterwards, having taken presents from the Maharaj for the Governor, Nana Fatuck and Nago came to Sunkeshwer in the month of April. The presents were as follows: two pair of red shawls, one square shawl, one rulgee or ornament for the turban, one pearl necklace. These articles were bought at Tejeeram's, and their value, about 2,000 rupees, was paid by the Maharaj. The Swamee also gave 300 hons and a hoondee for 1,000 rupees. I saw the above articles myself; and both Nago Deorao and Nana Fatuck said they went from the Raja to the Governor of Goa.

"Nana Fatuck was sent with the 300 hons to buy a horse. Some time elapsed and I was sent after him to Sattara. I went to Sattara, and Nana Fatuck bought a horse for 450 rupees at Pimprey, near Jeejoory, and we both proceeded with it to Rybundur. In the meantime the visit to the Governor had been made, and the horse was taken and left at the Governor's stables. I received a present of two reals from a person under the Governor called Mugdoo, and returned with Nana Fatuck to Sattara.

"On one occasion Rowlajee Naik gave me 147 rupees, with which I discharged a debt on account of a wedding.

"On the death of Chintopunt Josee, the uncle of Moropunt Josee, his wife became a suttee at Waree, and the Maharaj gave 150 rupees to Hurry Punt for that expense.

"I came to Sattara on the occasion of Erculan's mission. At the interview with Erculan the Raja gave,—

"1st. A gold gope (chain for the neck), of 32 tolas, to Erculan.

"2d. A gope to Hurry Punt Fatuck, of 26 tolas.

"3d. A gope to Raojee Kotnees, of 32 tolas.

"4th. A gope to Balumbhut Moongey Kur, of 20 tolas.

"5th. A gold kurey to Narrain Bhut Chitney, of 17 tolas.

"6th. A gold kurey to Nana Fatuck, of 17 tolas.

"7th. A gope of 10 tolas, and a gold kurey of 10 or 12 tolas, were given in charge of Hurry Punt for Nago Deorao.

"8th. Ready cash 400 rupees were given by the Sirkar to Rowlajee Naik; this I heard of from Hurry Punt Fatuck.

"I saw all the above ornaments, except the gope given to Erculan; Hurry Punt Fatuck brought them home at midnight, and informed me the Raja had presented them to the persons above named. The day after Rowlajee came to Hurry Punt's house, and on Narrain Bhut remarking that I had not received anything, he gave me 50 rupees.

"In June I accompanied Nago to Kodowly; he went at night to Sattara, and met the Maharaj and informed him he had been involved in debt; and Nago afterwards informed me that the Maharaj had ordered 2,500 rupees to be paid to him, and 1,500 rupees to Hurry Punt.

"Afterwards we went together to Renavee, and Nago and Moropunt proceeded to Rybunder, when a horse, which had been bought for 128 rupees, was given to Mugdoo.

"In the month of Kartick I returned to Sattara; Narrain Bhut, Balumbhut, and Moropunt met the Raja at night, who informed them, 'The Senaputtee has been ordered; he has been authorised for the money to discharge your debt.' Next day myself and the three persons above named were taken by Rowlajee to the Senaputtee's house, who, with Dinkur Row, were there. The Senaputtee brought and gave 2,225 rupees, and told Rowlajee to pay the balance of 225 rupees. Yellow turbans, worth 10 rupees, were given to three of us, but not to Narrain Bhut. The money was divided into two parts; Moropunt took one, and I took the other, and we deposited the cash with Tejeeram, who had kept the shop open for us. Rowlajee gave us a man to give the password. For the liquidation of Hurry Punt's debt 1,500 rupees was paid into the shop direct. So the Chitty told me.

"In March 1835 I accompanied Nago to Sattara; he met the Maharaj, and 4,300 rupees were given on account of allowances from the palace, and were paid to Tejeeram. Nago told me this. When he went to the Raja's palace, I only went as far as Tejeeram's.

"After this Raojee Kotnees had two interviews with the Raja, who permitted 1,500 rupees to be given to Raojee, in addition to his salary, on account of a wedding; and a diamond ring, worth 300 rupees, was given to him.

"In September 1835 the Sirkey met the Governor of Goa, and presented him with a pair of shawls.

"After the Sirkey's mission to Goa, Nago came to Sattara, and I heard he received 8,000 rupees from the Maharaj, half of which was expended in cloths, and half in hoondees. The cloths and hoondees were robbed in the Tulkatee Ghat, and in January 1836 Dajeeba was sent to Sattara for duplicate hoondees; but Tejeeram would not give them; I was therefore sent by Nago with a message and letter, and obtained duplicates. I gave a hoondee to Narrain Bhut for 1,000 rupees to be sold to defray Nago's son's marriage expenses, and took the remainder for 3,000 rupees to Araba, and Nago afterwards disposed of them in the Peyut of Mhapsey.

"He died at Waree in July 1836."

Moropunt

Moropunt Josee (No 26, List A.) states: "My uncle died at Waree about six years ago (*i. e.* 1830-31); I conveyed his bones to Sattara, and his wife became suttee, and on this occasion 150 rupees were given by the Sirkar. The deceased owed a debt of 400 rupees, and after communicating with the Raja, the Waeed and Hurry Punt Fatuck promised to discharge the amount.

"In the same year Erculan came to Sattara, and at an interview with the Sirkar presents were given to all.

"After this I went with Nago to Rybunder; we took a horse with us, which was given to Mukhdoom."

Having deposed to a meeting with the Raja, when a letter from Don Manoel was delivered to him, the witness states: "Three days after, Balumbhut, Balkoba, and myself went to the Senaputtee's house. Before this, Nago had supplicated the Maharaj regarding a debt which he and Hurry Punt had incurred, to the amount of 4,000 rupees, and payment was promised. On this account 2,500 rupees were paid, and we took it to Tejeeram's shop; 50 rupees were credited to Hurry Punt, and the remainder to the Waeed. We received three turbans from the Senaputtee. The Fatuck may have received 1,500 rupees direct, as the debt due by him and the Waeed amounted together to 4,000 rupees. We returned to the Waeed in the Concan and informed him. On the above occasion the Senaputtee and Dinkur Row and Rowlajee Naick were present when the money was given to Balumbhut.

"The Waeed and the Kotnees having come a second time to Sattara in the month of April, some money as a present, and some presents, &c. on account of the wedding of the Kotnees' daughter, were given. Cloths and hoondees were taken from Tejeeram's shop, and are entered in his books.

"When Mahdeo Row Sirkey was introduced to the Governor of Goa, a pair of shawls and other necessary articles were given during the visit.

"In November 1835 Nago came to Sattara, and on returning a bullock was plundered, and cloths to the value of 900 or 950 rupees were stolen. The persons who committed the robbery were seized, but we did not recover the property."

Narrain Bhut Chitney (No. 27, List A.) states: "On the occasion of Erculan's interview with the Raja, to Erculan, Raojee, Hurry Punt, Nana Fatuck, Balumbhut, gold chains and bangles were given; I saw these; and myself received a bangle for Hurry Punt from the Maharaj, weighing 15 tolas. Erculan went away next day.

"In November 1834 the Maharaj made Rowlajee pay money on account of the arrears of salary due to Nago Deorao and his party, and caused 170 rupees to be given to the Waeed on account of a pair of shawls and a turban, which stand credited in the books of Tejeeram. The name of Rowlajee Naick may be inserted as Soopajee and Doordajee; but the money, having been brought by Rowlajee from his house, was credited in the shop of Tejeeram; I do not recollect the total amount, but it may be upwards of 2,000 rupees; so it occurs to my memory.

"In April 1835 the Maharaj gave Raojee Kotnees 1,500 rupees, which is credited in Tejeeram's books. A diamond ring, which had been given by the Maharaj to Nago Deorao for Don Manoel, and which in consequence of its not being thought acceptable had been given in charge of Raojee, was delivered by Raojee to the Maharaj in my presence. The Maharaj, taking the same ring, gave it at the same time, in my presence, to Raojee as a present. After buying cloths Raojee went away, *i. e.* left Sattara.

"On another occasion Rowlojee Naick having come to Tejeeram's shop, took Balkoba, Kelkur, Moropunt Joshee, Balumbhut, Moongeykur, and myself to the Senaputtee's house, where we met the Senaputtee and Dinkur Row. The Senaputtee gave 2,500 rupees to give to Nago Deorao, which Balkoba and Moropunt brought away, and paid to Tejeeram. The Senaputtee gave three turbans to Balkoba, Moropunt, and Balumbhut.

"Raojee Kotnees went with Rowlojee Naick to visit the Senaputtee, in company with Hurry Punt, Nana Fatuck, and myself. On this occasion the Senaputtee gave him a shela and turban, but I do not recollect the year.

"After the Sirkey's mission to Goa the Waeed came to Sattara. The Maharaj gave him 8,000 rupees for the expenses of sending a man with Don Manoel to Portugal. Hurry Punt informed me of this.

"When Raojee Kotnees came to Sattara in April or May 1836, Rowlojee gave him 100 rupees for expenses."

In his cross-examination, witness, with reference to the 16th para. of his deposition, states:

"I state, as I now remember, the Senaputtee brought and gave rupees as follows:—

" 1st. Into the charge of Raojee Kotnees and myself were given, for Erculan	500 Rs.
" 2d. To Raojee, for his expenses in going to Demaun	300
" 3d. To myself, for my expenses in going to Demaun	150

" Total - - - Rs. 950 "

Sukhojee bin Limbajee (No. 11, List A.) states: "I entered Nago Deorao's service four years ago (*i. e.* 1832-33), and remained in his service three years. He had no servants named Soopaja, or Doordajee, or Doordy, or Doorgajee; servants of these names were not with Hurry Punt Fatuck or Narrain Chitney, or in the house of Moropunt Josee."

Hurry Punt Fatuck (No. 21, List A.) In a further examination of his person, taken on the 12th February 1838, and submitted by Lieutenant-colonel Ovans in his letter of the 569.

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day following, several of the money transactions previously deposited to by him are identified in the extract from Tejeeram's books.

1st. An item of 2,916 rupees, entered in the account of his son Nana Fatuck, for March 1829, for articles taken to Goa by Nago Deorao, for the purpose of being presented to Don Manoel and others.

2d. Hons 249, entered in Nana Fatuck's account on the 24th April 1829, on account of the purchase of a horse for Don Manoel.

3d. Rupees 706. 2., entered in Nana Fatuck's account on the 19th June 1831, being the value of the presents received by himself and son on the occasion of the interview of Herculano at the Raja's palace.

4th. Rupees 4,203. 1., entered in Pandoba Waeed's account on the 14th March 1835, which were given for Herculano and others.

5th. Rupees 8,000, entered in the same account in November or December 1835, to meet the expenses of sending an agent with Don Manoel.

Narrain Bhut Chitney (No. 27, List A.) in like manner verifies the following transactions deposited to by him :

1st. Rupees 269, on the 19th June 1831, being the value of the gold bangle received by him on the occasion of Herculano's mission.

2d. The annual allowance of 150 rupees assigned to him, which is credited every year.

3d. Rupees 2,450, entered in Pandoba Waeed's account on the 29th November 1832, given to Nago Deorao, to discharge debts.

4th. Rupees 170, on the 17th November 1834 ; the value of a pair of shawls given by the Raja to Nago Deorao, on account of his daughter's nuptials.

5th. Rupees 8,000, in 1835-36, given on account of an agent proceeding with Don Manoel.

The only further evidence which I deem it of importance to include under this head are the items to be found in the extract from Teejeeram's books (No. 1, List C.), accompanying Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' Report of the 11th November last, of cash received from Soopajee and Dordajee, the fictitious name of Rowlajee Naick, a jemadar of horse in the Raja's service. They are as follows :

<i>Rs.</i>		In the Account of Naro Hurry Fatuck for 1829-30 :	
400	-	Margh Sood 10th,	cash received from Soopajee.
248	-	Shramun Vud 13th,	- ditto - from Doordee.
		In the Account of ditto for 1830-31 :	
245	-	Vysaick Vud 14th,	cash received from Doordee.
		In the Account of Pandoba Waeed for 1830-31 :	
986	-	Jest Vud 30th,	cash received from Doordee.
690	3	Ashad Sood 3d,	- ditto - through the Bhao from Doordee.
		In the Account of Pandoba for 1831-32 :	
348	-	Jest Vud 3d,	cash received from Soopajee.
		In the Account of Hurry Punt Fatuck for 1832-33 :	
50	-	Chargsur Sood 6th,	cash received from Soopajee.
793	-	Chyteer Vud 5th,	- ditto - from ditto, on account of the house.
		In the Account of Pandoba Waeed for 1832-33 :	
225	-	Margsur Vud 6th,	cash received from Soopajee Naich.
		In the Account of Narrain Bhut Chitney for 1834-35 :	
150	-	Bhaderwa Vud 30th,	cash received from Dovidie.
		In the Account of Raojee Kotness for 1834-35 :	
1,466	1	Ashad Vud 6th,	cash received from Doordee and Narrain Bhut.
		In the Account of Balumbhut for 1834-35 :	
148	-	Bhaderwa Vud 30th,	cash received from Doordee and Narrain Bhut.
		In the Account of Pandoba Waeed for 1835-36 :	
4,000	-	Kartick Vud 30th,	cash received through the Bhao from Doordee.
1,990	-	Poush Sood 5th,	- ditto - through Bhugwandass from Soopajee.
1,000	-	Paish Vud 14th,	- ditto - through - ditto - from Doordee.
500	-	Adik Sood 5th	- ditto - from Doordajee.
		In the Account of Narrain Bhut Chitney for 1835-36 :	
500	-	Adik Vud 30th,	cash received from Doordajee.
		In the Account of Hurry Punt Bhao for 1835-36 :	
350	-	Margsur Vud 9th,	cash received through Burgwandass from Soopajee.
14,089	-	{ The total amount received through the channel indicated, of which <i>Rs.</i> 8,340 is credited in 1835-6.	

The document from which the above is extracted verifies, in many instances, the oral testimony of the witnesses, more especially as relates to the mode in which they assert the money obtained from the Raja was expended in procuring jewels, cloths, and horses of a description suitable to be made in the transactions to which they depose.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Political Secretary.

(AA. 4.)

EVIDENCE to show that certain Presents were sent from Goa to Sattara, and how they were disposed of.

Dajeeba Waeed (No. 2, List A.) states: "The following were the articles brought as presents from thence (Goa) by Raojee Kotnees, and delivered at Sattara:

- "1. A Portuguese sword with a brass scabbard, to Govind Row Dewan.
- "2. Two small hand-fans of peacock feathers, given to the Sirkar Maharaj.
- "3. One fan, given to the Senaputtee.
- "4. One or two other fans, and some rich sets of gunjeefa (or cards) were given, but to whom I do not recollect.

"I recognize one of the fans now shown to me as one of those which Nagoba caused to be brought from Balumbhut Moongeykur, from Warree.

Luximon Nagesh (No. 6, List A.), son of Nago, states: "Nago and Raojee Kotnees came to Renavee and brought a European carved sword, in a brass scabbard. It has two rings. I saw this, and was told it was intended as a present for some one at Sattara, and they took it there. On another occasion mangoes came from Goa to Sattara."

Tejeeram (No. 15, List A.) states: Nago and Raojee Kotnees brought fans from Waree.

Raojee Kotnees (No. 22, List A.) states: "In March 1835, I visited Sattara. One day I met Govind Row, and gave him a sword with a brass scabbard, which I had purchased for 40 rupees, and some wax candles, worth 5 rupees. He asked me to dine with him. At night I went to his house, and he gave me a shela and turban, worth 40 rupees."

Balkoba Kelkur (No. 25, List A.) states: "On one occasion Mugdoom gave me two dollars."

Narrain Bhut Chitney (No. 27, List A.) states: Raojee Kotnees gave to Govind Row Dewan a European sword with a brass scabbard, and some wax candles; Govind Row having invited him to dinner, and gave him a shela and turban, and a leogree for his wife.

Govind Row Dewan, (No. 28, List A.) in his examination before the judge of Ahmednugur, states: "I knew that Narrain Bhut Chitney was in the habit of visiting Goa, and requested him to bring me a sword of European fashion, and any other articles he could procure cheap, and that I would pay for them when the Chitney and Kotnees came to Sattara. The former brought me a sword, two bottles of tea, some wax candles, and a box of gunjeefa (cards), telling me the Kotnees had brought them out of friendship, and would not receive payment for them. I gave the sword to Bappoo Bhonsla, and afterwards commissioned a bassoon and surput. I twice met Raojee Kotnees at night, and it was on his second visit he gave me the articles above mentioned. We conversed about the Goa affairs, and I observed, 'This affair from the Maharaj has been going on some time; is there any reality in it?' He replied, 'It is true; but between him with whom we have formed a communication at Portugal, and his brother, a dispute has arisen; and in consequence of his having fallen in rank an obstruction has occurred. When the quarrel is settled the business will be effected.' I observed to the Chitney, a fraud might have been practised, in order to swallow up money. The Kotnees refused to be paid for the articles above named, and I therefore gave him some cloths in exchange, and invited him once to dinner. I met the Kotnees last year, at Sattara, in September (1836)."

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Political Secretary.

(AA. 5.)

EVIDENCE regarding Nago Deorao's Intercourse with his Highness the Raja of Sattara, and his various Interviews and Conferences with the Raja during the period of the Intercourse maintained with the Goa Authorities.

Wassodew Shastry (No. 1, List A.) states: "I have been acquainted with the Goa affair for eight or nine years. In 1828-29 Nago Deorao visited the Swamee of Sunkeshwer, and returned with him to Sattara. They met the Raja; and, a negotiation having been arranged, Nago was appointed the Raja's agent, with full powers, and they returned to Sunkeshwer.

Dajee, son of Ballumbhut, (No. 2, List A.) states: "Nago Deorao went to Goa, and met the Governor Don Manoel, by means of a Christian doctor named Irkool. He arranged a negotiation, informed the Swamee of Sunkeshwer, returned to Sattara, communicated with the Raja through Rowlojee Naick, and having become vakeel between the Goaker and the Maharaj, agreements were concluded. The Swamee came to Sattara to induce the Raja to believe the affair. They conferred together; after which the Swamee returned to Sunkeshwer."

Sundjeevan (No. 7, List A.), an old servant of Nago Deorao's, states: "I came with Nago Deorao, with his risala of horse, from Baroda to Sattara, and he became acquainted

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with the Maharaj. Ballajee Punt Fatuck, the father of Hurry Punt Fatuck, took Nago to Sunkeshwer, and introduced him to his friend the Swamee. Nago was the son of Ballajee Punt's sister. The Swamee and Nago proceeded to Sattara, where I joined them. The Swamee met the Raja, and told him, Nago was in his confidence. Nago stayed two months at Sattara, and then went to Sunkeshwer and Goa, and I accompanied him."

Arjee bin Peerajee (No. 10, List A.) states: "I was Nago Deorao's servant for two years and a half, and went about with him. Four years ago I obtained my discharge. Whilst in Nago's service he twice visited Sattara. On his first visit Raojee Kotnees accompanied him, and remained 15 days at Kodowley. After this, Nago and Raojee Nana Fatuck, and Narrain Chitney, went to Goakak to the Chinchneekur's marriage. After staying on another occasion in the Goa district for six months he returned to Sattara. During his first visit Nago visited the Raja's palace at night. He went on horseback, and I brought back his horse from the Zukat Chokee. He thus went five or ten times, and used to return on foot to Kodowley, either at dawn the following morning or after an absence of one or two days. I only went as far as the Chokey."

Suckajee bin Limbajee (No. 11, List A.) states: "I was Nago Deorao's servant for three years, and up to the day of his death. After residing seven or eight months at Araba, I accompanied him to Kodowley. On this occasion he went out once at night to visit Sattara. Patloo, another servant, brought back his horse, and he himself returned at dawn; and two or three days afterwards returned to Araba. Raojee Kotnees, Moropunt Josee, and Dajeeba Waeed went with him to Sattara on the above occasion. About a year and nine months ago I accompanied Nago from Sunkeshwer to Sattara. He went immediately, at night, to Tejeeram's, and met Moropunt Josee and Dajeeba. I returned with him to Araba."

Venkuppa bin Pillagee Powar (No. 12, List A.) states he was Nago's horsekeeper before he came from Baroda; accompanied him wherever he went, and was discharged four years ago. "I went with him to Sunkeshwer, from whence Nago came to Sattara with the Swamee. Nago, after this, went to Goa. In May or June 1833 he visited Sunkeshwer, and from thence went to Araba, and from thence in a boat to Rybunder. After this he came to Sattara, and I accompanied him. He lived with Hurry Punt Fatuck. I accompanied him once, in the morning, to the Raja's palace. No one was with him. We returned to Araba, and remaining there some time, came again to Kodowley, near Sattara, and I came with him. From Kodowley he used to visit Sattara at night, the servants Pattoo and Hybuttee accompanying him, as I was subject to night-blindness. He then went to Araba."

Hybuttee bin Jotiajee (No. 13, List A.) gives the following circumstantial account of Nago's movements: "I was entertained by Nago Deorao as a servant, when he resided at Sattara with Hurry Punt Fatuck. Fifteen days after this the Maharaj, with his retinue, proceeded to Nassick, on account of the Linhurst, and halted at Deoor. Nago and Balkoba Kelkur were with him. Nago visited the Maharaj. After this I went with Nago, and met the Swamee of Sunkeshwer at Kolapore. We returned to Sattara, and Nago resided for 15 days with Hurry Punt Fatuck. Nago frequently visited the Raja, and I twice accompanied him to take care of his shoes. Sometimes he went alone, and sometimes he went with Balkoba Kelkur. After this he went to Warree, Pedley, Ravensid, Chinchnee, and Sunkeshwer, and again came to Sattara." After detailing Nago's visits to various places in the Goa territory, he thus refers to Nago Deorao's visit to Sattara, about the time of Erculan's mission to that place: "I accompanied Nago to Sattara. He visited the Raja once or twice at night, and several times during the day. I did not accompany him, but another servant named Jewba did. After this he again visited the Goa district, and again came to Sattara, and put up with Hurry Punt Fatuck."

Tejeeram Johowdass (No. 15, List A.) states: "Nago Deorao, Hurry Punt Fatuck, and Narrain Bhut Chitney, used to visit the Maharaj. On one occasion Nago remained in my house a day and night. Raojee Kotnees came twice to Sattara."

Pattoo bin Sooltanjee (No. 16, List A.) states: "I was four or five years in Nago Deorao's service, and was discharged about five years ago. Nago was living with Hurry Punt Fatuck. After visiting the Goa districts he returned to Sattara, and resided with the Fatuck about a month. Returning to the Goa districts he came a third time to Sattara, and remained a month. He returned again to the Goa districts, and came to Sattara with Irkool, and went out with him at night. When Nago was at Sattara he and Hurry Punt Fatuck twice visited the Maharaj's palace. I was with them, but remained outside in the gate. Nago arrived at Sattara three or four days after Erculan."

Khundogee bin Sookajee (No. 17, List A.) states: "I was a servant of Nago Deorao's for about 18 months. I only accompanied him once to Sattara, but went with him to Sunkeshwer and various villages in the Goa territory."

Dajee bin Balumbhut (No. 2, List A.) states: "In April 1835 Nago obtained a letter from Don Manoel, at Vingorla, and came to Sattara. I was with him; and he resided in Narrain Chitney's house. At night he visited the Raja, in company with Rowlajee Naick, Hurry Punt Fatuck, the Senaputtee, and Dinkur Row, and gave the Governor's letter to the Raja, who gave 2,000 rupees to discharge debts, 1,700 rupees for Goa expenses, 600 rupees and a diamond ring to Raojee Kotnees."

"In October or November 1835, Nago brought a letter from Don Manoel regarding the

the Sirkey's visit, and put up with Tejeeram. He went to the Raja with the same persons as above mentioned (except Raojee Kotnees), and gave the letter. I accompanied him as far as the door, and the conference lasted four ghutkas. The Raja ordered 8,000 rupees as a parting present for Don Manoel, on his departure for Portugal, and for other expenses. Nago took hoondees for 4,000 rupees from Bhugwan, the son of Tejeeram, distributed some money among the mundullees (agents) employed, purchased cloths, and proceeded to Goa. The hoondees and cloths were plundered on the road, and Balkoba Kelkur was sent to Sattara to obtain duplicates. Rs. 1,000 was expended at Sattara, and Rs. 3,000 at Goa, through Raojee Kotnees."

Bhugwan, son of Tejeeram (No. 3, List A.), confirms the facts of Nago Deorao and Dajeeba Waeed having put up in his father's house for a day and night in November or December 1835, and of the hoondees for 4,000 rupees being lost and duplicates furnished.

Kundoo Venkutsh (No. 4, List A.) states: On the 16th November 1835, Nago Deorao and Dajeeba Waeed came to the shop (Tejeeram's) at night, and went home after the gun was fired.

Hurry Punt Fatuck (No. 21, List A.) states: "In April 1835, Nago, with Raojee Kotnees, came to Sattara, and met the Raja. The Senaputtee, Narrain Bhut Chitney, Rowlojee Naick, Dinkur Row, and myself were present. They said: 'On the duties of Governor, a Christian (an Indian Portuguese), by name Pere, has come. The Portuguese people of Goa will not receive him, or permit the Governor to go; therefore the Governor is to leave by some contrivance. His request is, that a good man of yours should accompany him. Your yads have reached the king; the Governor should be treated honourably.'

"In June 1836, Narrain Bhut Chitney and Raojee Kotnees came to Sattara and met the Raja in the house of Dinkur Row; and on this occasion they informed me they had received 600 rupees.

"I was present at the following meetings with the Raja, on the Goa affair:

"1. When it was resolved to bring Erculan and Raojee Kotnees to Sattara, when Rowlojee Naick, Dinkur Row, and my son were present.

"2. When Erculan and Raojee Kotnees came to Sattara, when the above persons and the Senaputtee were present.

"3. When Raojee Kotnees and Nago Deorao had an interview with the Raja, when the persons present on the second visit, except Erculan, were there, and also Narrain Bhut Chitney.

"4. When the Raja instructed me to introduce Makdew Rao Sirkey to Don Manoel, when all the above persons, except Erculan, were present.

"5. When Nago Deorao met the Maharaj in October or November 1835, when all the above persons, except Narrain Bhut Chitney and Erculan, were present."

Raojee Kotnees (No. 22, List A.) states: "In March 1835 I accompanied Nago Deorao to Sunkeshwer and Sattara, and resided with Narrain Bhut Chitney. Nago came at night from Kodowley. Rowlojee Naik came and took Nago to the palace, where he met the Raja, and a conversation ensued regarding sending Erculan with the ex-Governor of Goa to Portugal. The Senaputtee, Dinkur Rao, Nago Deorao, and Hurry Punt Fatuck were present at this interview."

Balkoba Kelkur (No. 25, List A.) states: "In June (year not mentioned) Nago Deorao, Moropunt Josee, and myself, came to Kodowley. One night Nago, with Rowlojee Naik, Hurry Punt Fatuck, and Narrain Bhut Chitney, had an interview with the Raja, who promised to give 2,500 rupees to Nago and 1,500 rupees to Hurry Punt. After this we three proceeded to Rybunder.

"For two years Nago resided at Rybunder, Araba, Koregaon, in the Goa district. In March 1835 he came with Raojee Kotnees, Dajeeba Waeed, and myself to Kodowley, and resided with Narrain Bhut Chitney. With Hurry Punt Fatuck and the Chitney, and conducted by Rowlojee Naik, Nago visited the Maharaj, and received 4,300 rupees from the palace on account of salaries due, and that sum was paid to Tejeeram. On this occasion I accompanied Nago as far as Tejeeram's shop. Nago afterwards returned to Renave."

Narrain Bhut Chitney (No. 27, List A.) states: "On the 29th March 1835, Nago and Raojee Kotnees came to Sattara and resided in my house. Rowlojee came and took Nago, Raojee Kotnees, Dinker Row, Hurry Punt Fatuck, and the Senaputtee, to an interview with the Raja. I did not accompany him, being sick. Nago and Hurry Punt informed me Nago had delivered a letter in a bag from Don Manoel to the Maharaj. Nago next day went to Kodowley. Raojee remained 20 or 25 days in my house."

Govind Row Dewan (No. 28, List A.), in his examination before the judge of Ahmednugur, states: "The Chitney informed me, 'I am in the habit of going to Goa with Nagoba; of this matter Nagoba has full knowledge.' Five or six months after this communication, I went one night as usual to visit the Maharaj at his palace, when the sentinel upstairs informed me the Maharaj could not see me that night. When in the act of descending the stairs, four or five persons came secretly inside; I saw, but could not recognise them, as it was dark. Next day the Chitney informed me I had happily escaped, as I had met them proceeding privately to the Maharaj, and that the attendant of the Maharaj, who was with them, had reported the circumstances. The Maharaj observed, 'He may have come to procure intelligence; if so, kill him.' We replied, 'If he had come as a spy, how could he have been seen?' And thus removed the Maharaj's suspicions."

Hurry Punt Fatuck (No. 21, List A.) thus explains the way in which Nago Deorao received his orders from the Raja: "If any order was to be sent, generally, the Maharaj used

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to communicate it to the Rowlojee Naik, who used to mention it either to my son or to the Chitney, or to myself, whomsoever he met; and sometimes, in the presence of Rowlojee Naik, the Maharaj personally intimated it to any one of us three who might then be present, and that order either of the two, Nana Fatuck or the Chitney, used to write and send to Nana Waeed, and going into the Concan, they used to communicate the order to him."

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Political Secretary.

(AA. 6.)

EVIDENCE regarding Nago Deorao's Intercourse with Goa and his various Meetings with the Governor, Don Manoel.

Dajee, son of Balum Bhut (No. 2, List A.), states: "In November 1832 I met Nago Deorao at Goa, and also in April 1834. In January 1835 I accompanied Nago on a visit to the Governor. Nago frequently visited the Governor, accompanied by Raojee Kotnees, Gopal Row, a dessoy of Goa, and an interpreter. When Don Manoel was relieved by Pere, a Christian from Portugal, he went to Vingorla. Nago visited him there, and obtained a letter from him to the Raja, which, in April 1835, he brought to Sattara."

Sunjee Wun (No. 7, List A.), an old servant of Nago Deorao's, states, that Nago first visited Goa about 10 years ago, and that he accompanied him, and that Balkoba Kelkur, Balum Bhut, and Raojee Kotnees, were with him; that Nago made various journeys between Goa, Sunkeshwer, and Sattara, and that Balkoba, Raojee Kotnees, and Moropunt Josee always accompanied him to Goa; and that three or four years ago Tejeeram and Narrain Chitney went to Goa. This witness is very particular in his description of Nago Deorao's journeyings.

Kessoo Buherow Josee (No. 8, List A.), who is the brother-in-law of Nago Deorao, states: "I was with Nago at Kodowley, Warree, Araba, and Rybunder. In April 1835 I met him at Revunsidh, in company with Raojee Kotnees, and Narrain Chitney and Tejeeram visited Araba."

Ayjee bin Peerajee (No. 10, List A.), who was in the first instance a servant of Nana Fatuck, and afterwards of Nago Deorao, states: "I was sent, seven years ago, by Narrain Chitney, with a note to Nago, at Araba. I met him afterwards at Sunkeshwer, and remained with him four months at Araba. I entered Nago's service 6½ years ago, and remained with him 2½ years, during which time I went about with him. Nago resided for a year at Renavee, and then went to Araba, and from thence to Rybunder, where he used to reside a month or 15 days at a time. Altogether he remained six months in the Goa districts, and then went to Sattara. He returned to Araba *via* Sunkeshwer. Nago visited Don Manoel, and I accompanied him, as I attended his horse."

Venkeppa bin Pillagee (No. 12, List A.) states, that after the Swamee had introduced his master, Nago Deorao, to the Raja of Sattara, "I went with Nago to Sunkeshwer, Araba, Goa, Punjum, and Rybunder (suburbs of Goa). Nago visited the Raja of Goa, and remaining a few days at Rybunder, used to return to Araba and Koregaon. In May or June 1833 Nago visited Sunkeshwer and Araba, and from thence in a boat went to Rybunder, and I accompanied him. He used always to visit the Raja (Viceroy) and Irkool. He returned to Sattara, and I went with him, and accompanied him to the Raja's palace. From Kodowley Nago used to visit Sattara at night. After this Nago again went to Araba."

Hybuttee bin Idiajee (No. 13, List A.) states: "I was with Nago Deorao at Rybunder for 15 days, and accompanied him on his first visit to the Viceroy. I remained below, and Nago and the mundullee went upstairs. I saw Irkool at Rybunder. I heard that Nago visited the Raja (Viceroy) on two other occasions, besides the one above alluded to, when I was with him."

Pattoo bin Sootajee (No. 16, List A.) states: "I was the servant of Nago Deorao four or five years, and left his service about five years ago. I went with him to Sunkeshwer, Koregaon, Araba, and Rybunder, from which place he used to go to and return from Punjee, and visited the Viceroy. I accompanied him, and remained at the door. Irkool has a house at Punjee, and he and Nago frequently interchanged visits. On one occasion, Nago having gone to Sattara, returned to Rybunder, and visited the Viceroy again. He went to Sattara, and again returned to Rybunder, where he remained a month, and then proceeded to Sattara. From Rybunder he used to go to Punjee, to the Viceroy's house. After Irkool's visit to Sattara, Nago went to Sunkeshwer, and remaining there two months, proceeded to Rybunder and Araba, from whence he again visited the Viceroy. I accompanied him to the Viceroy's, but remained outside. Nago generally went alone, and was usually met by Irkool and Raojee Kotnees."

Khundogee bin Tookajee (No. 17, List A.) states: "I was in the service of Nago for 18 months, and was discharged 2½ years ago. I was with him at Koregaon, from whence, in company with Balkoba Kelkur and Moropunt Josee, Nago went to Punjum. He used to visit the Viceroy alone, accompanied either by myself or some other servant. He remained outside, and Nago went into the warra (palace). I once accompanied Nago to Sattara, when he left Punjum; Raojee Kotnees and Dajeeba were with him. When he visited the Viceroy, Raojee Kotnees, on one or two occasions, was with him. Dajeeba was with him once, and Moropunt Josee once."

Raojee

Raojee Kotnees (No. 22, List A.) states: "On his first visit to Goa, Nago only met Erculan; on his second visit, Nago came in company with Nana Fatuck, and after having been acknowledged by the Swamee of Sunkeshwer as his confidential agent, he was taken to Rybunder, and introduced by Erculan to Jowun Cooraee, who filled the situation of Mugdoo More to whom presents were given. A few days after, Nago was introduced to the Viceroy, to whom presents were given. Erculan was interpreter. Nago stated he had come to communicate the affair of the Swamee and that of the Raja of Sattara. The Viceroy replied, that the matter must be communicated in writing, and not verbally. When at Rybunder, I and Erculan asked Nago what was the nature of the affair on the part of the Raja of Sattara. In reply, Nago asked who was the King of Portugal. 'Send a body of 25,000 Europeans, as required; give them, and when the whole country has come under our rule, we will give the pay, and afterwards subsidise them.'

"About a year after Erculan's mission to Sattara, Nago again came, and resided at Rybunder, or some other place in the Pedney Mahal. His agents used to come from and return to the Desh (Sattara). While he was there, he gave a horse to Mugdoo More, on which occasion Dajeeba Waeed was with him. Nago once went to the Desh, and was absent two months.

"The rule observed, when Nago visited the Governor, was as follows: he first went to Mugdoo More, and delivered to him letters, if he had any, informing him if he wished for an interview. Mugdoo More then informed the Governor; and if leave was granted, he took Nago into the Governor's writing room. Nago made his salaam, and said, 'The Raja sends his best compliments and inquiries after your health.' The Governor returned his compliments, said he was pleased to hear good accounts of the Raja, and that the letter would be answered in a few days. I accompanied Nago once or twice; I went with him four or five times to the Viceroy, face to face."

Moropunt Josee (No. 26, List A.) states: "After Irkool's mission I joined Nago Deorao at Revensidh; from thence we went to Araba and Rybunder. He took a horse with him, and gave it to Mugdoo More. Nago, in company with Raojee Kotnees, visited Don Manoel. Some of our party used to accompany them, but remained below in Mugdoo's room. They two only went upstairs. Gopal Rao Dessoy, inhabitant of Rybunder, used to accompany them on these visits as doobhasee or interpreter."

Narrain Bhut Chitney (No. 27, List A.) states: "I accompanied Nana Fatuck to Goa in November or December 1829. We went to Araba, and lodged with Raojee Kotnees. From hence we proceeded to Goa, and resided six weeks with Nago Deorao. Nago used to visit Don Manoel at Punjum.

"In 1833-34 the Maharaj [of Sattara] sent me to inquire what had been done in the business. When I received this order, Hurry Punt Fatuck, Rowlojee Naik, Dinkur Rao, and the Senaputtee were present. Nago was at Goa. I went there and remained two months; after which Nago told me to return and inform the Maharaj the business would be soon effected. I returned and informed the Maharaj in the presence of the persons above mentioned."

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Political Secretary.

(AA. 7.)

EVIDENCE in illustration of the Proceedings of Raojee Kotnees, an Inhabitant of the Village of Araba, in the Goa Territory.

Raojee Kotnees (No. 22, List A.) himself states: "I went four or five times with Nago Deorao to the Viceroy of Goa, face to face. I came three times to Sattara, and had five interviews at night with the Raja, namely:—

"1st. With Erculan, in the eight-sided room, when the Raja, the Senaputtee, Dinkur Rao, Rowlajee Naick, Hurry Punt Fatuck, Erculan, and myself, were present. On this occasion Erculan delivered a letter in Portuguese, and read it himself.

"2d. On my second visit to Sattara, I twice met the Raja. On the first occasion, Nago and all the persons above named were present, except Erculan; on the second, the Raja, Rowlajee, Hurry Punt, Dinkur Rao, and Narrain Bhut Chitney were present.

"3d. On my third visit to Sattara, in July 1836, I had two meetings with the Raja; first, at the house of Dinkur Rao, when the Raja, Dinkur Rao, Rowlajee, and myself, were present; second, at the Raja's palace, when the Raja, Rowlajee, the Senaputtee, Hurry Punt Fatuck, Dinkur Rao, Narrain Bhut Chitney, and myself were present. Only one letter was delivered to the Raja in my presence."

This witness thus explains his first meeting with Nago Deorao:—

"I first met Nago in the Concan, and he asked me to introduce him to the authorities at Goa. He was accompanied by another person, named Atmaram, who went to Rybunder and obtained an introduction to a doctor named Erculan. Some time after this, I visited Erculan, with whom I was on friendly terms, and learnt from him that Atmaram had visited him, and that he said he had come from the Swamee; that he wished to be introduced to the Mookh (Viceroy), and that Erculan had referred him to a Hindoo interpreter. Three or four years after this, Nago came to my house at Araba, and requested me to proceed with him

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him to Goa, as he wished the Swamee's influence to be established in the Goa districts. I informed him of Atmaram having visited Erculan, and he requested to be introduced to that person, and promised to give me 600 rupees per annum for my aid. I then proceeded with Nago to Rybunder, and introduced him to Erculan, who promised to introduce him to Mugdoo More, a person attached to the Governor, who had then come.

"Five or six months after this, Nago again came to Goa, accompanied by Nana Fatuck, and was introduced by Erculan to Mugdoo, and by him to the Viceroy, to whom he made presents on this occasion. I remained in Mugdoo's room. Nago went upstairs with Erculan, made the presents, and delivered a letter in a bag, and the Viceroy ordered the matter on which he was sent to be communicated in writing."

The evidence of this person regarding Erculan's mission to Sattara, and his accompanying him on that occasion, will be found detailed under that head.—*Vide* summary (AA. 8).

The witness gives the following account of his interviews with the Raja, and his proceedings at Sattara:—

Sic orig.

Sic orig.

"After I had met the Raja, with Nago and others, in March 1835, Nago informed me that I was to receive 600 rupees. I was disappointed, and complained to Narrain Bhut Chitney, who took me to the palace; Hurry Punt Fatuck, Rowlojee, and Narrain Bhut were present. I complained that Nago had deceived me. The Raja observed, 'The business there has been wholly neglected; a great expense has been incurred. I shall wait another year, even if after that the purpose be effected: I do not want it now. There is no business at Goa. When the Viceroy goes, Erculan will go, or else some one else should be sent, and Nago should return immediately.' I replied, that I had aided Nago to the utmost, and that I had been told personally (*i. e.* by the Raja), 'He is ours,' and complained that the terms made by the Sircar (Raja) had not been observed. The Raja said I should be paid when it was convenient. On this occasion I remained at Sattara 20 days; I was visited by Rowlojee Naik, who told me to go away soon. I once dined with Govind Rao, and interchanged presents. One day Rowlojee Naik took me to the Senaputtee's house at night, and the Senaputtee informed me the Raja had ordered me to leave Sattara on the following day.

"My father died in June 1836, and I proceeded with Narrain Bhut Chitney to Sattara. On this occasion, through the intervention of Narrain Bhut and of Hurry Punt Fatuck, I met the Raja. Rowlojee came one evening to Tejeeram's shop, and conducted me to Dinkur Rao's house; the Raja's swaree came there. Dinkur Rao and Rowlojee were the only persons present. The Raja asked whether the former Viceroy had gone, and I replied that he had left in February 1836. He then inquired for Nago Deorao, and whether any one had been sent with the Viceroy. I replied, Nago was at Waree; that I was in grief on account of the death of my father, and was not with Nago at Goa when he met the Viceroy. The Raja inquired for Erculan, and I said he was at Demaun. I was then dismissed, Rowlojee conducting me back to Tejeeram's shop."

Hurry Punt Fatuck (No. 21, List A.) states: "When Raojee Kotnees first visited Sattara, he paid a farewell visit to the Senaputtee, and received a present of a shela and turban worth 50 rupees. On this occasion Dinkur Rao, Rowlajee, Narrain Bhut Chitney and myself were present.

"On his second visit he again visited the Senaputtee.

"On his third visit he went to the Raja, and myself and others were present at this interview. Rao stated no answer to the yads had come from Portugal.

"On his fourth visit, in July 1836, Raojee Kotnees visited Dinkur Rao."

Balkoba Kelkur (No. 25, List A.) states: "After this (March 1835) Raojee Kotnees had two interviews with the Raja, through Rowlajee, and received 1,500 rupees for his daughter's marriage, and a diamond ring worth 300 rupees."

Narrain Bhut Chitney (No. 27, List A.) corroborates in a most remarkable manner Raojee's own statements.

After deposing to Nago's interview with the Raja in March 1835, he states: "Nago left Sattara for Kodowly, and Raojee Kotnees, remained in my house 20 or 25 days. In April Rowlajee conducted Raojee Kotnees at night to the Maharaj; at this interview Raojee Kotnees, Hurry Punt Fatuck, Dinkur Row, Rowlajee and myself were present. Raojee communicated some instructions of Don Manoel's which had been committed to writing. The Maharaj promised to give 1,500 rupees, which sum was afterwards given; a diamond ring, intended for Don Manoel, was given to Raojee Kotnees on this occasion."

Narrain Bhut, in addition to his evidence above given, states: "In April or May 1836, I received a letter from Nago and Raojee Kotnees, requesting me to come to Goa. I informed the Maharaj, and he directed me to go and inform Nago, 'As Don Manoel has gone, put down the affair there, and come away.' On this occasion Rowlajee was with the Maharaj. I went to Goa. Nago fell sick, and remained at Waree. In June or July 1836 Raojee and myself came to Sattara, and he lodged with me. Rowlajee effected a meeting between him and the Maharaj at Dinkur Row's house. The Maharaj, Rowlajee, Dinkur Row, and Raojee were present; I and Hurry Punt Fatuck were not at this interview. Rowlajee gave Raojee 100 rupees for expenses. On another occasion Raojee had an interview with the Maharaj in the almond-shaped room, when, besides the Maharaj, Rowlajee, Dinkur Row, Hurry Punt Fatuck, the Senaputtee, Raojee and myself were present. Cash was given to Raojee for expenses, but I do not recollect the amount."

Bugwan Tejeeram (No. 3, List A.) states: In July or August 1836, Raojee Kotnees resided at Sattara for about a month, in the house of Narrain Bhut Chitney.

Sukhojee

Sukhojee bin Limbajee (No. 11, List A.) deposes to the fact of Raojee Kotnees having been at Sattara in company with Nago Deorao.

Nattoo bin Sooltanjee (No. 16, List A.) states that he accompanied Raojee Kotnees to Sattara on the occasion of Erculan's mission.

Tejeeram (No. 15, List A.) states that Raojee Kotnees came twice to Sattara and resided with Narrain Bhut Chitney.

Govind Rao Dewan (No. 28, List A.) states: "Raojee Kotnees came two or three times to Sattara; his first visit may have been six years ago. Narrain Bhut Chitney had before told me of the Maharaj's intercourse with Goa, and had pointed out the Kotnees as a person worthy of contracting friendship with, adding, that he had come to speak something about the secret project, and therefore the Maharaj had directed him to go about secretly, and not in public; I therefore met Raojee Kotnees at night. On the first occasion the Chitney informed him I was familiar with the Goa matter, but that he must not inform the Maharaj that he had met me. On his second visit Raojee gave me the presents above alluded to; and I said to him, 'This affair from the Maharaj has been going on some time; you come and go; is there any reality in it?' Raojee replied: 'It is true; but between him with whom we have formed a communication at Portugal and his brother, a dispute has occurred, and in consequence of his having fallen in rank, an obstruction has arisen; when the quarrel is settled, the business will be effected.' I had observed to the Chitney the matter might be a fraud practised to obtain money, and therefore he brought the Kotnees to me. I gave him some cloths and invited him to dine with me, and also saw him at Sattara in September 1836."

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Political Secretary.

(AA. 8.)

ON the Mission of a Portuguese named Erculan from Goa to Sattara, and his Introduction at Night to the Raja.

Dajee, son of Balumbhut Waeed (No. 2, List A.) states: Nago Deorao went to Goa and met the Governor, Don Manoel, by means of a Christian doctor named Irkool, and arranged a negotiation. When the yad of stipulations had been framed, the Raja wished some one to come from Goa. Nago went and brought Irkool, Raojee Kotnees, and Balumbhut Moongeykur. Irkool put up in the Kurunjabagh; the Raja visited him at night privately. The next day Nago took him to Hurry Punt Fatuck's house, who took him in a Mahratta dress to the Raja's palace. Nine persons were present at this interview, namely, Irkool, the Senaputtee, Hurry Punt Fatuck, Narrain Bhut Chitney, Raojee Kotnees, Din-kur Row, Balumbhut Moongeykur, Rowlojee Naik, and Nago Deorao.

On this occasion salaries were granted to the agents.

Sunjeeewun (No. 7, List A.), an old servant of Nago Deorao's states: That when he was detained by sickness at the village of Renavee, he heard that Irkool Christian, Raojee Kotnees, and Nago Deorao had come from Goa on the part of the Governor to Sattara, and had returned.

Abjee bin Peerajee Ghatgey (No. 10, List A.), another servant of Nago Deorao's, states: He heard that when Nago Deorao came to Sattara, Irkool came there, but that they did not come together. Irkool met Nago Deorao, Nana Fatuck, Narrain Chitney, Raojee Kotnees, and Balkoba Kelkur, at Meeruj. "I saw Irkool four or five times at Rybundur, and Nago visited him. He was about 40 years old; his complexion was neither fair nor dark; he was somewhat tall, without mustachios or whiskers; his dress consisted of a topee (cap or hat), pantaloons, and jacket, white or black; he came to Meeruj in a meeana, shaped like a dooly."

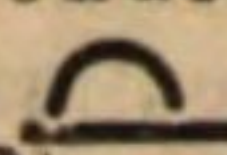
Venkuppa bin Pillajee Powar (No. 12, List A.), another servant of Nago Deorao's, states: "I accompanied Nago Deorao to Araba, Goa, Punjun, and Rybundur (suburbs of Goa). Nago sometimes met the Raja of Goa. Remaining a few days at Rybundur, he used to return to Araba and Koregaon. Irkool was a mediator on the part of the Raja of Goa; he was at Rybundur. Nago frequently went to him, and brought him to Sattara. Irkool and Nago did not proceed together, but met at Sattara. Nago lived with Hurry Punt, and Irkool met him at night. Irkool remained one night at Sattara, and left at dawn. I was not with Nago on that night. Nago returned to Meeruj, and Narrain Chitney, Hurry Punt Fatuck, Nana Fatuck, Raojee Kotnees, Balkoba, and either Moropunt Josee or Chintopunt Josee were with him. Nago put up in a dhurmsala. Irkool came in a dooly, and remaining one night, proceeded to Goa. Nago and his party went to a wedding at Gokak." The witness places the above events before 1832, and states, Nago for a year afterwards resided at Renavee.

Sukhojee bin Limbajee (No. 11, List, A.), another servant of Nago Deorao's, states that he heard from his fellow servants of Irkool coming to Sattara and Meeruj, but that he did not himself see him on the occasion.

Hybuttee bin Jotiajee (No. 13, List A.), another servant of Nago Deorao's, states: "Nago

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proceeded to Goa; here he met Raojee Kotnees of Araba, who introduced him to Irkool, who introduced him to the Viceroy. Irkool's topee was in this shape  and black, jacket black, pantaloons white, complexion darkish, without mustachios. Nago returned to Sattara, and in company with Nana Fatuck. Balkoba and myself again visited Rybundur. Here having met Irkool and the Viceroy, they proceeded *viâ* Sunkeshwur to Sattara. Irkool travelled in a dooly by a different route with Balkoba and Raojee Kotnees. Nago at night went to Hurry Punt Fatuck's house, on horseback, attended by Pattoo, servant. Irkool met Nago in town, but I do not know where he resided. Nago went to Kodowly, and from thence to Meeruj, where he put up in a dhurmsala. Irkool visited him here in a dooly, and remained one night with him, and then went to Goa."

Tejeeram Jowhirdass (No. 15, List A.), the banker of Sattara, through whom the money transactions connected with the intrigue were managed, states: "Irkool came to Sattara six or seven years ago; he was of a dark complexion; he came with Nago and others of the party from Goa to Kodowly; he came by a different route from that by which Nago came, and in company with Raojee Kotnees; he came in a dooly, the bearers of which were Christians of Goa. Ornaments given in June 1831 are entered in my books. Those given by the Maharaj to Erculan, Raojee Kotnees, and Balimbhut were taken away by them, so Hurry Punt Fatuck informed me. I made a mistake in saying I saw Irkool at Kodowly. I saw him at the village of Pallee."

Pattoo bin Sooltanjee (No. 16, List A.), another servant of Nago Deorao's, states: "Irkool came from Punjee to Sattara, and lodged at night in the veranda of Hurry Punt Fatuck's house, and remained the following day. At night Irkool, Nago Deorao, Hurry Punt Fatuck, Narrain Bhut Chitney, went out on foot, but I do not know where; they were absent all night, and returned at dawn. Irkool left Sattara at gun-fire; he came in a dooly like a meeana, with 12 bearers of Punjee. I saw him; he is dark. Raojee Kotnees Arabakur came at the same time to Kodowly, and to the Fatuck's house, and accompanied Irkool and the others on the night I have alluded to. Raojee returned *viâ* Revunsidh; 15 days after, Nago left, and met Irkool and Raojee Kotnees at Meeruj. At Sattara I saw Irkool with my own eyes at Hurry Punt Fatuck's house; but I was not with him when he went out at night. I accompanied Raojee Kotnees on that occasion, and Nago arrived at Sattara three or four days afterwards."

Hurry Punt Fatuck (No. 21, of List A.), gives the following account of Erculan's mission: "When Nago Deorao, Narrain Bhut Chitney, and my son Nana Fatuck visited Goa, Raojee Kotnees and Irkool asked how they were to be satisfied; that Nago and his party had been deputed by the Maharaj (of Sattara), observing, that until this point was cleared up, the tynameh (treaty) could not be forwarded to Portugal. My son returned to Sattara, and stated as above. I mentioned the circumstance to Rowlojee Naik, who informed the Raja. I was taken to the Raja, and it was arranged that Raojee Kotnees and Irkool should visit Sattara and be introduced. My son and Narrain Bhut Chitney accordingly conducted them to Sattara, and Raojee Kotnees lodged at my house. Irkool put up at Kurunjeh, a village close to Sattara; but the same night Balumbhut Moongeykur brought him to my house. Rowlojee Naik conducted Irkool, Raojee Kotnees and myself into the budamee room of the Raja's palace. Besides the Raja, the Senaputtee and Dinkur Row were present. Irkool delivered a letter from the Governor, informing the Raja that he (Irkool) had been sent according to invitation. Raojee Kotnees asked, 'Is Nago Deorao the Sirkar's?' and the Raja replied, 'He is ours. Whatever he may have spoken to you was spoken by ourselves, and whatever money he may have promised was promised by ourselves. In what time will our business be done?' Irkool replied, 'Within three years.' On taking leave, presents were given to Irkool and the other agents. According to this witness, Nago Deorao was not present at this interview, but came to Sattara a few days after it had taken place."

Raojee Kotnees (No. 22, List A.) gives the following version of the transaction:—

"Nago Deorao resided at Goa and Rybundur one or two months; he used to visit the Governor and Mugdoom (Governor's steward). He said to Erculan, 'As you suspect me, come to the Desh' (Sattara). Erculan obtained leave, and asked me to accompany him. Erculan proceeded to Meeruj. I followed him. Nago came after me, and told me to proceed in advance. Erculan and I went to Pallee, where we met Nana Fatuck, Narrain Bhut Chitney, and Tejeeram. Here I parted from Erculan, who said he was going to Waee. Nana Fatuck conducted me to his house at Sattara, and next day Erculan came from Waee. He was kept outside the town, and Nana Fatuck brought him in at night. Rowlojee Naik came and took Erculan, Hurry Punt Fatuck and myself to the Raja's palace. A light was brought, and the Raja, the Senaputtee and Dinkur Row came in. Altogether we were seven persons. The Raja inquired concerning the principles of the Goa government, and whether Nago was at Goa. Erculan answered in the affirmative, and observed, that he (Nago) had stated that he was there on the Raja's part, and therefore that he had assisted him. The Raja observed in reply, 'You have done right; he will compensate your obligation; he is ours. Assist him as you may be able; return to-morrow.' The Raja also asked, 'Within what time will the business be settled?' And said, 'Tell Nago to remain at Goa.' Erculan set out the next morning for Meeruj. I remained at Sattara for four days after his departure. Nago was not present at the interview. I met him at Kodowly. I proceeded to Meeruj, to which place Nago came, and we there met Erculan. This witness also deposes to the fact of presents having been made by the Raja to Erculan and those who accompanied him on the above occasion."

Balkoba

Balkoba Kelhur (No. 25, List A.), another most important evidence to this part of the affair, states as follows:—

“ In April Nana Fatuck went from Sattara to conduct Erculan and Raojee Kotnees, because the Governor of Goa wished to be satisfied that Nago Deorao was employed by the Raja. Narrain Chitney had mentioned this to the Raja, who therefore permitted Nana Fatuck to go for Erculan. On this occasion I went to Rybundur. Nana Fatuck did not wish Nago to accompany Erculan, but he did so.”

The witness corrects himself, and states: “ Nago did not accompany Erculan, but arrived at Sattara the day after he left; we divided into three parties. Erculan proceeded by the Ram ghat, Nago and myself by the Aboly ghat, and Raojee Kotnees and Balum Bhut Moongeykur by the Tulkatty ghat, and thus we reached Sattara. Nana Fatuck having preceded us, we reached Sattara in the month of May; Erculan remained at Kuranga, in a temple; but as no arrangements had been made for his reception, he was displeased, and set out for Waee. Balum Bhut and myself were sent after him, and we brought him back to Kuranga, and told him he should meet the Raja that very night. The following persons met at Hurry Punt's house: Nago Waeed, Balum Bhut, Nana Fatuck, Hurry Punt Fatuck, Raojee Kotnees, and myself. I do not remember the year, but it was in the month of May. Rowlojee Naik came at night, and conducted to the palace Erculan, Raojee Kotnees, Hurry Punt Fatuck, and I think Narrain Bhut Chitney. These five went at night, before the gun fired, and I saw them depart and return. Nana Fatuck, Balum Bhut, Nago Waeed, and myself, remained at home. At midnight Hurry Punt Fatuck, Raojee Kotnees, and Narrain Bhut Chitney came home. Hurry Punt Fatuck had with him gopes (gold chains), and said they had been given by the Maharaj, and mentioned to whom they had been given. Erculan returned direct with Raojee Kotnees.”

Moropunt Josee (No. 26, List A.) states as follows:—

“ In the same year (namely, that in which his uncle died), Nago Deorao, Raojee Kotnees, and Erculan, came to Sattara and had an interview with the Raja; presents were made to all; this was in the month of May. The party proceeded to Gokak, and from thence Raojee Kotnees and Erculan went into the Concan. Nago went to Revansidh; I joined him, and he then told me I had been employed.”

Narrain Bhut Chitney (No. 27, List A.) gives the following account of Erculan's visit to Sattara:—

“ In 1830 and 1831, I met Nago Deorao at Sangley, and accompanied him to Pedney, where we met Raojee Kotnees; with the Kotnees I went to Goa, Nago remaining at Koregaon. Chintopunt Josee died at Warree, and on receiving a letter from Nago, I returned; so Nago Nana Fatuck came to us, and we all proceeded to Goa. Raojee observed, ‘ We cannot place reliance on you, that you are truly of the Raja of Sattara; when we are so satisfied, Don Manoel Sahib will despatch your papers to Portugal.’ On this Nago suggested that some one should be sent to Sattara on the part of the Governor, and sent Nana Fatuck and myself to inform the Maharaj. We came and informed Hurry Punt Fatuck, who acquainting the Maharaj, sent his son Nana Fatuck to bring Erculan and Raojee Kotnees. When Nana Fatuck arrived at Goa, Erculan was not there, and he was therefore told Erculan should be sent when he returned; so Don Manoel said to Nago Deorao. Nana Fatuck returned to Sattara, informed Hurry Punt Fatuck, who informed Rowlojee Naik, and who communicated the intelligence to the Raja.

“ In March or April 1831, Nana Fatuck was again sent to Goa by the Maharaj to bring Erculan and Raojee Kotnees. Nana Fatuck preceded them, and they met him, Tejeeram and myself, at Pallee, and we came to Sattara. Raojee Kotnees resided with Hurry Punt Fatuck, and Erculan at Karanja. This was in May or June. On the same night Erculan, with Balum Bhut, came to Hurry Punt's house. Rowlojee came there and took Erculan, Hurry Punt Fatuck, and Raojee Kotnees to the Raja's palace. I did not go with them; but Hurry Punt informed me Erculan delivered a letter from Don Manoel to the Maharaj, and that gold chains and bangles were given to Erculan, Raojee, Nago, Hurry Punt, Nana Fatuck, and Balum Bhut. A bangle weighing 15 tolas, was given to me by Hurry Punt from the Maharaj; its value, 279 rupees, is entered in Tejeeram's books, under date the 19th June 1831. Erculan went away the next day, Raojee Kotnees four or five days after. Nago came to Sattara by the end of June 1831, and resided with Hurry Punt Fatuck. Nana Fatuck died in 1832-33.”

Wassoodeo Shastree (No. 1, List A.), after giving a very minute account of an agreement alleged to have been entered into by the Raja of Sattara with Portugal through the Governor of Goa, and for which refer to the Summary of Evidence, AA. 1, states as follows:—

“ Nago Deorao came to Sattara to inform the Maharaj that the Governor had demanded payment of the first instalment of the three crores of rupees, and the Maharaj said that some confidential person should come from the Governor, and meeting privately, receive assurances. Nago returned to Goa, and come again to Sattara with one ‘ Moosafit,’ originally a servant of Bappoo Gokla, on the part of the Governor, and having given him a moglaee dress he was introduced to the Raja in the twelve-windowed apartment of his palace, and he received from the Maharaj jewels and cloths worth about 4,000 or 5,000 rupees. Moosafit remained three days in the Warree of the Kararyacha Bagh, and then went away. It was agreed that Sewba's grandson should stand security.”

N. B. The witness was not at Sattara on the above occasion, and states as above from hearsay.

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Kasee Punt Bundery states: "The treasonable plot with Goa is by means of Nago Deorao and Rowlojee Naik. From Goa, a Christian and a Senvy came to Sattara. Hurry Punt Fatuck and Narrain Chitney were engaged in this affair; their meetings were at the shop and house of Tejeeram; their dealings must have been through his means; so it was understood."—*Vide* his evidence, accompanying Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' Report, dated the 12th August 1837.

In a letter dated the 28th February 1838, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans forwards a further examination of *Wassodeo Shastry*, regarding the person named "Moosafit;" and the following is the information elicited:—

"I think I heard the name Moosafit, and therefore I mentioned it, but whether it was Moosafit that came, or some other Ferengee, I did not myself see, and the circumstance being of many years back, I do not perfectly recollect the name; but that a certain Ferengee came I certainly heard. I heard that this Ferengee who came into the Maharaj's palace only came once; I heard this about six years ago, and the Ferengee came one year before that. I do not know if the same Moosafit was used by Nago and his party for the purpose of concealment."

In a letter alleged to have been written by the Raja to Don Manoel, dated the 20th February 1831 (No. 3 of List E.), the Raja requests that the Governor's confidential person, Erculan Noray, may be sent to Sattara to administer medicine, as his health was deranged.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Political Secretary.

(AA. 9.)

SUMMARY of Evidence which has been obtained respecting the Mission of Maddeo Row Sirkey to Goa, and his Introduction to the Governor, Don Manoel.

Govind Row Dewan (No. 28, List A.), in his examination before the Judge of Ahmednuggur, states as follows:—

"Mahdeo Row Sirkey was a servant of the Raja's; I know him; he was some time at Sawunt Waree; he came to Sattara about five years ago, and was employed by the Raja; about three years ago, with the Raja's permission, he returned to Waree. When he went, some said, 'He is going to Goa, on the part of the Maharaj.' I asked Narrain Bhut Chitney, and he informed me that the Maharaj had directed the Sirkey to go to Goa on pretence of visiting the Doo (shrine), and to visit the Governor, and ascertain whether the matter which Nago Waeed and others mentioned were true or false. I heard nothing of the matter from the Sirkey himself."

Narrain Bhut Chitney (No. 27, List A.), the person from whom the preceding witness derived his information, states as follows:—

"In 1835-36, Mahdeo Row Sirkey came to Sattara; the Maharaj directed me to introduce the Sirkey to Don Manoel, in order that he might ascertain the business. When I received this order, Hurry Punt Fatuck, Rowlojee Naick, the Senaputtee, Dinkur Row Mohiteh, the Sirkey, and myself, were present. I fell sick, or should have accompanied the Sirkey. I wrote to Nago, who took the Sirkey from Waree, and introduced him to Don Manoel, and a conference was held. It was arranged that the Sirkey and the Waeed should after this interview proceed together to Sattara; the Waeed, however, went in advance, and received, as Hurry Punt Fatuck informed me, 8,000 (eight thousand) rupees for expenses."

Hurry Punt Fatuck (No. 21, List A.) states as follows:—

"The Raja requested me to introduce Mahdeo Row Sirkey to the Governor of Goa; I proposed sending Narrain Bhut Chitney with Mahdeo Row, but he fell sick. The Sirkey went to Waree, where Nago Deorao and Raojee Kotnees met him; sending Moropunt Josee, they took the Sirkey to Rybundur, and he was introduced by Nago, Erculan, and the Kotnees, to the Governor; the Sirkey asked when the affair would be completed, and was told in three years."

Raojee Kotnees (No. 22, List A.) states thus:—

"I accompanied Nago Deorao to Goa; the former Viceroy, who had embarked in a ship at Vingorla, had landed at some place, and had come to reside at Punjum. Mahdeo Row Sirkey was at Waree. Nago having visited Goa in June or July, returned in July or August to the Pedney Mahal. In the following month, September 1835, the Sirkey came to Goa. Nago came to Rybundur, and took with him a gope (gold chain), a chundurhur (necklace), which had been received from Rowlojee Naick, a pair of shawls, and some other cloths, worth 400 rupees, from me. With these he took the Sirkey to Punjum, and introduced him to Mudomore (the Governor's steward) as a relation of the Raja of Sattara's, observing, 'As you are proceeding to Portugal, the friendship should not be forgotten; he (the Sirkey) has been deputed to mention this.' The Sirkey was then taken up stairs, and introduced to the Viceroy, who informed him he was to embark in about a month, and sent his best compliments. I was not present at this interview, but remained in the steward's room; Nago Deorao informed me what occurred. The Sirkey returned to Waree, and Nago to the Desh (Sattara)."

Balkoba

Balkoba Kelkur (No. 25, List A.), a very important witness, states:—

“On Bhaderwa Vud 2d (September, and from the context of the year 1835), Mahdeo Row Sirkey arrived at Rybundur, on the part of the Maharaj. Nago Deorao had sent Moropunt Josee to call him, accompanied by Nago and Raojee Kotnees; the Sirkey had an interview with the Governor, presented him with a pair of shawls, and then returned to Waree. Nago, Moropunt Josee, and Dajeebee Waeed returned to Sattara, and I remained at Araba.”

Moropunt Josee (No. 26, List A.), the person deputed by Nago to call the Sirkey, states thus:—

“When Don Manoel returned, and stopped at Punjum, Mahdeo Row Sirkey was taken from Waree, and met the Governor at Rybundur; at this interview a pair of shawls and other articles were given to Don Manoel. I was sent to call the Sirkey, and conducted him to Rybundur, in September 1835; from thence the Sirkey, Nago, Raojee Kotnees, and myself went to Punjum. I sat in Mugdoom's (the steward's) room; the rest, with Gopalrao Doobhasee (interpreter), went up stairs; Mugdoom (the steward) had preceded them.”

Dajee, son of Balumbhut Waeed (No. 2, List A.), gives the following account of the mission:—

“Pere, a Christian, came from Portugal, and became Governor of Goa. Don Manoel went to Aghal (Aquada), and from thence to Vingorla. Nago went there, and having obtained a letter (chuktee) from Don Manoel to the Raja, came to Sattara in April 1835, and I accompanied him. At night Nago visited the Raja, in company with Rowlojee Naick, Raojee Kotnees, Hurry Punt Fatuck, the Senaputtee, and Dinkur Row, when the Governor's letter was delivered to the Raja. At this time the Raja gave 2,000 rupees to discharge a debt, 1,700 for Goa expenses, and 600 rupees and a diamond ring to Raojee Kotnees. This amount was credited to Tejeeram's. Nago, with the other agents, returned *viâ* Sunkeshwur, to Goa, and said Mahdeo Rao Sirkey should be introduced to Don Manoel. The Sirkey proceeded from Sattara to Waree. Don Manoel embarked in a ship for Portugal, but in consequence of a dispute with the shipowner he disembarked, and returned to Goa. Nago brought a letter from Don Manoel to Mahdeo Row Sirkey, who was taken to Goa, and introduced to the ex-Governor. On this occasion the Sirkey presented him with a pair of shawls. In October or November 1835, Nago brought a letter from Don Manoel regarding Mahdeo Row Sirkey's visit, and put up with Tejeeram; he delivered this letter to the Raja, and I accompanied him as far as the palace; 8,000 rupees were ordered by the Maharaj ‘as a parting present to Don Manoel on his departure for Portugal, and other expenses,’ which was debited in Tejeeram's books.”

Among the documentary evidence (No. 20, List E.) is a letter to Nago Deorao, dated the 2d December 1835, from Hurry Punt Fatuck, plainly alluding to the Sirkey's mission.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Political Secretary.

(AA. 10.)

EVIDENCE regarding a Design on the part of the Raja of Sattara to send an Agent to Portugal with Don Manoel.

Hurry Punt Fatuck (No. 21, List A.):—

After describing the mission of Mahdeo Rao Sirkey to Goa, this witness states:—Nago returned to Sattara, and informed the Raja, “The Governor has been exchanged; he is going away in about 15 days. It is his desire that a person on your part should be sent with him, and that then your business will be sooner effected.” On account of this mission, 8,000 rupees were given, which Nago took away, with cloths and hoondees, the latter to the amount of 4,000 rupees.

In a subsequent part of his examination, he again alludes to the proposal of sending an agent to Portugal, but there is a discrepancy in regard to the amount given. The witness states, “In order to bestow honour on the Governor, and for the expenses of Erculan, 2,000 rupees were given, and a diamond ring to the Kotnees, for the Governor, which the Kotnees said was not good enough for such a purpose, and was therefore told to keep it himself.”

Raojee Kotnees (No. 22, List A.) states:—

“At the interview with the Raja, in March 1835, the Raja asked me, ‘Where is the one who has recently arrived at Goa; where is the former Viceroy; is he to remain or to go?’ I said the former had proceeded to Bombay, and the latter to Vingorla. Nago Deorao observed that the latter would remain one month, and that ‘as requested, a person is required to be sent with him.’ I was asked, ‘Will Erculan go?’ and I replied I did not know. Nago, however, said Erculan would go. I returned home, leaving Nago and Hurry Punt Fatuck (with the Raja); and a few hours afterwards they came home, bringing money with them.

“On another occasion, when I had an interview with the Raja, he observed, ‘Now there is no business at Gao; when the Viceroy goes, Erculan will go, or some one else should be sent.’ The following day I went to Nago, at Kodowley, and told him to go quickly, and send some one with the Governor.

“I was at Sattara about June 1836, when Narrain Bhutt Chitney informed me that Nago had stated, ‘The Viceroy has gone; no one was sent with him; some one must be sent;

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one of his (the Governor's) companions has remained ; if some one is given with him, he will go there.' So he has told me to inform the Raja. A few days after this, I met the Raja at Dinkur Row's house, when he asked me whether any one had been sent with the Viceroy, and inquired after Nago Deorao and Erculan."

At another interview with the Raja, subsequent to Nago Deorao's death (and this occurred on the 30th July 1836), the mission of a person to Portugal was thus alluded to:—

"Narain Bhut Chitney took me to the Raja's palace; Dinkur Row and the Senaputty were present. The Raja told me to send Erculan with the Viceroy's companion, who had remained behind, if he was disposed to go. I replied that I would inform Erculan, who was at Demaun, if I went to that place. Narain Bhutt said it was his intention to proceed to Demaun. The Raja said, 'It is right, now there is no business for any one at Goa; when an answer comes from thence, it will be known; go and send off Erculan.' The Raja then retired, and the Senaputtee gave me 300 rupees, which he brought from within, and 650 to Narain Bhutt; 150 for himself, and 500 for Erculan. On another occasion I was present when Rowlojee Naick caused Bugwandass (Tejeeram's son) to give 400 rupees to Narain Bhutt, for the Viceroy's companion, who had remained behind."

Balkoba Kelkur (No. 25, List A.) states:—

"The Sirkey's mission occurred in September 1835; after this, Nago returned to Sattara, and obtained 8,000 rupees from the Maharaj; 4,000 rupees in hoondees, and the remainder in clothes."

Moropunt Josee (No. 26, List A.) states:—

"In November 1835, Nago, pressed by the urgency of Don Manoel being about to depart, visited Sattara, met the Raja, remained two days at Kodowly, and set off in haste. Raojee Kotnees missed him on the road, and went to Meeruj; Nago went to Sunkeshwer; and afterwards the whole party went together by the Ram ghat. A bullock was plundered of clothes, to the value of 900 rupees, at the Julkattee ghat, and Balum Bhut and myself were sent to make inquiries. The Putkee's son confessed the robbery, and was imprisoned. Balum Bhutt returned to Araba. I could not recover the property; and Nago (who was suffering from dropsy) and his party came to Warree. Narain Bhutt Chitney and Raojee Kotnees went to Sattara."

Narain Bhutt Chitney (No. 27, List A.) states:—

"After the Sirkey's mission Nago came from Goa to Sattara. He met the Maharaj, who gave him 8,000 rupees for expenses. I was told by Hurry Punt Fatuck that this money was given to meet the expenses of sending a person with Don Manoel to Portugal."

"On another occasion (the context shows it was when Nago was ill at Waree, in June or July 1836), Raojee Kotnees had an interview with the Maharaj at night, in the Budamee (Almond) room. The Maharaj, Rowlojee, Dinkur Row, Raojee Kotnees, Hurry Punt Fatuck, and myself, were present on this occasion. Cash was given for expenses; but how much I do not remember. The Maharaj said to Raojee, 'Nago is dead; do you send Erculan or some other person to Portugal, with some companion of Don Manoel's, who has stopped, and I will give money for his expenses.' Then rupees came afterwards."—In his cross-examination he states:—The Senaputtee, at the above interview, brought and gave rupees as follows: to Raojee and myself, for Erculan, rupees 500; to Raojee for his expenses in going to Demaun, rupees 300; and to myself, for my expenses in going to Demaun, rupees 150. I and Raojee proceeded to Bombay, with the intention of going to Demaun, and of sending Erculan to Portugal. We sent a letter to Erculan to meet us in Bombay, and he replied by asking us to come to Demaun; but we did not go there."

"Amongst the documentary evidence will be found four letters, dated 14th January, 12th, 16th, and 26th February 1837, addressed by Erculan, at Demaun, to Raojee Kotnees at Bombay, which corroborate the above evidence in a remarkable manner. These letters were found in the possession of Raojee when he was apprehended by the police in Bombay."—*Vide* List (D.) of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens's Report.

"In the Paper 16 List (E.), purporting to be instructions from Don Manoel on his departure for Europe, to the Raja of Sattara, a requisition is made for a vakeel to accompany the Governor."

Govind Row Dewan, when examined by Mr. Hutt on the 21st November last (*vide* Lieutenant-colonel Ovens's letter of the 24th November) states:—

"Last year, when Raojee Kotnees came to Sattara, the Chitney said, 'The Maharaj has ordered us to proceed to the Demaun bunder (port) which is in Guzeraut; from thence there is some Portuguese about to go to his native country. We are directed to send a certain message with him; therefore myself and the Kotnees are going to Bombay, and intend to proceed there.' They both went to Bombay in the month of September. The Kotnees remained at Bombay, and the Chitney returned to Poonah."

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Political Secretary.

(AA. 11.)

EVIDENCE showing that a Correspondence was maintained between his Highness the Raja of Sattara and Don Manoel, Governor of Goa.

Dajee, son of Balum Bhut Waeed (No. 2, Lists A.), states:—

“PREVIOUS to my being employed, Don Manoel wrote letters to the Raja. After I was employed, two letters came from Don Manoel; they were in bags, and sealed. I saw them in this state, but do not know their contents. They used to be accompanied by Mahratta translations, written by Sukharam Kasmut Goakur, the Dobhasee Chitnavees, which were put up with the Portuguese letters.

“Pere, a Christian, came from Portugal, and became Governor of Goa. Don Manoel went to Aghat (Aquada) and from thence to Vingorla. Nago proceeded thereto; and, having obtained a letter (chuktee) came to Sattara in April 1835, and I accompanied him. Nago resided in Narrain Chitney's house. At night he visited the Raja, in company with Rowlojee Naik, Raojee Kotnees, Hurry Punt Fatuck, the Senaputtee, and Dinkur Row. The Governor's letter was delivered.

“In January 1835 Nago made me write a letter to Don Manoel, as if from the Raja, about Gojra Sahib's marriage.

“In October or November 1835 Nago brought a letter from Don Manoel, regarding Mahdeo Row Sirkey's visit; he put up at Tejeeram's house, and delivered the letter to the Raja in the presence of Rowlojee Naik and Hurry Punt Fatuck. I accompanied him as far as the palace.”

Heybuttee bin Jotiajee (No. 13, List A.) an old servant of Nago Deorao's, states:—

“On one occasion Nago, when at Sunkeshwer, gave me a note to Gopalrow Kolutkur, at Pandowaree; I delivered it, and received a lukhota (sealed packet) a span long, and four or five fingers broad, which I delivered to Nago at Nusrobachee, where he was with the Swamee.”

Gopal Jayram Kolutkur (No. 14, List A.) confirms the preceding statement as follows:—

“In 1824-25 Nago Deorao came to my house at Pandowaree. He left a packet with my father, a span long, and six fingers broad, with two seals on it, with instructions to give it to his domestic Hybuttee, when he came for it. This letter was given to Hybuttee in 1825-26; it remained in our possession six months. My father told me it related to the plots at Goa. Previous to 1825-26 Nago formed a treasonable plot at Goa, on the part of Sunkeshwer, and obtained funds from Tejeeram. I heard that there was a concurrence and interest in this plot, on the part of Sattara.”

Hurry Punt Fatuck (No. 21, List A.) states:—

That at the meeting between the Raja and Erculan, at which he himself was present, Erculan delivered a letter from the Governor stating, “Irkool, whom you have invited, is sent.” The letter was in a bag; the Raja read it; one leaf was in the Portuguese language, and one leaf in Hinduvee.

“The following letters were delivered, in my presence, to the Raja from Don Manoel:

“1. The letter in a bag above alluded to, delivered to the Maharaj by Erculan and Raojee Kotnees.

“2. A letter delivered in 1835-36, in a bag, by Nago Deorao, when he came to Sattara with Raojee Kotnees.

“3. Nago informed me he brought a letter to the Raja, when he came to ask how the articles of agreement were to be drawn up.”

Raojee Kotnees (No. 22, List A.), states:—

“On his first introduction to the Viceroy, Nago delivered a letter in a bag, and that a few days after Mugdoo gave a reply.

“When Nago was at Rybundur, he showed a letter in Hindoo, and another in Portuguese, to Erculan, who became angry, and observed, ‘Such treasonable designs could not be communicated to the Goa Durbar.’ Nago referred to the Viceroy's directions for a written statement. Erculan advised him to write only about troops, as he would be ruined if he alluded to service, giving territory, and rescuing the country [from English vice]. In two days Nago produced another letter in a bag, and requested an interview. On this doubts occurred to Erculan and myself, and Erculan observed, his first letter contained a series of articles. I objected to it, and in two days another letter, with a seal, is prepared. I asked Nago for an explanation, when he stated that, in consequence of Erculan's objections, other letters had been brought from Sattara.

“When I went to Punjum I used to visit Mugdoo More. Nago gave into his charge letters, said to be from the Raja. When Nago visited the Governor, I accompanied him, and saw the letters. When Erculan visited the Raja of Sattara, a letter from the Governor, in Portuguese, was given to him, which Erculan read; it merely introduced Erculan, whom the Raja had invited to Sattara.”

Dajeeba Waeed (No. 24, List A.) states:—

“I do not know of any letters from the Maharaj at Sattara having been sent to Goa.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

The Raja had appointed Nago his agent with full powers; and he, by order of the Maharaj, used to write the letters, and deliver them. From Goa letters from Don Manoel used to come, written in Portuguese, with a Mahratta translation. These Nago either delivered to the Maharaj or kept himself."

Balkoba Kelkur (No. 25, List A.) states:—

"Sometimes when any letter was to be written to the Governor, Nago wrote it, and attached the seal to it. This I heard, but did not see."

Moropunt Josee (No. 26, List A.) states:—

"The Waeed (*i. e.* Nago) wrote and gave a letter to Don Manoel, in the name of the Raja, expressive of friendly sentiments. Don Manoel returned an answer in the month of Kartick, addressed to the Maharaj, desiring that friendship might constantly continue, and said to Nago, 'Letters have been forwarded to Europe; as an answer may come, so I will reply.' Balumbhut and myself brought this letter to Sattara; we met the Raja, and the Senaputtee, Dinkur Row, Rowlojee, and Narrain Bhut Chitney were present. Balumbhut delivered the Governor's letter, which was in Portuguese and Mahratta. It ran thus: 'You sent out of friendship; there is much pleasure after communicating with the Huzoor (Portugal) the matter about continuing a constant friendly intercourse with you; the answer which may come will be made known to you in reply.' I know the contents, because Balumbhut and myself were near when the Maharaj read the Mahratta version of the letters.

"Nago himself wrote any letter or paper to be given to Don Manoel, and gave it with the sicca and mortub (large and small seals) attached. I saw him do thus four or five times; I do not know if letters went from Sattara."

Gopall Jeyram Kolutkur (No. 14, List A.) on the 31st January, produced the letter which he alleges was written to him by Nago Deorao, directing him to deliver the packet alluded to in his first examination to the servant, Hybuttee. This states, "If the pathee (book) left with you has been given in charge of Rajushri Chintopunt Anna, it is well; if not, send it by Hybuttee servant."

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Political Secretary.

(AA. 12.)

EVIDENCE proving that the Raja of Sattara's Intrigues with Goa were partially communicated to Colonel Briggs and Colonel Robertson, formerly Residents at Sattara.

Nilloo Abbajee (No. 19, List A.) states:—

"Nana Fatuck informed me that Nago Deorao had come to the Raja of Sattara with treasonable designs from the Swamee of Sunkeshwur. I communicated this to Colonel Briggs through Abba Josse. Narrain Chitney informed me of a horse having been sent as a present, and of Oorcul (Erculan) and Raojee Kotnees having come to Sattara, and having visited the Raja at night. I communicated this to Colonel Robertson. On one occasion a lukhota, or sealed letter, was sent to me from Sattara, to be delivered to Nago Deorao. I gave this to Abba Josse, to give to Colonel Robertson; but the letter was afterwards returned to me."

Abbajee Nanairn Jossee (No. 20, List A.) states:—

"Nillo Punt informed me that Nago Deorao, Narrain Chitney, and Nana Fatuck, were concerned in an intrigue at Goa. Being acquainted with Narrain Chitney, I learned from him that he used to visit Goa, meet the Maharaj (of Sattara), and obtain cash for his expenses.

"I communicated this information to Colonel Robertson, who wrote to Mr. Nisbet, and received from that gentleman, in reply, a Mahratta memorandum, which I read to Colonel Robertson. It related to a hoondie for 3,000 rupees, sent to Goa, and to Nago visiting that place. The Resident directed Ballajee Punt Nathoo to make some communication to the Raja. I gave information regarding a lukhota in Nillo Punt's possession, which he said related to a horse which Nago was about to take to Goa. Colonel Robertson declined to open it, and directed me to return it to Nillo, which I did. There is nothing on the Residency records about this affair; but I saw the Mahratta memorandum received from Mr. Nesbit, in Colonel Robertson's possession, a short time before he left Sattara for England."

In a letter dated the 6th February 1838, Colonel Ovans forwarded the deposition of Ballajee Punt Nathoo on the proceedings in question, and this will be found to corroborate very strongly the above evidence.

"Some one gave information to Colonel Robertson that, on the part of the Maharaj, Nago Deorao and others were in the habit of frequently visiting Goa, and that some money, horses, and poshaks were then going. Upon this Colonel Robertson wrote to Mr. Nisbet, at Dharwar, who, having deputed the Akbarnavees to Goa, sent a Mahratta paper of intelligence, which was forwarded to the Resident. This paper represented, 'A hoondie came, and a poshak, and a horse, which were presented to the Governor of Goa by Nago Deorao.' Colonel Robertson said, the affair would be the ruin of the Maharaj and his raj (dominions), and

and directed me to intimate to his Highness, that if he had engaged in such an affair, he would involve himself in great difficulty, and said he would speak to the Raja himself on the subject. I made a communication to the Maharaj, who said he would send either the Senaputtee or Dinkur Row to speak on the subject; I do not recollect the date and year, but I informed the Resident of the Maharaj's answer."

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

It is also worthy of remark that this person, when examined by the Commission at Sattara, as far back as October 1836, thus alluded to the Raja's intercourse with Goa:

"In Colonel Robertson's time, he (the Raja) sent a horse and cloths to the Governor of Goa; Colonel Robertson was informed of this, but he took no further notice of the circumstance than informing the Raja that he had acted wrong."

Dinkur Row* Mobitey, a person up to this moment high in the Raja's confidence, and himself deeply implicated in these intrigues, confirms the above statements, and admits that Colonel Robertson informed himself and the Senaputtee, "through the medium of Nago Deorao, letters of the Maharaj go to Goa, and discussion passes; so I hear;" and that they (*i. e.* the Senaputtee and himself) spoke to the Raja on the subject.

With reference to the lukhota alluded to by the witnesses (Nos. 19 and 20, List A.), one of them states, that "it was shown to Colonel Robertson at a village called Beeloor or Berool." From this fact, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans† has endeavoured to fix the date of the transaction; the records of his office proving that Colonel Robertson left Sattara for Bajapoor on the 27th December 1827; that he was at Beloor or Berool on the 9th, 10th, and 11th January 1828, at which village he met the Raja, and that he was at Bajapoor on or about the 14th.

Since the communication, however, from Colonel Ovans, alluded to, the subject has been completely set at rest from a most unexceptionable source. In a document‡ alleged to proceed from the Raja himself, it is stated, "At the time when Major Briggs was Resident, a person informed him of some alleged corrupt proceedings in the province of Gomantue (Goa), by his Highness, through the Sunker Acharya§ and Nago Deorao, upon which the Resident investigated the case, and Mr. Nisbet, taking them to Dharwar, tried if such were so, and Colonel Robertson, hearing of the circumstance, examined it also, but found it to be a false accusation; and now, on the same sort of suspicion, Rowlajee Naik Khasker is seized."

Dajeeba Jossee Dufterdar, one of the persons mentioned in the petition from Geerjabae, the mother of Govind Rao, states as follows:—

"I heard once or twice from Gopal Row Kolutkur, that the Raja had been making a treasonable project with Goa for a long time; this matter was known to Robertson Sahib, who admonished the Raja not to do so again, and forgave it; so I heard."—*Vide* this person's evidence, accompanying Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's Report, dated 6th September 1837.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Political Secretary.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

(BB. 1.)

EVIDENCE showing how Nago Deorao's Papers fell into the Possession of Balkoba Kelkur.

Balkoba (No. 25, List A.) himself states, as follows:—

"Nana Waeed died at Waree on the 2d Ashad, Vud Sukay 1758 (30th July 1836). At the time of his death, the papers, sicca, and mortub, were made over to me by means of Dajeeba Waeed, and he (Nago) said to me, 'Taking my son Lukhoba Waeed, place the sicca, mortub, and the papers which there are, before the feet of the Maharaj; hereafter, as it may have to be done, let it be done; so make a supplication.' When he gave the above directions, Dajeeba Waeed Moropunt Josee, and myself were present. At the same time Nana made Moropunt Josee write a letter in his name to the Maharaj, and Nana wrote with his own hand the first and last one of two letters on it. That letter was left open, and was kept in the roomal of papers, and may be among those now brought. Nana died on the 30th July; then the rains were heavy. I should have come afterwards, but I heard of the seizure of Govind Row at Sattara, in consequence of which I was afraid to come."

Dajeeba

* *Vide* his reply to question 14 of his examination, (No. 1, List B.), accompanying Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' letter of the 24th November 1837.

† *Vide* his letter to Government, 6 February 1838, paras. 4 & 5.

‡ *Vide* enclosure to Dr. Milne's address to the Government of India, dated the 10th February 1838.

§ This is one of the designations of the Swamee of Sunkeshwur.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Sic orig.

Dajeeba Waeed (No. 24, List A.) states :—

"At the time of the death of Nago Deorao, Moropunt Josee, Balkoba Kelkur, Balum Bhut, Moongeykur, and myself were present four days before his death. One letter to the Maharaj, and one to Hurry Punt Bhao, Raojee Kotnees, and Narrain Bhut Chitney, to these three together; thus Nana made Moropunt Josee write two letters, and Nana completed them with his own hand. These letters and other papers, and the sicca and mortub, he made over to Balkoba Kelkur; and Nana said, 'The papers, stamps, and the letter written by me, these made over to the Maharaj, he will extend his favour.' So he said."

Moropunt Josee (No. 26, List A.) states :—After saying that Nago Deorao, while at Waree, was suffering from dropsy, the distemper increased day by day; and anticipating the fatal consequence, Nana wrote and gave some letters for Sattara, and the papers which there were he made over to Balkoba Tatia, together with the stamps, and he died on the 30th July 1836. On being required to state the particulars more fully, this witness represents as follows :

"Two or four days before Nana's death, he observed, 'My death is at hand, I cannot now survive,' and made me write a letter to the Sirkar (Raja), and made a mark with his own hand: thus he gave it, and the contents were, 'Discharge my debt and provide for my son and the mundullee (party). I am deprived of the feet (*i. e.* I cannot see you). The sicca, mortub, and papers have been given into the charge of Balkoba Kelkur; he will take and present them;' so it is written. And he said verbally, 'Taking the letter which is written to the Raja, the sicca and mortub and other papers, give them to the Sirkar, then he will graciously make a provision;' so he said at that time. Balkoba Tatia, Dajeeba Waeed, Balum Bhut Moongeykur, and myself were present. Then the day had advanced one ghutka in the morning."

Lukhoba Waeed (No. 6, List A.) states :—

"In the month of June 1836 letters came from my father at Sawunt Waree, stating that he was attacked by sickness. I proceeded to Waree with Ramchundur Waeed, but Nana had died on the 30th July 1836, and I performed his obsequies. My maternal uncle, Balkoba Kelkur, was with Nana. He said to me after my arrival at Waree, 'The papers and letters, the marks and stamps, I will retain in my own keeping; you have nothing to do with them.' Dajeeba Waeed informed me the sicca and mortub were with the Mana (Balkoba)."

(BB. 2.)

EVIDENCE showing how the Papers of Nago Deorao came into the Possession of Lieut.-colonel Ovans, Acting Resident at Sattara.

Ballaram, a chuprasee or peon of the Sattara Residency, states as follows (*vide* No. 23, of List A.):—

"By orders of the Resident I left Sattara on the 12th August 1837, and reached Sawunt Warree on the 24th. Balkoba Kelkur had gone into the Portuguese territories, and I proceeded to Pedney, where I ascertained that the Kelkur was at some village within the space of four coss. I then went to Araba, and by means of a mediator sent a message to the Kelkur to meet me; he answered, 'An oath and pledge should be given, and if no deceit or villany be practised, I will come. I am a guilty person. A pledge of protection should be given, then I will meet you.' I agreed to these conditions, and the Kelkur met me at Araba, when I informed him of the inquiry in progress at Sattara regarding Goa, and requested him to proceed to that place with the papers in his possession. The Kelkur said the papers had been burnt; but having made inquiries secretly, I said that such was not the case, and that if any difficulty existed I would remove it. The Kelkur then said he had incurred a debt of 800 or 900 rupees, for which the papers have been pawned, and that he required me to give him 500 rupees. I offered him 400 rupees, and to this he agreed, and I wrote to Sattara for the money, in the meantime bringing the Kelkur to the village of Banda, in the Warree territory, fearing that some hindrance might arise if we continued in the Goa territory. I went to Warree to endeavour to obtain the money, and the authorities there stated that they had a charge against the Kelkur. Of this we had not been apprised. The money arrived from Sattara, on which, leaving the Kelkur at Banda under charge of some sepoy, and having taken a mark from him in order to get possession of the papers, we proceeded to Araba, and having given the mark to the person who had charge of the papers, sicca, and mortub, and paid him the money, we received the papers, sicca, and mortub, and returned to Banda. The Warree authorities sent some sepoy to take Balkoba away, but on our representing that we had secured him in the Portuguese territory they desisted. After this we brought Balkoba Kelkur, the papers, the sicca, and mortub to Sattara."

In a letter, dated the 13th February last, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans submits the further statement of the chuprasee, in which the name of the person from whom the papers were obtained is stated, the mark sent by Balkoba is mentioned, and the reason why that person's name was not in the first instance mentioned, and why it is now desired to be concealed.

"The

"The Kelkur gave as a mark his brass drinking vessel, called a tool patne. This was given at Araba to Avree Koonbin, who had previously been in the service of the father of Raojee Kotnees, and had lately been employed by Balkoba, and in whose charge the papers, sicca, and mortub were, and from whom, on payment of the money, we received them. Balkoba had said to us, 'If you give up the name of the Koonbin it will be derogatory to my character;' and the Koonbin said, 'If my name should transpire, this being the Portuguese territory, I would have to suffer great injury, and the house of the Kotnees would be ruined.'

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

"On this account I did not mention her name in my first deposition, but now being questioned I have stated it. Had not the Koonbin, assisted the papers would never have fallen into our hands; and as we promised secrecy, I beg that her name may not transpire."

Dajee Bullal Waeed (No. 24, List A.), who accompanied the chuprassee, thus confirms his testimony:—

"The Resident having ordered us to bring Balkoba Kelkur, I left Sattara on the 12th August, and went to Warree. I learnt from Moropunt Josee that the Kelkur had gone into the Portuguese territory, and with Ballaram Chaprassee I went to Pedney, and having there learnt that the Kelkur had secreted himself in the neighbourhood, we went to Araba. We sent a message through a mediator to meet us, and he sent a message in reply, 'I am a criminal for nothing of the Wareekur, therefore protect me; give an oath, pledge, and promise, and I will meet you.' We agreed, and the Kelkur came and met us at Araba. I informed him that there was an inquiry in progress at Sattara before the Sahib regarding Goa; that I had been secured and taken, and had given a deposition. At this time the Kelkur and myself were alone. Afterwards, in Ballaram's presence, I informed the Kelkur that a Government chuprassee had come for him, and that he should proceed with the papers, to which he replied, 'The papers are burnt.' We ascertained that this was not the case, and asked the Kelkur why he denied that they existed, observing, that if he spoke falsely he would meet the fate of Govind Raojee. Being thus admonished, the Kelkur acknowledged the papers existed, but said they had been pledged on account of the expenses of Nago Deorao's funeral, and told us to adopt our own measures to obtain them. We asked for how much they could be obtained, and he said 500 rupees. We offered 400 rupees Bombay currency, and he agreed. We sent a letter to Sattara, and keeping Balkoba at a certain village, Ballaram and myself proceeded to Warree to endeavour to obtain the 400 rupees. The money arrived from Sattara, and we paid it to Balkoba and took his receipt; and having taken a mark from him, Ballaram and myself went to Araba and received the papers, sicca and mortub, which we have brought to Sattara."

The above evidence is corroborated by Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's reports. On the 11th September 1837, the Acting Resident reported, "That he had sent a confidential chuprassee of this Residency with Dajeeba Waeed himself to Sawunt Warree to secure the persons, papers, and seals which Dajeeba Waeed had stated to be at Warree, and enclosed a letter* from his emissaries, giving an account of their proceedings, and requiring the sum of 400 rupees to be sent to them, in order that they might secure the papers." On the 2d October the Acting Resident reported, "That his agents had been successful in the object of their mission." And on the 6th, "That they had returned from Sawunt Warree, bringing with them Balkoba Kelkur and the seals and papers alluded to in the deposition of Dajeeba Waeed." In Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's subsequent Report of the 9th October some additional information is furnished regarding the proceedings of the persons deputed to Warree, through whose extraordinary exertions and able management Balkoba Kelkur was brought in and his papers secured.

(BB. 3.)

EVIDENCE showing how certain Letters alleged to have been addressed by the Raja to the Governor Don Manoel were found among Nago Deorao's Papers.

Dajeeba Waeed (No. 24, List A.) states:—

"These six† papers are from among the papers which Don Manoel returned to Nana. At the time Nana brought back the papers from Don Manoel, Nana and myself went to Panjum. Nago Deorao went up stairs to Don Manoel; I sat down stairs in a room. Nana, taking the bundle of papers in his hand, came down stairs. Those papers I saw with my own eyes. We were not accompanied by any one of the mundullee (party). There was Khundoo servant; he was also seated below."

Moropunt Josee (No. 26, List A.) states:—

"When Don Manoel prepared to proceed to Europe, Nana Waeed having gone to Vingorla, and having given him the necessary presents, took back the papers which were in his

* Dated 28 August.

† Viz. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 of List (E).

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

his possession. At this time I was at Sattara. Afterwards, on my proceeding into the Concan, Nana communicated this circumstance to me. What other persons went with him to Vingorla I do not know."

Wassoodew Shastry (No. 1, List A.) states:—

"The yad of stipulations drawn up by the Raja was not returned, but other papers were."

Balkoba Kelkur (No. 25, List A.) states:—

"When Don Manoel prepared to proceed to Portugal, he made over to Nana the papers which were in his possession; so Nana said. At what place he delivered up the papers to Nana is not known to me, or when they were given up; but Nana informed me, at Revensidh, that Don Manoel had returned the papers.

"N. B.—Among Nago Deorao's papers was found a letter written in the name of the Raja to Don Manoel, dated 15th January 1835, requesting him 'to deliver up all the papers which may appertain here to the confidential vakeels of this Government, Nago Deorao and Eshwant Raojee, in order that no trace may be left to the enemy, the affair here being very delicate.'—*Vide* Letter No. 9, List (E.) of the Report of the 11th November.

(BB. 4.)

EVIDENCE regarding a Sicca and Mortub (large and small Seal) found with Nago Deorao's Papers.

Balkoba Kelkur (No. 25, List A.) states:—

"The sicca and mortub with Nana used to be in his wrapper. These I have seen for the last four or five years. Then Nana said to me 'By order of the Maharaj, the sicca was caused to be made at Pedney.' So he spoke. But it was not made in my sight. How it was made I do not know. They have been brought with the papers, and delivered to the Sahib."

Dajeeba Waeed (No. 24, List A.) states:—

"Where the sicca and mortub were made I do not know, for Nago Deorao had got the seals before I went to stay with him, consequently I do not know anything of this. That the Maharaj, however, gave the sicca and mortub to Nana, has been stated in the 6th paragraph of my former deposition.

"The agreement which the Maharaj had given Nana returned; then the Maharaj thought Nana was fully trustworthy. Then the Maharaj gave in charge of Nana a sicca (seal) and mortub (small seal), and said, 'The distance is great, and circumstances may not admit of delay; therefore, on our behalf, if any paper be found necessary to be given to the Fee-rungee, &c. then affixing these seals on them, give them, and carry on the business.' The papers and seals are with Balkoba, who is at Warree, but they were in my custody during Nago Deorao's life-time."

N. B. This evidence was given in August 1837, before the seals had come into Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's possession.

Lukhoba Waeed (No. 6, List A.) states:—

"My maternal uncle, Balkoba Kelkur, retained in his possession the papers and letters, the marks and stamps."

Sunjewun (No. 7, List A.) states:—

"Siccas and mortubs were with Nana; thus I used to hear. After Nago's death, at Warree, Balkoba Kelkur requested me to take away the siccas and mortubs which were with him, and for that reason he showed them to me. I replied, 'I do not want these mischievous things; you may bring them yourself when you come.'"

N. B. This witness was 45 years in the service of Nago Deorao and his father.

Raojee Kotnees (No. 24, List A.) states:—

"I saw the sicca and mortub (now produced) on the letters which Nago Deorao used to give to the Viceroy Sahib, in the name of the Maharaj; and the mortub is of silver which I saw with Nago Deorao. It used to be on his janwar (Brahminical string)."

Moropunt Josee (No. 26, List A.) states:—

"The sicca and mortub now shown are the same which were in the possession of Nana Waeed. I recognize them."

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Political Secretary.

(True copies.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

LIST OF ACCOMPANIMENTS.

- No. 1.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, under date the 17th June 1838.
 No. 2.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, under date the 18th June 1838.
 No. 3.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of another Letter from Rungoba.
 No. 4.—Translation of the Deposition of Krushnajeel Sudasew Bhidey, under date the 7th and 20th September 1837.
 No. 5.—Translation of a Letter from Geerjabae to Krushnajeel Sudasew Bhidey, without date.
 No. 6.—Translation of Copy of a Letter from Krushnajeel Sudasew Bhidey to Geerjabae, under date the 20th February 1837.
 No. 7.—Translation of a Letter from Geerjabae to Krushnajeel Sudasew Bhidey, under date the 25th August 1837.
 No. 8.—Translation of Copy of a Letter from Krushnajeel Sudasew Bhidey to Geerjabae, under date the 31st August 1837.
 No. 9.—Translation of Fragments of two Notes from Wittul Punt, the Neeyadhishy Karkoon, to Lukshmun Punt, the Kdar.
 No. 10.—Translation of a further Interrogation of Krushnajeel Sudasew Bhidey, under date the 20th September 1837.
 No. 11.—Translation of a Letter from Ragho Sukharam, in charge of the Post Office at Punderpoor, to Captain St. John, under date the 21st December 1837.
 No. 12.—Copy of the Examination of Ragho Sukharam, by Captain St. John, under date the 6th August 1838.
 No. 13.—Translation of the Interrogation of Sukharam Bullal, under date the 1st May 1838.

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

Sattara Residency, 16 August 1838.

(In RESIDENT'S Letter, 16 August 1838.)

- No. 1.—TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, under date the 17th June 1838.

4. RAJUSHRI NILKUNTRAO PRULHAD arrived yesterday; after examining all the papers, I will explain them to the Sahib.

5. By the dawk, the lukhota of the 13th June, and one of the 11th June, these, and the yad of the mother of Rajushri Govind Raojee, sent, have been received; I will explain the matter to-morrow to the Sahib, and write and send the replies which he may give.

- No. 2.—TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, under date the 18th June 1838.

4. THE copy of the yad given by Rajushri Govind Raojee's mother, I read to the Sahib; upon observing the matter he was much pleased, and he said, "This fabrication is made by unprincipled people; make a translation of this paper and give it to me, so that I may forward it to England," he said; and he told me to go to Baber Sahib and communicate the above matter to him, and to deliver his salam; afterwards, having gone and visited him, I read the yad to him; upon seeing this he was astonished, and said, that this paper should be forwarded to England and Calcutta; and having been told by the Doctor Sahib to ask him to write to his friend to ascertain what was newly passing at Goa, I delivered the message to him; he said, "I will this very day write and send a letter, and as soon as an answer comes I will communicate it."

- No. 3.—TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of another Letter from Rungoba.

4. AT Bombay, fabricating people have got up a report that Rajushri Govind Rao Dewan, having admitted the treasonable projects with the sentries, &c. to be true, has given in a writing to the British Government; some Sahib-lok, a friend of our enemies, having come and mentioned this circumstance to the Doctor Sahib, both of them questioned me thus: "We understand the above matter; can it now so happen, or how? and without having hitherto spoken, and after having remained steady as to the true case, by mixing himself up in the fabrication, what can be the reason of his now giving in a writing?" upon this I answered, "If the fact as to the treason was founded in truth, what was the reason of his having hitherto subjected himself to trouble? then such a thing is utterly impossible," I said; "But make a reference to ascertain this;" they having said so, I have written this humble petition, and from hence, also, some one is purposely sent to ascertain this, and the friend here has been made to write to a certain friend; he is of rank, but as he may or he may not give an answer to the letter, some one is purposely sent; but if the Surkar can ascertain this, an answer on the subject should positively come; it occurs to me that the circumstance of Matoshri Geerjabae's zubanee having gone to England becoming known to the fabricating people, they are now beginning with this new fabrication, so it appears; as for an evil dream, the remembering of Vishoo is ordained: an inquiry should be made, and an order should come.

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No. 4.—TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Krushnajeel Sudasew Bhidey, Inhabitant of Punderpoor, now at Sattara, Sun 1247 (A. D. 1837).

To the Company's Government.

THE servant Krushnajeel Sudasew Bhidey, inhabitant of Punderpoor, now at Sattara, makes a representation in writing, that last year, whilst, on account of the business of the Gosavee, I had lodged myself in the Gosaveepoora, Lukshmun Punt Shekdar came and said to me, "Some delicate case is to be prepared by your hand;" no sooner had he said so, than I said, "What delicate case is that, let me know it?" then the Shekdar said, "I will tell, but you should not speak a word about this case any where;" then I said, "The matter which should not be mentioned to any one, how will I discover? As you and myself are related by the ties of friendship, I will not mention it;" no sooner had I said so, than he said, "The Rao Sahib's mother Geerjabae has mentioned a case; therefore, after writing the case, it is to be sent to the Company's Government;" having said so, he communicated the matter to me to the same effect as stated in the petition; I then said, "Of what benefit will my lending myself to this affair be to me; and why do not you write it; or why do not you get it written by any one else?" no sooner had I made this observation than the Shekdar said, "You will derive such a profit that you will be gratified; and I would have written this myself, but I should immediately forfeit my employment, because I have come to you twice or thrice; should any one question you, you should tell him that on account of dealings of Sowhageewuty Suteybbham Bae Punditin, I am in the habit of coming to you, so tell him; and should any one question me, I will also tell him the same thing; and whatever matter may be mentioned to you, you will conduct yourself accordingly; such confidence I have in no one else except yourself; here this business is not to be done through any one else; if done it will immediately be known to all, therefore you yourself must write the petition; I will give you five rupees in cash for writing the petition; write the petition, do not put hustakshur (signature or name of the writer) upon it, so that by using the Bae's name, who has written it may not be discovered; whilst, on the other hand, the Company's Government may obtain the information; with this artifice an urzee putru (petition) should be prepared, and the lukhota should be sent by the English dawk at Shri Kshetru Punderpoor;" it being so settled, the urzee putru (petition) was caused to be prepared in the month of Margsirsh, Sukey 1758 (November–December 1836). "Afterwards I will read it to the Bae and bring it;" no sooner had he said so, than I said, "As you have got the urzee putru prepared, when the business has succeeded, what reward will you give me?" then the Shekdar said, "When the lukhota is forwarded, 250 rupees; and when an inquiry is commenced, 1,000 rupees, out of which half of the amount of rupees will be given; and when the persons out of those whose names are entered are taken (seized), and the inquiry has terminated, the other half of the amount of rupees will be given;" no sooner had he said so, than I said, "When the persons named by you are about to be taken for inquiry on account of shella and pagotee, 50 rupees, and 100 rupees on account of each person, being 1,200 rupees, should be given;" afterwards the Shekdar said, "I will communicate your proposal and my proposal to the Bae;" having said so, he went, and afterwards he returned, saying he had asked the Bae, and he said, "The Bae says, as to the urzee putru having reached the Company's Government, an indication will be seen here; when the persons who are named begin to be taken (seized), then the amount of reward proposed by the Bhidey, or that on our part as mentioned by you, which are of the same nature, will be ready (become due); why is any fresh writing required? The urzee in my name, which is in his handwriting, is in fact a writing for him; he should have no fear, so tell him;" so the Bae has said; "I am ready," I said; then Lukshmun Punt having gone with the petition, and having read it to the Bae, returned and said, "When you intend to depart, let me know, then I will obtain your leave of the Bae," so he said; then I intended to start four or five days after the 15th of Margsirsh Sood (22d December 1836); then the Shekdar took me at night to the Bae and obtained my leave; at that time the Bae said, "As Lukshmun Punt may tell you something more, bear it in mind accordingly;" when she said so, I answered, "Very well," and retired. Afterwards both of us, having come out of the warra, were proceeding towards the house of the Punditin; then the Shekdar put five rupees into my hand, and said, "In case the Roy should be released from this place, burn the urzee, but if he has been removed from here, if such information reach you, then forward it; on the Roy being removed, letters in the name of the Bae to you will go to Wittul Punt Anna, the karkoon attached to the Neeyadheesy, a person who also enjoys favour here; he will give them to you; do not have the least doubt in your mind; without hesitation accomplish the affair; I am going into the Javly Petta." "Then," I said, "I also am going to the Kshetru, sacred place (i.e. Punderpoor)," thus a conversation having mutually passed, we went to our respective lodgings; afterwards I also set out and went to the Kshetru; just then a rumour arose about the Rao Sahib having been removed to Poonah, but I did not despatch the lukhota, for the affair being a serious one, therefore I considered and kept it back; then one day Anna intimated to me in the kutchery by a beck, that a letter from some one had come, and that that letter was to be given to me at home, and that after taking my repast I should go to his house; thus he said; then as requested I went to the house of Wittul Punt Anna; then he gave me a letter and told me to bring the urzee, and according to the matter stated in a letter to Anna, I added a fresh paragraph, and sent the lukhota by the dawk, and gave to Anna an answer to the letter, reporting its transmission; afterwards, latterly, in the month of Shravan (August), a letter came, to which also I gave an answer; afterwards I said to Wittul Punt Anna, "That my interests may be promoted with the Bae Sahib, and I may get a reward, such an intimation from

from you, in your own handwriting, should be given to Lukshmun Punt Anna Shekdar, then it will be right;" when I said so, Anna wrote a small note and a large note; afterwards he suspected something, and destroyed both of the notes; I collected them (the pieces) and have pasted them together; in consequence of this occurrence I entertained a suspicion; thus the case stands. I came to Sattara; then Lukshmun Punt Shekdar was not here; were I to go to the Baee without him, or were I to go to the Shekdar, in consequence of the above secrets, accidents might occur somehow or other; and if I were taken as far as the Maharaj, my life would be in jeopardy; therefore I have sought the protection of the Company's Government, and just as the Government may direct, I will act. This petition is truly given in writing, under date the 7th Bhadrupud vud, Sukey 1759. Hemlumbeenam Suvunt Surey (7th September 1837), in my own handwriting.

Question. On what subject and of what nature are these seven papers produced by you; state the particulars; the papers which you have produced are shown to you personally; look at them, and write the particulars about them?—

Answer. 1. Copy of the urzee in the name of Geerjabae, in my handwriting.

2. Copy of the yad sent with the urzee, in my handwriting.

3. Original letter written by Geerjabae to me; the date of receipt on it, Magh Sood 1st, Sukey 1758 (6th February 1837), is in my handwriting.

4. Copy of the reply sent by me to Geerjabae's letter, in my handwriting, dated Magh sood 15th, Sukey 1758 (20th February 1837).

5. Another original letter received by me from Geerjabae; that letter is dated Shrivun vud 10th, (25th August 1837); the date of receipt on it, Shrivun sood 2d, Sukey 1759 (3d August 1837), is in my handwriting; it is put by mistake; the date on which the letter was received being Shrivun vud 13th, Sukey aforesaid (25th August 1837).

6. Copy of a letter sent by me to Geerjabae, in my handwriting, dated Sravun vud 30th (31st August 1837).

7. I asked Wittul Punt Anna, a karkoon attached to the Neeyadheesy, in Petta Punderpoor, to give me a letter to Lukshmun Punt Shekdar in my behalf; then he wrote two notes, a small one and a large one; afterwards I do not know what suspicion occurred to his mind; then he destroyed the notes, upon which my suspicion was excited; therefore I took those torn pieces, and pasted some of them on another blank paper; those original ones are produced.

Having examined the seven papers produced by me as above set forth, I have returned in writing this reply to the question in the presence of the Sahib (Acting Resident), and I have numbered those papers in my own handwriting. Dated this 20th day of September 1837.

This is a true statement. In my own handwriting.

Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey.

No. 5.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from Geerjabae (Mother of Govind Rao Dewan) to Krushnajee Punt Bhidey.

SHRI.

(No. 3.)

To Rajushri Krushnajee Punt Bhidey, Geerjabae gives her blessing.

FURTHER, as to the matter mentioned to you by Rajushri Lukshmun Punt Bhagwut, and regarding which he made you prepare papers, and for forwarding them a token was intimated to you; according to that token they have not been transmitted. As to this, without entertaining any doubt in your mind, as soon as this letter reaches you, prepare the lukhota, and send it by the dawk. After the lukhota reaching the "Mool," when an inquiry is commenced, you will receive a reward. To speak to you on this subject, Rajushri Wittul Punt Anna, belonging to the Neeyadheesy, who stands in my favour, has also been written to; he also will speak to you; do accordingly. Let not this affair be known to a third person; let not this paper fall under the observation of any one else. Be it known, what more should be written, this is a blessing.

Date of receipt of the letter, Magh sood 1st (Monday), Sukey 1758, (16th February 1837); the lukhota sent into the dawk on the 5th Magh sood (Friday), Sukey 1758, (10th February 1837.)

No. 6.—TRANSLATION of a Copy of a Letter from Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey to Geerjabae (Mother of Govind Rao Dewan), dated 15th Magh Sood, Sukey 1758 (20th February 1837).

SHRI.

(No. 4.)

To Shreemunt Gunga Bhageerthy Maloshri Geerjabae Sahib.

HER servant, Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey, makes an humble obeisance, and respectfully represents, that up to the 15th Magh sood, Sukey 1758 (20th February 1837), through your favour, the tidings are as they were before. Further, the letter sent by you was delivered by Rajushri Wittul Punt Anna Karkoon, attached to the Neeyadheesy; it has been received. As requested, the lukhota was forwarded, and what you have written in the letter to Anna, he mentioned to me. The matter has been written accordingly as a fresh paragraph. The

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said person will inform you of this. Out of all the names, if persons begin to be taken (seized), and some one person is actually taken, when such positive information arrives here, I will come to Sattara. That a reward will be given, it is stated in a general manner. You have promised a shella and pagotee worth 50 rupees, and 100 rupees for each of the persons who are named, to be given as a reward; still no amount is mentioned in the letter. No matter; when I come to you I will take the reward, according to the token; they have not been transmitted. "Without entertaining any doubt in your mind, as soon as this letter reaches you, prepare the lukhota, and send it by the dawk;" thus you wrote; but could I take it upon myself to send it? Now that your letter has come, there is no fear; as I have done this fearlessly, I have no apprehension as regards the reward. You must be aware of the whole of my condition. That "hust akshur" (signature or name of the writer) should not be put on the urzee, it was agreed to between you and Lukshmun Anna Shekdar at the very commencement; accordingly, I did not put it; here, also, Wittul Punt Anna told me not to put it. The reason of this, as you intimated, Anna also hinted at; therefore I did not put the hust akshur. According to your desire, I have delivered the urzee. Hereafter, whatever may be the result, through the pleasure of Shri, your firmness alone should remain; know this; be it heard in the service. This is a respectful representation.

No. 7.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from Geerjabae Mahajun (Mother of Govind Rao Dewan) to Krushnaje Punt Bhidey, dated 10th Shrawun vud (25th August 1837).

SHRI.

(No. 5.)

To Rajushri Krushnaje Punt Bhidey Gunga Bhageerthy, Geerjabae Mahajun gives her blessing.

FURTHER, the happiness here to the 10th of Shrawun vud (25th August 1837) is as it was before. The letter sent by you has been received, and the contents understood. That the amount of reward was not stated in my former letter, you hinted in an angry tone in your letter. As to this, when you have sent the lukhota, 250 rupees, and when an inquiry has commenced, half of the large sum will be given to you, and the remainder will be given afterwards. Have no fear. Having attended to us, you wrote the urzee putree regarding our case. In this case you evinced fearlessness in our own presence; and Rajushri Lukshmun Punt, in your absence, mentioned your case, from which I was satisfied. Out of those named by me, one or two persons have gone; this you may have most probably known. In short, do not discover this affair to any third person there except Anna. Do not you entertain any doubt in your mind. Formerly, certain matter was intimated, which Rajushri Wittul Punt Anna told you, and had it written accordingly. Regarding this, an intimation came in Anna's letter, and you also wrote; this is well done. Be it known, what more should be written, this is a blessing.

Received on the 2d Shrawun sood (Thursday), Sukey 1759. Hemlumbeenam Suwut Surey (3d August 1837).

No. 8.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from Krushnaje Sudasew Bhidey to Geerjabae (Mother of Govind Rao Dewan), dated 30th Shrawun vud (31st August 1837).

SHRI.

(No. 6.)

To Shreemunt Gunga Bhageerthy Matooshri Geerjabae Sahib.

HBR servant, Krushnaje Sudasew Bhidey, makes many a respectful obeisance, and humbly represents, that up to the 30th Shrawun vud (31st August 1837), through your kindness, he is well. Further, your first letter for sending the lukhota speedily came; according to which, the lukhota having been despatched, I wrote an answer to your letter. A reply to it has come, after many days, in which it is stated, "When the lukhota is despatched, 250 rupees, and when an inquiry has commenced, half of the large sum will be given, and the remainder will be given afterwards;" so it is; but as Rajushri Lukshmun Punt Anna Shekdar had said, I wrote to you. Now, in your letter it has come written in such a manner; be it so. Since you have kindly stated the amount, you have a regard for me; send for the Rajushri Shekdar. Know this; be it heard in the service. This is a respectful representation.

No. 9.—TRANSLATION of a Paper in Mahratta, being Pieces of a Paper pasted together.

(No. 7.)

THE thing having occurred to your mind, you wrote * * be it so. * * The letter has gone direct * * The above-mentioned person * * The writing business is yours * * it is heard * * therefore it is requisite that his character should be increased. This is an humble petition.

The

The letters were given to Krushnajee Punt Bhidey.

(In a different handwriting)—

Wittul Punt Anna Karkoon, attached to the Neeyadheesy, in Petta Punderpoor.

The urzee put into the Punderpoor post on the 5th Magh sood (10th February 1837).

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No. 10.—TRANSLATION of the Examination of Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey, Inhabitant of Kshetru Punderpoor.

1. *Question.* IN whose handwriting are these two papers, No. 3 and No. 5, which you have given, said to be originals from Geerjabae, and through whose medium did you receive these papers; state this?—*Answer.* In whose handwriting the above-mentioned two papers, which I have given as original ones from Geerjabae, are, I do not know. As to “through whose medium did you receive them; state this;” both the above-mentioned papers I received through the hand of Wittul Punt Anna Karkoon, attached to the Neeyadheesy. Wittul Punt Anna leaves in the Petta Punderpoor. He gave them to me.

Dated this 20th of September 1837. In my own handwriting.

Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey.

2. *Question.* Do you know Geerjabae?—*Answer.* I was not originally acquainted with Geerjabae; Lukshmun Punt Shekdar took me at night to the Bae, then I saw her once; as I saw her at night I may not know her.

3. When Lukshmun Punt took you on a visit to Geerjabae, where and in what place was the Bae sitting; who were then present with her; by what way did you go to her, and did any conversation pass there between you and the Bae; state this fully?—By the back door (or gate) of the Bae’s wara; the Shekdar and myself both went into the wara; the Shekdar having gone forward, and having met the Bae, brought her into the doorway of the pudree (back portion of the veranda); the Bae was standing; we also were standing; there was one man with the Bae, behind her; the Bae directed him to go on the further side; I made my numaskar (salutation) to the Bae; then the Bae said, “Mind what Lukshmun Punt may tell you;” thus much she said; afterwards, Lukshmun Punt and myself retired by the same back way.

4. Now two papers are taken out and shown to you; do you know these; if so, in whose handwriting are they?—I have examined the two papers which the Sahib has now shown to me; these are in my handwriting; these are the same original papers in my handwriting, which, being the urzee and yad in the name of Geerjabae, were written by me to the address of the Surkar Governor Sahib, and sent by the Punderpoor post to Bombay.

5. On what day did you send these papers from Punderpoor by the dawk to Bombay; state this?—Out of the seven papers given by me to the Sahib, on the back of the paper, No. 3, the date on which the lukhota was transmitted is noted, being the 5th of Magh sood, (Friday), Sukey 1750 (10th February 1837).

Dated this 20th of September, A.D. (1237) 1837. In my own handwriting.

Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey.

No. 11.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from Ragoo Sukharam, residing at Tupa Punderpoor, to Captain St. John, dated 21st December 1837.

After compliments.

AN order from the Sahib, under date the 19th December 1837, has come thus: Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey, inhabitant of the said kshetru (sacred place), now at Sattara, sent on the 10th February an urzee to the Mherban Governor Sahib Bahadoor; thus it is understood by the Surkar. As to this, whether that urzee was sent by paying postage for it, or whether it was sent free, or how was it sent, and on what date; thus an order has come. As to this, the said person gave a lukhota of urzee to the address of the Mherban Governor Sahib on the 10th February, which was despatched as free on the same date. This is a petition. Be it known to the Sahib.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 12.—The EXAMINATION on Oath of Naique, of Runners, Ragoo Sukharam, lately employed as a Karkoon at Punderpoor.

Question. IN a list of letters received by you at Punderpoor, in February 1837, to be forwarded, you omitted to enter a letter, addressed to the Honourable the Governor, and which you afterwards acknowledged to have received; why did you leave out this letter?—*Answer.* When I received the order to send the list, I supposed that I was only to send the list of letters on which I had received postage.

Do you recollect receiving the letter addressed to the Governor?—Yes; I do not recollect the day, but it was between 10 and 11 o’clock.

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From whom did you receive it?—From a Brahmin, who lives at Punderpoor; I did not know his name at the time, but when I heard from the office at Poonah about the letter, I asked him his name, and he said it was Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey.

When he brought you the letter, was he alone?—No; a man, by name Wittul Punt, a Brahmin, who lives at Punderpoor, came with him.

What size was it; and was it in English or Mahratta?—This is the size, and on Dowlatabad paper; it was in Mahratta.

Was it sent immediately?—I sent it by the first post.

Did you know Krushnajee before this?—I have seen him, but I did not know his name before.

What is Krushnajee?—He is a kind of vakeel.

Who employs him?—The Mamlutdar of Punderpoor employs him and some other people.

Is he a man of character?—I think he is, myself; but the Furneves at Punderpoor told me that he did not think Krushnajee a good man, because he came to me two or three times.

Who told the Furneves that Krushnajee came to you two or three times?—I live in the Furneves' house, and he saw Krushnajee come to me.

Did the Furneves ask you why Krushnajee came to you?—Yes, he did, but I did not tell him.

Why did you not tell, and where was the harm?—Because Krushnajee told me not to tell any one.

When he told you not to tell, did he give you any reason?—I asked him why I was not to tell, and he said that it was of great consequence about Surkaree business.

Have you any thing else to say?—No.

Sworn before me, on the 6th day of August 1838.

(signed) *Rob. St. John, J. P.*

(True copy.)
C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

No. 13.—TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of Sukharam Bulal Mahajunee. Soor Sun Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf.

Question. In your zubanee, under date the 17th July 1837, you have stated that the petition in the name of Geerjabae was caused to be written by Mahada Fugreej; so you have stated; and in another zubanee, you have stated that that writer had gone into Hindoostan, and the writer of the petition, Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey Punderpoorkur, has now come forward; as to this, you first altered the name of the writer; why did you not in the first instance write and give the name of the Bhidey? State what was the reason of this. Dated 1st May 1838?—*Answer.* In reply to this: The Maharaj having obtained information of the petition of Teerth Swaroop Matoshi Geerjabae's having gone to Bombay, he got very angry; then the Bae, by making an oath, convinced him. Lately the Sahib commenced the inquiries; then if I were to give up in writing the name of the Bhidey, the Sahib might send for him, and this becoming public, the Maharaj might effect our utter ruin; out of this fear I changed the name, and wrote that the writer was not here; this was the sole reason; there was no other reason. And as to the petition having been caused to be written by the Bhidey, it was made to be written by telling Lukshmun Punt Bhagwut. If the Sahib brought him, he being a servant of the Maharaj Surkar, great publicity would take place, and our ruin would be the consequence. From this apprehension I altered and wrote the name. But the writer of the petition is truly Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey, and the lukhota was not put into the Poonah dawk; that it was despatched by the Tupa of Punderpoor is true.

Dated as above. In my own handwriting.

(signed) *Sukharam Bulal Mahajunee.*

(True translation.)
C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(In RESIDENT's Letter, 3 September 1838.)

No. 1.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from Rungoba.

In the service. An humble Petition of the servant, Rungo Bappojee, who, placing his head on the feet, respectfully represents that, up to the 29th August 1838, he is well. After this, the humble representations are—

1. A TRANSLATION in (from) English of a letter received from Forbes, Forbes & Co. from England, in the name of Mr. John Milne Sahib Bahadoor, and an English copy attested by the signature of John Milne Sahib, are sent.

2. In the order which came on the 17th August 1838, it is commanded in the second paragraph thus: "Although you formerly wrote that a receipt of the Doctor Sahib was sent, still you now send me, in the name of Pollexfen, Milne & Co., as to the amount being credited in their firm, and in the note to the Chitmoees, it is requested that the Chitee sent in the name of the Doctor Sahib should be carefully kept. As to this, there is no receipt from the Doctor Sahib at all, and the receipt which you state you have sent bears the name of Pollexfen, Milne & Co. As to this, is this the same from the Doctor Sahib, or how? If this is it, send here a receipt from the Doctor Sahib in the manner you wrote." Thus

See accompaniment
No. 2.

Thus is the order: as to this, in the name of Dr. John Milne Sahib's son, Milne Sahib, and Pollexfen Sahib as a partner, (Dr.) Milne Sahib having provided funds, has opened a mercantile fund; as to this, the son of the Sahib is here, and Pollexfen Sahib is in England in the firm. But the mercantile affairs are conducted under the orders of John Milne Sahib, and other authority is held by the Doctor Sahib himself; formerly, after paying the 50,000 rupees, and taking a receipt from Pollexfen, Milne & Co., the friend keeping that receipt (with himself) gave a receipt in his own name to the Surkar. In like manner the receipt for the sum of 25,000 rupees is now given by the Doctor Sahib from the firm; there is no doubt in this. I made a mistake in not writing the particulars at first, but the case stands as stated above; Pollexfen, Milne & Co. and the Doctor Sahib are not two, the affair being of a mercantile nature, the money being credited in the firm; the receipt is in the name of the son of the Sahib.

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3. Now, a receipt under date the 8th August 1838, for 1,000 rupees, paid to complete the sum of 25,000, which the Doctor has given in the name of Pollexfen, Milne & Co., being the original, is sent to the Hoozoor; an order in acknowledgment of its receipt should be directed to be given.

See accompaniment No. 3.

No. 2.—TRANSLATION of a Copy of a Paper in Mahratta, purporting to be a Letter from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co. in London, to Dr. Milne.

To Ajum Mherban John Milne, Esq. M.D., residing at Bunder, Bombay.

FURTHER, Colonel Robertson Sahib and Colonel Lodwick Sahib have now come to London, to whom the letters to their joint address which came from you, under date the 26th of April 1838, have been delivered. Be it known to you.

London, 30 June 1838.

(signed) *Forbes, Forbes & Co.*

(True copy.)
John Milne.

No. 3.—TRANSLATION of a Copy of a Paper in Mahratta, purporting to be a Receipt.

Translation from English into Mahratta.

Shrummum Maharay Rajushri, Chuttruputtee, Hindoo Pud Padshah, Surkar Hoozoor, Sattara.

Receipt from Pollexfen, Milne & Co's. Firm, in the Island of Bombay. Soor Sun Tissa Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf.

THE sum of Surat rupees 1,000 (in words one thousand) paid in by Rungo Bappojee on your part, being credited to the account of your Highness in the firm, this receipt is passed to you. To complete the sum of money which has come for the mission of Rungo Bappojee to England, on account of the Maharaj Surkar's business, this sum of one thousand rupees which has come we have duly received. Dated this 8th August 1838.

(signed) *Pollexfen, Milne & Co.*

(True translations.)
C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(In RESIDENT's Letter, 20 September 1838.)

No. 1.—TRANSLATION of a Yad (No. 75) from his Highness the Raja of Sattara to the Acting Resident. Soorsun Tissa Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf. Dated 23 Jumadi-lakhur, or 13 September 1838.

ALTHOUGH from the time Grant Sahib was Resident, affairs here were going on in conformity with the treaty, and with the letters and yads received from the Governors Elphinstone Sahib Bahadoor and Malcolm Sahib Bahadoor, still dispute arose as regards the boundary of the jagheer of the Sucheo, and the jagheer of Khan Mahummud, though subsequently inserted in the treaty, has been sequestrated; and the seventh article of the treaty states that the jagheers of the Jagheerdars under this (our) authority shall be allowed to remain in their possession, and that they shall perform service as formerly, though things were going on; accordingly a dispute arose regarding the Nuzzar from the Muntree; such disputes contrary to writings were newly created; the reason of which was, that the Kamgars of the British Government doing certain acts within the jagheer of the Sucheo, gave rise to disputes, for the settlement of which, though yads and letters were sent, they were not adjusted according to writings, nor could it be known when they would be settled. In consequence of this, an intimation was made to the Resident, Lodwick Sahib: "This dispute has been pending for four years; nothing is known, therefore it is now incumbent to make an exertion from here to Calcutta and England;" and an intercourse has existed from former times, of letters passing between here (us) and the Sahib-loks of the British Government, and of their coming and paying visits. On this subject there are the letters themselves; and while Briggs Sahib was Resident, in consequence of false people having made a representation to him, an interruption was got up in the existing state of affairs;

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consequently, through the means of other Sahib-loks and the mundullee here, [an intimation was made to the Governor Elphinstone Sahib, and he effected a settlement. In like manner those people are now concerned in this fabrication, and in a communication from the Court of Directors, it is stated that there is no restriction to carrying on correspondence direct with Sahib-loks. Therefore, by informing Dr. Milne and other Sahib-loks, an attempt was made to communicate the circumstances of the case here to the British Government. He informed the Governor Grant Sahib Bahadoor; nevertheless it was not attended to; and though Dr. Milne Sahib proposed to proceed here, and after having the case fully explained, to communicate it to the Governor Sahib, he was not allowed to come; consequently, in order that it might be communicated through the Governor in Council to Calcutta and England, Dr. Milne Sahib sent letters; upon that Lodwick Sahib, the Resident, though the fifth article of the treaty related to avoiding any intercourse with foreign states, making that article applicable to what was said, that it (the case) would be communicated to the British Government at Calcutta and England, said, "Enmity as with Bajee Rao has arisen, now it will take place accordingly," and so forth; he disrespectfully made many observations, influenced by the statements of malicious and fabricating people. This has been detailed in the former yad of fifteen paragraphs of 1837, No. 195, and in other yads and letters sent, which will be understood when fully considered. It would be too long to recapitulate this now; therefore, in order that it may be understood, it is written. Malicious people taking advantage of an opportunity for gratifying their malice, got up an interruption to writings and the existing state of affairs, and the reason of the Resident paying attention to this was, that, as regards the interruptions raised to writings in the manner stated above, no redress could be obtained any where, even from England; such an affair of great moment was believed in by him from the statements of intriguing and malicious people, and with two sentries, Govind Rao Wittul Dewan has formed a treasonable project; therefore send the Dewan to the bungalow (Residency). Thus the Resident, Lodwick Sahib, came and said; upon which he was sent. Without fully considering this as it ought to have been done, he was put under strict restraint, and for the purpose of a committee, Willoughby Sahib and Ovans Sahib came, and a letter from the Governor Grant Sahib came to this Surkar, requesting the Swaree to attend the inquiry. Then, by reason of friendship, without entertaining any doubt as regards the respectability here, we went and said to them, "The proceedings which you are instituting, together with all the zubanees, should be communicated here; then the way that this affair has risen, and from what causes, will all be intimated to you; and whatever suspicion you may entertain will, when communicated here, be removed, and you should pay (us) a visit, and then go." And as to what is the nature of the sincerity in the heart here as regards the British Government, and how far we have placed confidence, a yad itself of three paragraphs on this subject was delivered to them; but both these Sahibs, without sending or communicating here any matter or paper regarding that inquiry, and without paying a visit, went away; and on the Resident, Lodwick Sahib, going, and Ovans Sahib coming as the Resident, at the time he came into the palace, and when the Swaree (Raja) went to the bungalow (Residency), it was mentioned from here thus: "As regards the slanderous suspicion unjustly created, the case here should be fully understood. If there be any suspicion, we ourselves would personally stop at the bungalow, and together with whatever person might be required, we would remain. But upon the statements of false, fabricating and calumnious people, without looking at documents, custom, &c., a reflection has unreasonably been thrown in the eyes of the world on the high dignity here, and it will be thrown in future; this, however, when the British Government is just, and where there is friendship, should not happen as regards a just point;" when it was so said, the Resident answered, "Any communication which may come from the Maharaj Surkar, I will forward there; but I am a servant; I am bound to act up to orders, what is there with me." Upon this, having written all the matters as to upon what ground malicious people had got up this affair, a yad of fifteen paragraphs, No. 195 of 1837, and also one of No. 27 and of No. 32 of 1837, in the month of July, these papers and other yads for the information of the British Government, and a letter to the Governor Grant Sahib Bahadoor, were sent; to which, without any answer being known here, Ovans Sahib listening to malicious and fabricating people, and without taking the merits thereof into consideration, sent messages, one immediately after another, to send persons of rank belonging to us. They were accordingly sent immediately without any delay; and the persons, also, without making any objection, went, the reason of which was, that no difference might arise from here in the friendship; and what guilt appeared to have been proved against the mundullee (party) by their documents should be intimated, then they would be sent. Without even saying this, they were sent, notwithstanding this. Without taking this into the least consideration, those people were kept under restraint, and the partial statements of the informants being considered to be true communications, were addressed to the Council. As to this, without obtaining the concurrence here, the persons taken, though innocent, were seized and made prisoners. After examining into the nature of the proof on the subject, and after intimating the same here, communications should have gone to Bengal and England; instead of doing so, the matter which was stated by malicious people was written and sent by the Resident Sahib; the same was afterwards written to both these places, so it is understood. As to this, it does not appear that this course of proceeding is consistent with the rules of justice and friendship; nevertheless, malicious, fabricating and unprincipled men having made an invention, have unjustly sowed misunderstanding in the mind of the Kamgars of the British Government. As to this, whilst the Resident Sahib is near this Surkar, that which should not be done to increase any difference has not been done, and the Governor Grant Sahib never visited Sattara; then as to his understanding the habits and dignity

dignity here, unless he had conversancy with them, how could they be understood? As to doing this, after paying regard to the former state of affairs, from the communications of the Kamgars, this has been the state, and to this stage it has arrived. Therefore let this matter be fully considered, and let it be done according to the former state of affairs and documents; this is very becoming the friendship and the justice for which the British Government is celebrated; and let this original yad, and a translation made into English, corresponding with the Hindee, be sent through the Bombay Governor in Council to his Lordship, and from thence it should be transmitted to the Court of Directors in England; and an answer on the subject should be made known, for it is a long time since the suspicion as regards a false affair has been pending, and the people here have for a long time been unjustly detained in confinement; this is done unsuitably with the mutual friendship, and this appears to be oppression; though it was formerly said from here to the Resident Sahib, that, after making an intimation here, whatever was necessary he might do, yet nothing of the sort was done. Although it has thus been done, still the wish in the mind here is that the friendship may continue, for all these oppressive acts have been done on the part of the Resident Sahib, upon the statements made by malicious people; still the practice (wish) here being that the friendship might continue in every respect; consequently, during the last year, as it was usual annually during the festival of the Dussera, for the Resident and other Sahib-loks to attend the Kutchery one day, and on the day of the Dussera, at the time the Swaree went out to pass beyond the (town) limits, for the regiment to make a salam, and the guns to fire a salute, and for the Resident to be present on the occasion, which had been customary for twenty years; it might accordingly happen, therefore, the Senaputty was deputed to Ovens Sahib, "None of us can attend;" accordingly from that time till this day no one has come. This has happened at the intimation of malicious and fabricating people; but from here, that for the continuance of friendship things should go on, this intimation was made; still, as if the friendship were disturbed, it was done from thence; nevertheless the Senaputty was again deputed to the Resident Sahib to say, "The proceedings as to the inquiry continues from thence, but it is not agreeable to the rules of friendship and the respectability on both sides; and though there is nothing of the sort on this side, and though great disputes arose between the British Government and other people, yet such a line of proceeding was nowhere resorted to; when such is the custom, this proceeding is wrong; we have no other object but friendship." Thus the Senaputty said; upon this the Resident Ovens Sahib replied thus: "The Keebay will speak." What he first came and said is already stated above. After that, the Keebay did not again come to speak on this subject. He has hitherto maintained the same course of not coming. Whatever the Kamgars of the stronger Government may do will happen; what beyond this should be written. Fabricating people having of themselves invented many such matters as they fancied, and supposing that they enjoyed the favour of the Kamgars of the British Government, they have done this; the matters relating to which, when the British Government may wish to look into, then the whole, together with proofs, will be brought within its observation. If they be not looked at, it is the pleasure of the British Government. With a view of communicating from here to the British Government the circumstances which have happened, this is written. That the persons returning here as before, the friendship between the two Governments may increase the more day after day, is the ardent desire in the heart here. To do this rests with the Governor Sahib.

No. 2.—TRANSLATION of a Yad, No. 76, from his Highness the Raja of Sattara to the Acting Resident. Soor Sun Tessa Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf; dated 23 Jumadilakhur, or 13 September 1838.

A THELY, containing a letter written to the Acting Governor, Farish Sahib Bahadoor, is sent with this yad. This thely should be forwarded to the Governor Sahib.

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copies of Letters from Rungoba, under date the 11th June, 4th July, 7th and 27th August and 5th September 1838.

No. 3.—(Under date the 11th June 1838.)

A MEETING took place yesterday between the Doctor Sahib and Baber Sahib. The Doctor Sahib purposely went to his bungalow; I was also there. At that time, after a conversation having taken place between them, I was asked thus: "After writing a letter to the Court of Directors, and giving it to the Resident Sahib, a yad to transmit it to England should be written and sent on this subject; a communication went formerly accordingly; has or has not the letter been sent?" Upon this I replied, "The letter will be written and sent; such an order has come to me; but whether or not the letter has been written and sent to the Resident Sahib, I have received no communication." Upon this he said, "After writing and sending the letter, when a copy of it, together with a bag and seal come here, it will be immediately sent to England;" so he said. Being told to write and send the above matter to the Surkar, I write this humble petition.

No. 4.—(Under date the 4th July 1838.)

1. THE order, containing four paragraphs, sent on the 26th June, was received, I read the said letter to the Doctor Sahib when the friend was present. After seeing it, he said, "These

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"These matters were formerly written and sent; what is the use of writing them over again? the paper will only appear to be large, whilst the contents will be found to be the same as written before; therefore let a letter be written in one bund (a slip of paper) thus: 'Doctor John Milne sent letters to the Governor-general; they went; still no arrangement has been effected, nor has any answer come; as to this, the letter above-mentioned may have been despatched to England to the Court, so it appears; therefore a Vakeel in charge of the duplicates will be despatched hereafter;' such a letter should be written to the Court of Directors, and the thely of that letter, and a yad, according to custom, should be sent to the Resident, requesting him to send the said letter to England, and, getting an answer, to deliver it; such a communication should go; there appears to be no reason to entertain any doubt as regards this communication." Thus the Doctor and Baber Sahib said; and unless the English rules are conformed to, there can be no successful issue. When the letter goes through the Resident, we will send a copy of that letter by a steamer; that copy should be a faithful one from the original. Papers of great weight do not go by the dawkh; the papers should be thin. Upon the Sahib having mentioned the above matter, I have written this supplication. As an order in reply may come, I will inform the Sahib.

No. 5.—(Under date the 7th August 1838.)

2. SOME say, that if agents on the part of the Maharaj go to the Resident and to the Acting Governor, a reconciliation will soon take place; and the cause of this taking place and of so long a delay occurring, after communicating with the Doctor Sahib, write and report here; such is the order. Upon this I read the above eighth paragraph to him, and I beg humbly to represent fully the replies which he returned:—

1st. The letters which the Maharaj's friend and mine wrote and sent from England are in the possession of the Maharaj; that matter is clear and true, and the case of the Maharaj is in the hand of no one here; it is in the hand of the Court in England. The assertions now made here by those who are speaking, are the effects of a secret and fraudulent concert existing from the first. The Lord and the Court of Directors are on the side of the Maharaj Surkar. Now nothing more or less will take place; so it is. Until a written communication comes from England, be quiet; there can be no advantage from impatience, so I think. After, it depends on the pleasure of the Maharaj Surkar, he said.

2d. My interference in this affair has increased the differences; so they assert. Whether this assertion is deceitful or true is self-evident; why should such assertions be attended to? Had I not interfered in the affair, the Maharaj Surkar could scarcely have had recourse as far as Calcutta and England; why would the inimical people have been put to so much pains? Their wishes would have been accomplished long before; be it so; I am helpless to speak, and write this in my own favour. If the Maharaj Surkar believes this statement, it is right; but after taking up the business of the Maharaj Surkar, and performing it according to rules, whatever ways were opened and adopted are known to God. Success or failure depends on God.

4th. A letter written to the Acting Governor should be delivered to the Resident thus: "It is a long time since the whole of the case of this Surkar was written and sent; by the false charge being cleared up, and a settlement being made, the mundullee (party) have not as yet been set at large; therefore this present letter is written, and it is requested that how this is to be arranged may be intimated." To this effect it should be written briefly, and after sending the thely, what answer comes should be seen; afterwards it will be considered. This (step) occurs to my judgment.

5th. What has hitherto taken place has, in consequence of treachery, come to this end; therefore what is to be done should be done after mature consideration, the time being final, therefore it should be done with perfect vigilance.

No. 6.—(Under date the 27th August 1838.)

5. THE letter sent for transmission to the Court of Directors is prepared; it will be shortly forwarded. The Maharaj Surkar should send soon, according to rule, a yad to the Colonel, the Resident, as well as two letters as written formerly, together with thelies as usual. For the purpose of sending these letters I made a rough draft, and wrote and sent the letters; but the Maharaj Surkar has delayed this for four months. As to this, unless it be done agreeably to the English rules, it cannot be carried through. Do you write, and send to the Maharaj Surkar on this subject; and both the Sahibs have offered their best salams.

No. 7.—(Under date the 5th September 1838.)

After compliments.

AFTER this, as regards the order of the 1st September of the present year received, I communicated the matter as directed to Mr. John Milne, Sahib Bahadoor, and beg humbly to submit the following paragraphs and replies returned:—

2. As it was written that a letter to the Court and one to the Lord should be delivered to the Resident, accordingly the two letters, being thelies, have this day been delivered to the Resident, and a yad, as usual, has also been sent with them. After this, let him or let him not send them to their proper destinations. Know this. The letter according to the above to the Court has most probably gone from you; accordingly, lukhotas are held in readiness, which also will be transmitted to you, which you should forward. In order that a reply to this, consistent with the Raja's wishes, may come, the Doctor Sahib and the friendly Sahib should adopt such means as may be necessary, and by writing to

to both quarters, as it may be necessary, should make an arrangement; thus it is ordered. As to this, the Sahib having attended to the above matter, said, "That the letters to the Court of Directors and his Lordship have been sent by the Maharaj Surkar to the Colonel Resident for transmission, is very well done. It has taken place according to custom. These letters cannot be detained midway by any one, and they are fully aware that letters go direct from me, and that these will also go. And in like manner, in order that the letter may be sent to the Court of Directors by the Bombay Governor in Council, the Maharaj Surkar should write a letter to the Governor Sahib, requesting that the former letters may go, according to custom, through his Lordship, and that the letter now sent be forwarded by him to the Court. After writing to this effect, it should be sent as usual through the Resident, and the first letter for the Court which has come to me, and copy of the one now received for transmission to the Lord, and also copy of the yad to the Resident; these papers will be sent by me to England by a steamer, and I will also send to Calcutta copies of the letter to the Court, and the yad to the Resident." Thus he has directed me to write a supplication, and we have written and prepared letters to the friend; I will write, and send the date on which they also may be despatched. The steamer was to sail on the 8th instant; but I understand to-day that she is to go after a stay of three or four days. As regards this, I will write a separate petition, and report the matter.

3. Copy of a letter sent from hence to Bell Sahib, as well as copies of his reply, and of the yad of the Resident received with it, and of the answer returned, being four copies, are sent to you for perusal, and the Doctor Sahib should write the above matter, as may be necessary, and report it to Calcutta and England; thus it is ordered. As to this, as directed, I communicated the matter to the Doctor Sahib, when he answered thus: "The answer returned by the Maharaj Surkar, replying to the matter contained in the yad received from the Resident respecting the letter, and by the Maharaj Surkar to Bell Sahib, and stating, that this very yad should be sent to Calcutta and England, and that the matter should also be communicated to Bell Sahib, was consistent with rule, and very well given. This is properly done; I will communicate it to Calcutta; and as to forwarding it to England, if the translations be finished soon, by the time of the sailing of the steamer, I will send them, or I will send them afterwards; and in order that this matter may be first known in England, I will write and communicate it to the friend;" he said, "I am also hurrying on with the above translations. The translators are also exerting themselves to the utmost degree. Be it known in the service."

4. As regards the villages which were assigned by the Prittynidhy for the Nemnook of Souhaquivrity Rumabee, and which have been resumed: as regards this dispute, a Jahara may have been given to the Resident, and copies of those papers cannot now be procured; and the Prittynidhy's Karkoon, Madhaje Gungadhur, has joined in the fabrications of unprincipled and inimical people; thus it is written. As to this, because the Resident pays attention, they also do so. When this matter was communicated to the Sahib, he answered thus: "The Maharaj Surkar should address a yad to the Resident thus: 'The Prittynidhy being a servant of this Surkar, whatever matter his Karkoon may have to explain or represent, should be communicated to this Surkar; you should not attend to it direct, such being the rule and practice; under what rule do you attend to the case? After his case being attended to by this Surkar, merely in case of any difficult point, your advice is to be asked; nevertheless, contrary to documents and practice, you act. To see the Prittynidhy and other Jagheerdars obey the orders of this Surkar, you are bahander (security); therefore, paying regard to that document, and calling to mind the object of the Residency, you should act; this is not done; and upon the statements of low and inimical people a false suspicion being created, persons of rank, without being confuted by any document, or being guilty, have been seized and made prisoners, and differences have been increased between the two Governments; as to this, any thing on the part of the Surkar, whilst there is a Resident, has not been done to increase any difference; therefore, this matter should be fully taken into consideration, and the former practice should be continued, according to the documents; this is very good; or remaining on the duties of Resident, you should conduct yourself contrary to practice and documents, if there is any such order of the British Government communicated.' To this effect a yad should be written and sent, and it should be stated in it thus: 'This original yad, with a translation made, just like the Kindurree, should be sent through the Bombay Governor in Council to his Lordship, and from Calcutta it should be sent to the Court in England. An answer should be made known, though it has been the custom to send letters to Sahib-loks, still returning the letter. Bell Sahib and the Secretary sent communications, and the Secretary says that, contrary to the treaty, they (the Raja) act. As to this, contrary to the treaty, whether this false disorder has been created on the part of the British Kamgars, or where it has been taking its rise, should be known to the Court.' After making the necessary alterations in this, and writing the yad, agreeably to rule, it should be sent. There is no fear in sending such papers. The just matter must be spoken at some time or other; it is of no use, therefore, to be afraid: an explicit answer should be given." Both the Sahib and the friend having said so, I have written this humble petition.

5. To make inquiries after Narainrao, a communication has been sent; as soon as an answer comes from the friendly Sahib, it will be written and reported; so he said.

6. Some secret communications came from the Governor to the Resident, and a plan was formed that the Resident should write accordingly—"Those papers in the possession of the Governor have been discovered, they have gone into the Council," and so forth, was written; I communicated that, and he said, "This matter has been heard of there, and is spoken of here; but how could the private secretary have allowed such papers to be found

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out? It is difficult to procure this information, nor is there any reason for this. He used to act with enmity, which is known to the whole world; still, after making an inquiry, if any thing be true, it will be written and reported;" thus he said.

7. As regards Colonel Lodwick Sahib, letters were, after some delay, written to England, and from the writing and speaking treachery and difficulty may arise; as regards this, what may have been written in refutation should also be made known; thus it is ordered. As to this, on the removal of Lodwick, he met me at the time of his departure to England; a conference passed between him and myself; he assured me that there was nothing against the Maharaj Surkar, and that these suspicions as to treason were all a fabrication; and I, in the first place, having attended to the case on the part of the Maharaj Surkar, had commenced a proceeding, but I had not full confidence. In the meantime Lodwick said to me, "At this time the Maharaj is being ruined; do you not give him up, and on my arrival in England I will also afford such assistance as I may be able;" so he said. Lodwick is my friend, and used always to live in my house, together with his madam, and so forth; upon this having satisfied me, I was fully convinced; afterwards, after consideration, not being certain in what way Lodwick might speak on his arrival in England, consequently having written a letter containing the matters spoken of by him, I sent it through the Bombay Council to the Bengal Government; these letters reaching the Court in England before the arrival of Lodwick, the tenor of his declaration was known. Now if Lodwick were to speak another thing out of ill-will, it is inadmissible, and he spoke to me upon oath; therefore the letters were written and sent; still, in consequence of an order having formerly come from the Maharaj Surkar, I wrote to Colonel Robertson Sahib, the friend, and gave a hint, that after seeing the inclination of Lodwick, he should admit him into our association, if he were so disposed; such a communication has gone; as regards this, let there be no fear. The reason of not mentioning this circumstance till to-day is, that without any manifestation, what is the use of writing? When our affair has been carried through, it is sufficient; but as it is written out of suspicion, in the same way I have also, by maturely adopting means, effected an arrangement; and unless Lodwick speak in refutation to the Court about the Maharaj Surkar, he cannot get out safely; be sure of this. The Sahib having mentioned these matters, I have written this supplication in the service.

8. Out of these eight paragraphs, seven paragraphs were explained to the Sahib in the presence of the friend; and whatever replies were returned have been humbly submitted.

No. 8.—TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Ramrao Vishram, under date the 5th September 1838.

1. OUT of the papers regarding the Surkar (Raja) hitherto sent to England, one or two cases reached the Court of Directors, but they did not contain matters for the accomplishment of one's own objects, the whole being an improper complaint that the Governor Sahib got up a false accusation against us, and mentioning the names of other Sahib-loks. This is not the way of writing. The persons who have got up the fabrication are the Nattoo and others; that their names should appear is right; you have done that irrelevantly; to write thus is not a custom; what is to be written should be written thus: "The Governor never visited Sattara. What conversancy did he possess? There is nothing with him." This should be the import. The authors are different, whose names should be stated clearly; they having misrepresented every proceeding to the Resident Sahib, communications were sent to the Council without taking them into the least consideration; the mundullee here were made prisoners, and without obtaining the concurrence here, communications not founded on truth were transmitted to Bengal and England: this is not the rule of friendship; still all these matters are of this sort; by writing complaints against Sahib-loks, what benefit can you derive? It is only productive of mischief. Complaints should be openly written against the authors of the affair. One or two cases did not come in this way; improper ones came to England, which were not even looked at by the Court of Directors; how then could an investigation be made? On reports from the Council here having gone regarding the Dewan Sahib and the sentries, the Court of Directors, having asked Mherban Elphinstone Sahib, Robertson Sahib, and one or two other experienced persons, as to the nature of the Maharaj Surkar's habits, passed a decision.

2. In consequence of a communication having come from the Surkar, their mind was annoyed from the complaints unreasonably written; so it happened. What the person who is proceeding to England said, I have submitted in this humble representation for information in the service.

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copies of Letters from Rungoba, under date the 7th and 18th August, and 6th and 11th September 1838.

No. 9.—(Under date the 7th August 1838.)

THE order of eight paragraphs which came on the 1st August of the present year, I communicated to the Sahib, and I beg humbly to make known the replies which he returned thereto in the presence of the friend.

1. The matter written in the 3d paragraph regarding his Lordship is understood, and it is also published in the Durpan that he is to come after the Dussera; you should, however, make positive inquiries, and write when he is to come, and for what purpose he is to come.

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As regards this, the Doctor Sahib should arrange beforehand, as may be necessary; thus is the order upon this. I read the above paragraph to the Sahib; then he replied as follows:—

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First. The Governor-general, Lord Auckland, is to visit Bombay, so I understand, but I cannot positively say whether he will or will not come; I will therefore write the above matter to the friend at Calcutta, and after ascertaining it, I will make a communication. In case he should come, let there be no apprehension as regards making an arrangement previously about the Maharaj Surkar's business.

Second. I cannot tell what is the object of his coming here, the matter being of a political nature; still I will tell some that I have heard; write and send it:—

1st. Many disputes similar to this have taken place at various places, therefore to settle them he is to come; so also it is understood.

2d. As there has been breach of friendship with the Iramwala, the Arbusthanwala and the Russians, he is to come to proceed there, it is said.

3d. A treaty has been concluded between Runjeet Sing and the British Government, agreeing that neither of the parties should wrong the other; any injury to the Company is to be considered as an injury to Runjeet Sing, and any injury to Runjeet Sing is to be considered as injury to the Company, and that in case of war breaking out any where, both parties to consult each other, and act in concert; so it is said, and written here and there, but it cannot be positively said; there are numerous stories.

4th. The Neepalwala has also become hostile, and, seeing the embarrassments awaiting in all quarters, is about to engage in warfare. In consequence of this, troops are being sent by the British Government; but the Neepalwala has done a bad thing; it is difficult to hold ground and carry on war against the British Government; he will only bring ruin on himself. He has collected, it is said, troops to the number of 20,000 or 25,000.

5th. The Burman Raja, having also broken the friendship, has prepared himself to engage in warfare; therefore, troops are marching against him from Calcutta, it is said.

5. Such are the matters, but whether they are true or false cannot be said; so he said. Afterwards, with a view of asking Mr. Baber Sahib as to the above, and of seeing what he might say, I went and asked him; he also said as above-mentioned. The only additional point which he intimated was thus: "His Lordship is shortly to leave Calcutta; at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta new troops are to be prepared, and the Surinjam already in existence is to be forwarded to the different places above alluded to; it is to be soon despatched by steamers to Bruhmy (Burman country) and Eran (Persia)," he said; and "one thing, however, is well done, that a treaty has been concluded between Runjeet Sing and the English; this thing alone is well done;" so he said.

No. 10.—(Under date the 18th August 1838.)

SUPPLEMENT.—In the service. A respectful representation is, that, up to 18th August, I am well; after this, the humble representations as to the points which occurred in the conference between the two; they are—

1. His Lordship, the Governor-general, after coming here is to proceed to Shikhrapoor, in Arbusthan, so we understand; we further learn that he is to proceed to have an interview with Runjeet Sing, for in a contest between Arbusthan and Eran, (Russian) Topeeewallas, having interfered, are to carry on the contest, so we hear; then, this contest appears to be serious; consequently, after having an interview with Runjeet Sing, whether he will pass through his country to Shikhrapoor, or how, cannot be made out; but it is too far to go from thence; it will be easy to go from Bombay in a steamer, and he will go speedily. Thus there are two objects; whichever may be accurately known we will tell you; and as all the steamers are engaged in conveying ammunition and pultans to the scene of warfare, it is likely that a sailing vessel will be appointed to despatch to England; hence it appears that a delay will occur in papers going to England; so they said.

2. From England 15 or 20 pultans of white people are to come to the scene of action, so we understand; let us see, however, what stage this may attain.

3. Shikhrapoor is a difficult position, having an open plain on one side, mountains on the other, thickets on the third, and waters (being a large river), on the fourth; that place is situated on the frontiers of Runjeet Sing, of Eran and Arbusthan, being a very advantageous point for our pultans and stores to pass by.

4. The Neepalwala has also issued proclamations inviting all Hindoos, whoever they may be, to co-operate and to enter his service. Having done so, he has stirred up a rebellious commotion; but he cannot carry this through, they said; and common reports say that a negotiation for a treaty was opened with Runjeet Sing, in consequence of his being possessed of an army; and this dispute being very momentous, and these people being warlike, it therefore being found difficult, it was proposed that the parties should co-operate with each other. Then he secretly induced the Neepalwala to adopt this plan, and procure a letter from him to himself; as, he asked him for assistance, by leaving his personal business aside at present; a treaty could not be concluded, and so forth. Various sorts of stories are told, but they cannot be written. What have I to do with this political affair; but as I have stated above the facts mentioned by the Sahib, I have written this matter which has come to my hearing.

5. The Sahib said, "These matters have not transpired throughout the bazar. These matters,

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matters, which I have directed you to write and report to the Maharaj Surkar, should not be publicly communicated to any one there. This being a political affair, when such letters go, after seeing them, news should not be allowed to transpire. So it was caused to be written; still matters have hitherto become universally known there. There is a great obstacle; whatever may be known from without should be heard, but whatever more or less I make you write from hence should remain secret;" he said. Upon this I replied, "Now an arrangement is made, and no information will transpire;" so I said.

Thus, composed of five paragraphs, I have written an humble petition. A treaty is said to have been concluded with Runjeet Sing, but I cannot positively say: "If a treaty has been formed, it is well done," he said. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

No. 11.—(To Babajee Chitnavees, under date the 18th August 1838.)

After compliments,

FURTHER, having embodied certain points in a supplementary letter to the Surkar, I have enclosed it in your letter; you should read this letter and give it to the Surkar; after being seen, if it be destroyed, it will be right; and the points formerly written regarding the circumstance of the intended visit of his Lordship the Governor-general, should also be kept secret; these matters which I make you write to-day should not be made public; thus the Doctor Sahib said, in the presence of the friend; upon which I have written this supplication; Mr. Baber Sahib was also present. Be it known in the service.

No. 12.—(Under date the 6th September 1838.)

2. A TREATY was entered into with the Eranee and the Roos (Russians), that they should invade the territories of the Company's Government; upon this they marched against a fortress of the Affghans, that is, the Gilzies; an engagement took place, during which a dispute having arisen between the Eranee and the Russians on account of some money, the Eraneewala killed the ambassador of Russia; and the Affghans also having sallied forth, the Eranee and the Russians were defeated; the tents, ammunition and ordnance of the ambassador of Russia were captured; his people also suffered; in this a box containing the papers of the ambassador of Russia was found, in which original treaties between the Eranee and the Roos (Russians) were discovered, which papers came to Bengal to his Lordship, which are to go to England; they have not as yet arrived here; when those papers arrive, the steamer is to sail for England; therefore the steamer is detained from going on the 8th, and the Paternal uncle of the padshah of Eran used to conduct the administration of affairs. This boy having visited England, and having married a madam of the British Government, ascended the throne in the course of three or four years; notwithstanding this, he immediately made an unsatisfactory answer, and concluded a treaty with Russia; therefore, the British Government, under the plea of the Eranee, having prepared itself to fight with the Russians, troops and ammunition are going from Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and troops are also to come from England; this is certain; but the Roos, Room and other people are warlike soldiers, and sturdy. In the event of war breaking out, it will be difficult; but the British Government is formidable. After this, good success or ill success in this rests in the power of God; thus both the Sahibs said, and being directed to write a supplication to the Surkar, I have written this humble petition.

No. 13.—(Under date the 11th September 1838.)

After compliments,

1. AN ambassador of Russia was slain in war, in whose possession letters, being original ones, were discovered: such is the news from Calcutta, that letters from Joudpore, Oodepore and Jeypore, went to the Russians thus: "We all are one; with your co-operation, we will expel the English from this country." Such have been discovered, so it is currently spoken; in consequence of this, the British Government is taking measures to sequester the above territories; this treason is true. It is a long time since a false accusation was got up against the Maharaj Surkar; but there is no documentary proof; had it been a treason, it would immediately have been found out; but the Maharaj Surkar being discreet, and naturally intelligent, will not lend himself to such an affair, of which I am quite sure; so he said; and both the Sahibs having directed me to write and report the above matter, I have written this supplication.

2. The second paragraph of the order of the 2d September states thus: "Is his Lordship going to England, or how? What is the reason of one becoming acting? Write this, and send, and if the Doctor Sahib and the friendly Sahib concur, it is the wish that he should take some one from here;" thus it is ordered. As to this, the term of his Lordship's appointment is completed, therefore he is about to go to England; this is one thing; and further, he is also to repair to the present scene of warfare, therefore one is to become acting; and whether in the opinion of both some one belonging to the Maharaj Surkar should be taken, and so forth, I have spoken; they have also spoken to great length, but as soon as an answer to a letter written by the friendly Sahib to "Mr. Morry" (Morris), Sahib at Calcutta, comes, it

it will be determined upon; but it requires two months time to go, therefore the matter cannot be now fully written and intimated, for in case of the news previously transpiring, the affair will miscarry; therefore it should not be written at present. Such being the opinion of both the Sahibs and the friend, it is not fully written; when it is positively settled as to going, I will write a supplication.

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No. 14.—TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copies of Letters from Hummunt Rao Goonjee Chindurkur, under date the 14th and 23d August 1838.

(Under date the 14th August 1838.)

THE Russians and Eranee (Persians) having joined together, a warfare is going on; here an army, being regiments and ordnance, has assembled; the Arbustwala has joined with the Eranwala; thus a report is current.

(Under date the 23d August 1838.)

1/2. The armies of the Russians and the Eranwala having assembled, in order to co-operate with them, the Wuzier of "Room Sham" in Turkistan, by name Dost Mahommed, with a great number of troops, has joined them both, and the Seiks and the English have united together; that the Seiks are to assist no one; such a treaty has been concluded between the English and the Seiks. Hostilities will commence either in the month of November or December; such a report has come.

No. 15.—TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Ramrao Vishram, under date the 31st August 1838.

1/5. To despatch 13 regiments from the Bombay establishment, and 20 from the Madras establishment against the Russians, an order from Calcutta of the Lord the Military-general has come to the Military-wala accordingly; after getting themselves ready, they are to go; such news is heard publicly rumoured.

No. 16.—TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copies of Letters, Nos. 28, 29 and 30, from Hummunt Rao Goonjee Chindurkur, under date the 23d, 26th, 27th and 28th August 1838.

(Under date the 23d August 1838.)

1/7. ON account of some delicate affair I had prepared to repair to the Hoozoor; but if the false charge got up by the Khanvilkur and Hurrybhaee be cleared up, my verbal statement and written communication will be considered as true. Such being the order, I have not consequently come just now; I will set out and come in the course of four or eight days; then I will give such satisfaction as may be necessary.

(Under date the 26th August 1838.)

Mherban Farish Sahib, the Governor, addressing a thely putru (letter) to the Surkar, it should be forwarded to the Agum Resident, who, after delivering it to the Surkar, and receiving the answer of the Surkar, should transmit it; there is some such appearance, which I cannot positively and accurately write; on seeing the feet I will mention it; in case the thely putru should come before I shall arrive in the service, by the time of sending a reply to it, I will make a supplication, and communicate the whole of the matter; according to which, and as the Surkar may approve, an answer to the thely putru should be returned. I will start to come to the Hoozoor on the 10th Bhardrupud Sood; by reason of the rains I shall be a little late in my arrival. No order in reply to this should be sent. I am coming in the presence. Any order necessary to be sent hereafter should come to the address of Rajushri Ramrao Vishram. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(Under date the 28th August 1838.)

1/2. I have adverted in my humble petition, No. 29, to a thely putru which is to come from the Council to the Surkar (Raja); accordingly it will come positively; it is settled that it should be forwarded from hence on the 27th instant; so I understand.

No. 17.—TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, under date the 26th August 1838.

4. THE Acting Governor, Farish Sahib, is about to write a letter, according to custom, to the Maharaj Surkar, announcing his accession to the Government; such talk is much prevalent in the Council, and so forth; but I also further hear that, in consequence of an order from England, after making a deliberation, it is to be written that the friendly intercourse should continue as before, and so forth; and a letter has been written, so also common report says. After making a perfect inquiry, I will write whether it is true or false.

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No. 18.—TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Ramrao Vishram, under date the 27th August 1838.

1. MHERBAN FARISH SAHIB, the Governor, having resolved upon continuing the friendship with the Surkar in the same manner as formerly, a thely putru has been forwarded, the reason of which was stated formerly in an humble petition. According to the private orders given to secure the friendship of the said Sahib, I have been making an exertion through a mediating person to Farish Sahib for the last month, for the purpose of restoring an understanding, and before he became Governor, introduced Ranojeerao Kamvilkur and other persons, and obtained a note from Farish Sahib to Ajum Willoughby Sahib and other Sahib-loks to receive my visit, and listen to the case accordingly.

2. I paid visits and made a representation, regarding which I have written a supplication before; from that time till this day I have been taking pains to restore understanding; accordingly, I lately succeeded in clearing the mind of Farish Sahib, and it was secretly settled that he should address a thely putru to the Surkar (Raja); this matter coming to light, the Khamvilkur came to know it; then, with the view of claiming credit for himself for this, and with the intention of writing some complaint or other against me, he wrote and sent the affair respecting Rajushri Jemserjeebhaee, which has also been refuted. In order that the Swamee may know the whole of this circumstance, I have written this supplication.

(True extracts and translations.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Raja of Sattara to the Honourable James Farish, Esq., Governor, dated 23 Jumadyoolakhir, Sun Tisa Sula Seen (13 September), and received 27 September 1838.

After compliments,

WE have heard from private sources, that your Honour has become "Acting Governor;" in order that your Honour may be acquainted with our circumstances, it is communicated that Hoozooreea were formerly deputed to make representations to the Right honourable the Governor Sir Robert Grant, on the subject of false and fabricated statements got up in consequence of information afforded by malicious and intriguing persons; but the Hoozooreea were not admitted to an audience. We also forwarded letters and yads, but no arrangement has been effected, nor has an answer been returned. We had cherished an eager desire in our heart, that while Sir Robert Grant was at the head of Government, this case should be disposed of; also, that the individuals belonging to this state, who have been seized, restored to us; and the friendship which has thus suffered a shock placed on a clear and increased footing; but the Almighty having so ordained, Sir Robert has finished his earthly career; there is no remedy against the will of God.

With a view, therefore, that the English Government may be apprized of the state of affairs here, we have transmitted through the Resident two bags of letters, one to the address of the Court of Directors, and the other to that of "Lord Sahib" (Governor-general of India), together with two yads (enclosed therein respectively), Nos. 62 and 63.

We now send this letter to your Honour, together with copy of the yad, No. 75, which we have given to the Resident; this should be translated verbatim into English, and having been fully considered, should be forwarded to Calcutta and England. The respectable persons belonging to this state who have been innocently confined in consequence of the groundless suspicions entertained in this case (so long delayed) should be sent back to this state; all written engagements should be conformed to; the amity between the two states augmented, and proper measures taken against attempts of vicious persons who have injured the character of the state by fabricated stories, and this done in so public a manner that other persons will be deterred from similar acts: the adoption of these steps rests with your Honour. What more need be written?

(signed) W. S. Boyd,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.

TRANSLATE of a Yad from his Highness the Raja of Sattara, dated 23 Jummadaoolakhir, Soor Sun Tisa Sulaseen Muya Tyrne vu uluf, corresponding with 13 September 1838.

THE policy of this state has, from the time that Mr. Grant was the Resident, been guided by the treaty, by the letters and yads received from the Governors the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm; nevertheless, disputes are raised regarding the "Sirhud" of the Sucheo's jageer; the jageer of Khan Mahomed (subsequently included in the treaty) was seized by the British Government; and also a dispute has arisen regarding the "nuzerana" from the Muntree, although the 17th article of the treaty provides that the territories of the Jageerdars under the jurisdiction of this state shall be continued to them, and they shall render their services in the same manner as before; and such has hitherto been the case; in this manner fresh discussions have been excited in violation of written engagements.

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The cause of this is, that some officers of the British Government, having effected certain objects in the Sucheo's jageer, occasioned disputes; a settlement of which not having been effected agreeably to the existing written engagements (although we sent in yads and letters for that purpose), and as we could not ascertain when such settlement would take place, we made an intimation to the Resident, Colonel Lodwick, remarking, that as four years had passed without any decision having been communicated to us on the subject, we had been compelled to come to the resolution of representing the case at Calcutta and in England.

It has always been the practice for us to correspond with the gentlemen in the Honourable Company's service, and for them to visit us; on this point we possess documents in proof.

While Colonel Briggs was the Resident, in consequence of information afforded by slanderous persons, he disturbed the relations existing between the two states; a representation, however, to Mr. Elphinstone through other European gentlemen and our own officers was made; that gentleman settled the matter.

The above-mentioned malicious people, and such as themselves, are again at work to injure this state.

Neither is there any prohibition in the writings of the Court of Directors against private correspondence; we therefore having informed Doctor Milne and others of the circumstances of our case, and made an endeavour through them to make the same known to the British Government, they accordingly made a communication to the Governor, Sir Robert Grant, who, however, did not attend to it; nor was Doctor Milne allowed to come to this state, which was intended, in order that he might become fully acquainted with the case, and represent the same to the Governor; the Doctor therefore transmitted letters to Calcutta and England through the Bombay Government, in order that those authorities might be informed of the state of the affairs here.

The Resident, Colonel Lodwick, entirely upon these circumstances, applied the 5th article of the treaty to our intention of making representations to the British authorities at Calcutta and in England, which article provides against any intercourse with foreign states; the Resident said, that as enmity had appeared similar to that which actuated Bajeerao towards the British Government, it would be dealt with in a similar manner; he gave utterance to many other disrespectful expressions at the instigation of malicious, intriguing persons.

All these particulars are detailed in the yad of 15 paras., No. 195, and other yads and letters forwarded in 1837, which will be impressed on your mind on a deliberate consideration of the same; to enter into particulars in this place would occupy too much time; for this reason, a hint only is given.

Malicious persons, having found an opportunity to vent their malice upon this state, caused the existing engagements and old usages to be disregarded, and were the cause of the Resident's adopting the unjust measures complained of.

This affair which, if represented in England and elsewhere, would obtain no credit, important as it was, is believed in Bombay on the evidence of interfering and malicious persons.

The Resident, Colonel Lodwick, came to us and said, that as Govind Rao Wittul Dewan had persuaded two private sepoys to revolt, the Dewan should be sent to his bungalow; he was accordingly sent, and without any careful inquiry was closely confined.

Mr. Willoughby and Colonel Ovans came here to hold a Committee, and a letter was received by us from the Governor, Sir Robert Grant, desiring us to attend at the inquiry; at that time, from a consideration of friendship, we waived our dignity, and appeared at the inquiry; we told them (the Committee) that they should furnish us with all the proceedings of their inquiry, including the depositions, when an explanation should be given by us as to the reasons why the case had been got up; that on our being informed of any doubts that might be entertained, we would afford an explanation, and in conclusion, that before the Committee returned, it should pay us a visit.

We gave them also a yad of three paras., showing how well disposed we were to the English Government, and how much we have placed our confidence in it; but these two gentlemen went away without sending to us any papers whatever from the proceedings, giving us neither notice of their departure nor paying us a visit.

Colonel Lodwick having been succeeded by Colonel Ovans in the office of Resident, the latter gentleman visited us in our palace; at that time, and when we returned the visit, we informed him that he should have a full explanation on our part as regarded the false suspicions that had been groundlessly excited; that if he had any doubts, we ourselves would live in the Residency, together with such persons as might be required, but that as the British Government are just, it would not become that spirit of friendship existing to degrade our dignity as had been done in the eyes of the world, merely on the representations of intriguing and interested characters, and to disregard written engagements and former usages.

To this he (Colonel Ovans) replied, that he would transmit to Government whatever communications might be received from us, but that he was an officer of Government, and bound to act upon instruction, and that nothing rested with him.

In consequence, we forwarded a yad of 15 paras., No. 195 of 1837, detailing the circumstances under which the present case has been got up by malicious persons. In the month of July 1837, we transmitted two yads, Nos. 27 and 32, and other yads, and a letter, to the Governor, Sir Robert Grant, in order that the English Government might become acquainted with our case.

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Without any reply being returned to the above, Colonel Ovans sent us messages from time to time to call before him respectable officers of this state, in a manner quite unusual, giving himself up to the representations of malicious and intriguing characters.

We sent them, and they went without the slightest hesitation, in order that no act on our part should disturb the good feeling existing between the states. We did not even, before sending them, require to know upon what grounds they were considered guilty.

In spite of this, and without due consideration, these persons were detained, and credit given to the *ex parte* statements of the informants, and communications made to Government accordingly.

We hear that, without our explanation being required, and without proof or evidence against the accused persons in confinement, and without informing us of the same, and without previous reference to Bengal and England, these same reports made by the Resident, on the information afforded by malicious persons, have been communicated to both these authorities. We do not think that this treatment is consonant to the principles of justice, friendship or law; inimical feelings have been excited in the minds of British officers from the fabrications of malicious and intriguing characters, which differences ought not to have been fomented, as has been the case.

This Governor, Sir Robert Grant, never visited Sattara, and could not without experience be impressed with the nature of our conduct and character. In the absence of such experience, his measures ought to have been guided by the former proceedings; but from the communications of the local officers, the case has assumed its present aspect.

These circumstances should be fully considered, and the former course of procedure followed, agreeably to written engagements, which will well suit the spirit of friendship and the reputation which Government has established and enjoyed for justice.

This yad should be translated into English literally, and sent from the Bombay Government to the Lord (Lord Auckland), whence it should be forwarded to the Court of Directors, and an answer communicated to us; for this case, which has been entertained on false suspicions, has been long delayed, and, consequently, our officers have unnecessarily been detained in custody. This ill becomes a feeling of friendship, but, on the contrary, has the appearance of oppression.

We formerly told the Resident that he should adopt any proceedings whatever on giving us intimation on the subject; but nothing of the kind has been done. We have, nevertheless, cherished every desire to maintain amicable relations, for although proceedings of such severity were adopted by the Resident at the instigation of inimical persons, yet, to preserve amity in every respect, we deputed our Commander-in-chief to Colonel Ovans, on the occasion of the last Dussera, to represent to him that it had been usual for the last 20 years for the Resident and all other gentlemen to attend one day at our kutchery during the Dussera celebration, and that on the day of Dussera, when we went in procession across the limits of the city, salutes were fired by the regiments, and the Resident accompanied it; and to request that the same should be done on the present occasion. In reply to the representation made to this effect by the Commander-in-chief, the Resident said that he would make a reference to Government on the subject, and make an intimation to us accordingly.

Afterwards Ballajee Cashe Keebe came, and communicated a message from the Resident, Colonel Ovans, that no one on his part would attend the celebration, and accordingly no one has since visited us, which is attributable to the instigation of spiteful and intriguing persons. Although we expressed our desire to maintain amity, still the line of conduct adopted by the Resident has been the reverse. We, nevertheless, deputed our Commander-in-chief again to the Resident, to state that an investigation had been in progress on their (Government's) part, but that this (the refusal to attend at the Dussera) was not consistent with the rules of friendship and dignity of both states; that no act had taken place on our part warranting such a step; that though more serious disputes had occurred between the English and other states, yet such conduct had never been resorted to in any instance; that it was irregular, in the face of established custom, to adopt the above measure, and that we looked to nothing but friendship. The Resident replied, that the Keebe would give him an answer.

The message communicated to us formerly by the Keebe has been given above, but he never came to us since on the subject. He (the Resident) has up to this day persevered in his course of declining all communication with this state. The officers of the stronger Government can do what they please. What more shall we say on the subject?

Intriguing persons, convinced of the favour of the British officers, have fabricated various cases of the above nature, so as to suit their own purposes; whenever the British Government are disposed to look into these intrigues in the manner they ought to be examined into, such can be done, and the truth will appear through the means of evidence and proof. If it is not to be inquired into, it is, of course, as Government pleases. This is written to give the British Government information of what has occurred. It is the earnest wish of this Government that our officers should be restored to us, and the amity between the two states may increase day by day. This rests with the Governor.

(signed) W. S. Boyd,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(In RESIDENT's Letter, 25 September 1838.)

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NO. 1.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from Nusserwanjee Khursetjee Suraff Parsee, of Bombay, to Dajeeba Josee Dufturdar, dated Saturday, the 7th Ashad vud, or 14th July 1838.

After compliments,

FURTHER, I have received your letter of the 15th May, and understood its contents, to which I reply in a series of paragraphs.

1. You have written that, visiting Doctor Milne Sahib and forming friendship with him, I should point out to him any such course as may be productive of good to the Shrumunt Raja Sahib; but as regards a state affair, how will the Doctor Sahib speak freely to me, and how can I also speak? I am perfectly aware that this business of yours cannot be soon effected by means of the Doctor Sahib, for, being a pensioned servant of Government, he cannot speak more; in case he were to speak one or two words more, he would be dismissed from the service. This business can be done by that man who may not be in dependence on the Government, and who may exert himself day and night; by his hands it will be soon effected.

2. If you send an intimation on this subject to me, writing a letter in the name of the Raja Sahib's Chitnavees, who is at Poonah, I will go and visit him, explaining to him such matters by means of which affairs may succeed. You should also write direct to him, giving my name with my address, and suggesting to him that he should freely communicate every thing to me. Though he is under restraint there, still I will visit him by some means or other; you should have no doubt about this.

3. It was not necessary for me to write this, for I had not hitherto fallen in with any one conversant with this affair, and capable of performing this business; I have, however, now met a Sahib of high character and an Amuldar, who has come from England in the capacity of Secretary to the Padshah of Luknow. He said to me, with perfect assurances, "I am conversant with this affair, and it lies within my reach. Besides this, I have heard of other important affairs, which also are such as can be effected with my hands." Having heard of these things, I was fully persuaded that these affairs will undoubtedly be accomplished by his hands; hence the necessity of writing to you; and under this confidence, incurring expense from myself, and leaving my own affairs aside, and going and visiting the Chitnavees, I hope to effect a settlement of the business; and had I not had a full confidence in this, as to the likelihood of the business being effected, leaving all affairs aside, and incurring expenses from myself, I should not have engaged myself in this business; but I am perfectly satisfied that this, as well as all other affairs, will succeed through the hands of this Sahib.

4. I have met Rajushri Rungoon Rao, the person on the part of your Raja Sahib's Chitnavees, who is here, and I told him that if he met this Sahib, and arranged regarding the affairs, it would be very good. He said he would ask the Doctor Sahib, and do it. Afterwards he asked the Doctor Sahib, who said it was very good; and that, after visiting him, he (Rungoba) should bring him to him. But this Sahib of mine will not meet him, for he says, that the Doctor Sahib, after obtaining from him the secrets regarding the business, and having the course pointed out, will himself do the business; that therefore he cannot meet any one; that whatever is to be done, he will do personally, if required, and that if not, he will have nothing to do with it; and he (further) says, that he will effect this business in the course of two months, and that the Doctor Sahib has taken more than two years for this business; still it has not been done, nor will it be done.

5. As to the letter which I sent to Rajushri Narrain Rao Josee, whom you could not trace, I got intimate with him here; but he is by caste a Tylung Brahmin, and proficient in the English language. Having obtained a recommendation from hence from the British Government, he entered the service of your Surkar; but whether he was in the employment of your Surkar, or of the British Government, I am not perfectly aware. But it was at Sattara, on the duties of an English writer, and before this, I used to send letters to you addressed to him, and you used to deliver them to him; and if at any time any letter was sent to him addressed to you, he used to deliver it to you. I have written these particulars for the sake of recognition. If he be traced out, deliver the letter to him; if not, read the letter yourself; it contains nothing important.

6. Whenever you may send me any letter, write the address thus: "Nusserwanjee Khursetjee Suraff Parsee;" so write the surname, so that the letter may soon reach. As on this letter which has come, the address "Suraff" was omitted, the letter went round, and came to me after four or five days; and as you had not well and perfectly pasted the envelope on the sides, I suspected that some one had taken out the letter. As to this, you should next time paste the cover very carefully, and write the surname as written above.

7. This business, as well as other important affairs, I have come to understand from the mouth of that Sahib; and those also are very useful to your Raja Sahib; and the manner of their succeeding lies in the power of this Sahib; but those affairs cannot be particularized in a letter. Moreover, unless I personally come and speak face to face, they cannot be understood by the Raja Sahib; consequently, I am very anxious once to present myself in the service of the Surkar, and communicate the matter, and after communicating the whole to him, and with his consent proceeding to Baroda, and after visiting Singajee Maharaj, I will do whatever may appear proper in your opinion, and all these affairs will be very soon accomplished.

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8. Replies on this subject, after consulting the Raja Sahib, should come soon, for this Sahib intends proceeding to Luknow when an answer is written (received) regarding this affair. In your former letter sent to me, you first recapitulated the contents of my letter, and then wrote the reply. Do not write the one to this in that manner; this reply is to such and such paragraph (merely); writing, thus write it: "I have got a copy of this letter." The reason of writing this is, that in consequence of your recapitulating fully the contents of my letter, and replying to it, I do not properly understand it; and in case of it being necessary to show this letter to any one, he comes to know that I wrote such and such thing. I have, therefore, written this humble petition. Do not be displeased. It is true that the custom is the same as you wrote, but in order that it may not be known what I wrote to any one, I have written thus.

9. When a perfect answer comes to this letter, I will continue to write the matter constantly; and the cause of the delay in sending the present reply to your letter is, that I had conferences, &c., here with the Sahib, and paid a visit to Rungo Rao; hence the delay; let it be excused.

10. If you desire it, I will arrange for this Sahib also to come on a visit to the Raja Sahib. I have not as yet spoken to him about this matter, but if an intimation come from you, I will do it. There is no difficulty as regards my coming, but should the Sahib's visit be proposed, 2,000 or 2,500 rupees would be required for his expenses; and on this Sahib's coming there, when you meet him, you will have full confidence about the business; and if the Sahib come there, the Resident Sahib there will effect a meeting between you and himself. Send soon a reply fully to this letter. Dated this 14th July 1838, English. Let your kind regard remain. This is an humble petition.

11. A letter, addressed to Rajushri Krupal Sing Jemadar, is sent; deliver it to him.

No. 2.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from Dajeeba Josee Dufturdar, of Sattara, to Nussurwanjee Setjee, residing at Bombay, dated Shraven 1st, Sukey 1760 (or 22d July 1838).

After compliments,

FURTHER, I have received your letter of the 14th of July, and fully understood the matter stated, which a certain Sahib, of high character, and an Amuldar, lately mentioned with perfect assurances. It was answered thus: In order that it may be experienced here at present, and conviction may take place here, that you can effect the business, the following paragraphs are written and sent:—

1. For the purpose of the Doctor Sahib and this Sahib coming to Sattara, a yad from the British Government should come here. This Sahib making a communication, this yad, to the effect that there is no obstruction to the Doctor Sahib and this Sahib's visiting Sattara, should now come from the British Government through the Resident, as usual. If you cause this to be done, conviction will take place that this Sahib can carry through the business. Afterwards your weight remaining on the Doctor Sahib, it will be right to tell him from here.

2. When you have made a yad come, we will make an intimation to you and this Sahib to come here before the Doctor comes; and the expenses for the Sahib's coming will also be provided for when you and he come. Your course, which is different, as well as what are the other affairs here, will be explained.

3. Afterwards we will make an intimation to the Doctor Sahib to come here. On his arrival, if he do not attend to a communication from here, he can be properly told; still, if he do not attend, our reproof falling upon him, his proceeding can be separately maintained.

4. The future proceeding, as it may be approved of here, will be mentioned. The rest of the matters written are not worth while being done consistently with the practice here, nor is there any necessity for them. Let an answer come soon beforehand, as to within what time the yad above-mentioned will be made to come, that I may report it accordingly, and send a communication again. As Narrain Rao Josee, to whose address you formerly sent a letter, could not be traced, you wrote a recognition that he was proficient in the English language, and that you used formerly to send letters to me to his address, and sometimes to him from my address. From this I have comprehended that Narrain Rao is not styled Josee by any one here; he is called Narrain Rao Moonshee (English writer); but he is not now here. I understand he has gone to Calcutta. I have read his letter; there being nothing particular in it I have destroyed it. The letter lately sent to the address of Krupal Sing Jemadar was sent in charge of a man to him; but while taking the letter he lost it. This was great stupidity on his part; consequently I was very angry, but what can be done? Excuse this. In short, when the yad above alluded to comes, the Mookh will have much confidence. Despatched this 22d of July 1838. What more should be written? Let your kind regard remain. This is an humble petition.

No. 3.—TRANSLATION of a Copy of a Letter from Nussurwanjee Kursetjee Suraff Parsee, residing at Bombay, to Dajeeba Josee Dufturdar, dated 9 Shravan Sood (31 July 1838).

After compliments,

I RECEIVED your letter, under date the 22d July, on the 25th July, here, and understood its contents, to which I reply in the following paragraphs:—

1. You wrote that, for the purpose of the Doctor Sahib and this Sahib visiting Sattara, a yad from the British Government should come, as usual, through the Resident to you; then you would have confidence as to the accomplishment of the business, and that afterwards the expenses

expenses for this Sahib, who is to proceed there, will be provided for, as written by me. As to this:

2. This Sahib and the Doctor Sahib cannot agree, and Rajushri Rungoon Rao Vakeel has probably written to you that through the hands of my Sahib this business cannot be effected; so also I think; for if this Sahib engage himself in this business, the Doctor Sahib and Rungoon Rao cannot remain in this business, so they both probably suppose; thus also I think; but if it was not possible for this business being done by the hands of this Sahib, the Doctor Sahib would not every time call this Sahib through Rungoon Rao; and this Sahib also says, that one scabbard cannot hold two swords, as your five or seven men are going about here, as regards this business, and speak to this Sahib; but this Sahib has no confidence in those people; for one of those two men, about a month and half ago, having visited this Sahib, confidently said to him upon oath, that he would bring him 3,000 or 4,000 rupees for expenses, or procure a power of attorney from the Raja Sahib in his name, that he should proceed there; but since he went away he has not again showed his face; therefore he does not rely upon such people, and you even will not believe the possibility of a meeting taking place with him, and his effecting the business; but I perfectly assure you that this Sahib will come there and pay a visit through the Resident, or through some other means, and according to what you wrote he will also bring a yad with him respecting a visit with the Surkar. If you send him for his expenses 1,500 rupees at present, this matter, as above stated, will come to pass. I will pass a receipt to the person through whom you may pay the rupees, to the effect that, in case no meeting should take place between you and himself, and the affairs should not be satisfactorily effected, I am to return these rupees. Formerly I wrote that it would be requisite to give him 2,000 or 2,500 rupees for his expenses; but send 1,500 rupees for the present; so I write. As to this, whatever more may be required, I will give him myself for the present. You have hitherto spent lacs of rupees on account of this business, which have gone for nothing; but in like manner make an experiment by sending this 1,500 rupees. Moreover, I am passing a note for these rupees; when such is the case, if you do not admit this Sahib soon into the affair, I have come to understand that in the course of a few months the English people will send you on a pilgrimage into another country; such secret information I have obtained, be it true or false. But if you give this Sahib a sunnud of vukulat, with full powers, all these affairs will be effected. If the British Government do not recognize him in the office of Vakeel, I am responsible for this. They will undoubtedly recognize him. As regards his mission and his having an interview with you, and as to giving him a sunnud, granting him full powers of vukulat, entertain not the least anxiety or fear; admit him into the affair with confidence.

3. You have written that the letter to Rajushri Krupal Sing Jemadar has been lost; as to this, never mind. I did not send that letter; a friend of mine gave it; it matters not. Now another letter is sent, deliver it to him, and send his reply, if he give any. I am not acquainted with the Jemadar. Let your kind regard remain. This is an humble petition. Send a reply soon to this letter. This is an humble petition.

No. 4.—TRANSLATION of a Copy of a Letter from Dajeeba Josee Dufturdar, of Sattara, to Nussurwanjee Setjee, residing at Bombay; dated 2d Shruvan vud, Sukey 1760 (or 7th August 1838).

After compliments,

FURTHER, I received your letter, under date the 9th Sood, (Tuesday, 31st July 1838), on the third day, and communicated the whole of the contents. As to this, after a yad coming, to the effect that there was no obstruction to this Sahib's and the Doctor Sahib's coming here, this Sahib should come before the Doctor Sahib came; so it was formerly written. When it is done accordingly, it will be right; for from the first, as occasion required it, the case has been made known through the Doctor Sahib to the British Government; therefore if this Sahib's coming take place in concert with him, it will be right. On this Sahib's arrival here, whatever may appear proper can be done; but when it so happens, previously, the expenses, as you have written can be paid. When it is done, as above written, it will be very gratifying here. It cannot be done previously by leaving him aside. As to the rest of the matter written here by you, there is not any apprehension. Being directed to write an answer to this effect, I have written this accordingly. The letter to Krupal Sing Jemadar was caused to be delivered. A lukhota made and given by him, requesting the same to be delivered into the shop of Boosding, is sent. Send an answer soon. Despatched the 7th of August 1838. What more should be written? Let your kind regard remain. This is an humble petition.

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copies of Letters from Hummunt Rao Gonajee Chindurkur, under date the 1st, 9th and 15th June 1838.

No. 5.—(Under date the 1st June 1838.)

After compliments,

As regards the matters about Ajum De Woolmaar Sahib, written in the humble petitions, Nos. 12 and 14, in the month of May, respecting England, Rajushri Hybutrao Schaikhane, having first visited the said Sahib, wrote and sent a supplication to the Hoozoor on the subject, so I understood; and this matter is also known to Mr. Milne, the Doctor Sahib,

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so I think. Upon this I consulted Rajushri Rung Raojee on the subject. He said, "If it is not necessary to inform Milne Sahib, do not mention it; but what answer to the proceeding adopted comes should be awaited. Afterwards the future determination will be made as may be necessary. Till then, for four months do you remain quiet, wishing prosperity to the Surkar. Do not give up your intercourse with the Sahib. Let it remain in a general manner. It will be seen hereafter; so give an answer to the Sahib." Upon this, after consideration, I thought that what had passed should be reported to the Surkar, and that I should act according to the order that might come from thence. I have therefore written this supplication, and the advice given by Rung Raojee is right at present. To judge of this, the Swamee is omniscient.

1/2. In what repute the said Sahib was held I would ascertain, and write a supplication hereafter; thus I wrote in the humble petition, No. 12. Upon inquiry about this, I find that this Sahib is old, and is truly an inhabitant of England, but that he is little acquainted with the Sahib-loks residing here; therefore if an order come, I will introduce Rung Raojee to the Sahib. The Sahib does not know the Hindoostanee or Mahratta language; therefore I entertain a doubt as to what the doobasha (interpreter) explains, and what the Sahib says. Consequently I have written this supplication. The people of Bombay cannot be relied upon; and as from my own communication I may have a falsehood laid to my charge, I will do as it may be settled with the consent of Rung Raojee, and as an order of the Surkar may come.

No. 6.—(Under date the 9th June 1838.)

After compliments,

THE order of the 31st May, which came in the lukhota given by the Rajushri Rung Raojee, has been received by the servant. Before the matter as regards Ajum De Woolmaar Sahib came written in the order, I mentioned this matter to Rung Raojee as occasion required it. Regarding this, an humble petition, No. 15, was sealed up and given by me to Rung Rao, which may have most probably been received.

1/2. An order, dated the 2d June, came direct by the dawk, containing a copy of an order which came to Rung Raojee; these two papers were received by the servant. Afterwards, having met Rung Raojee, and he and myself having both agreed, I am to visit that Sahib to-morrow morning, and arrange for a meeting between Milne Sahib and him; if this succeed, it will be excellent; if not, whatever may pass I will submit in an humble petition; and if this expedient take place, I will, in conformity with the order, calculate the probable expenses, and send a memorandum with an humble petition. There is no doubt, as regards this Sahib, that he has little acquaintance here; therefore if Milne Sahib be satisfied, it will be right afterwards; if not, how should I repose confidence in this affair? As to the order of the Surkar, after mature consideration of the matter was fully mentioned in the order; from looking at it the servant has derived much pleasure.

No. 7.—(Under date the 15th June 1838.)

After compliments,

1. AJUM De Woolmaar Sahib is tenaciously of opinion that "I am an officer under the King's Government, therefore the plan of Mr. Milne Sahib, a pensioner of the Company, is of no use to me; the effort to be made by me will be directed to the King's Government. I cannot join the union of Milne Sahib," so he clearly said, which I could not approve of, and during an interview which I effected between Rung Raojee and the Sahib, the Sahib said the same most obstinately. Upon this, keeping it doubtful, and without giving up the agitation of the affair, we replied that we would write and send a supplication to the Surkar, and we came away.

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copies of Letters from Rungoba, under date the 5th and 13th June 1838.

No. 8.—(Under date the 5th June 1838.)

3. A LETTER, under date the 2d June, containing four paras., and the order directing me that I should attend to the matter which Hummunt Rao might mention regarding a new Sahib, that in order that no obstacle might arise, I should mention this matter to the Doctor Sahib, and write whether this would be of any use, or how have been received, being a lukhota containing the above, sent by the dawk. As soon as I see Hummunt Rao to-day, I will have the whole of the matter explained; and Hummunt Rao also briefly mentioned this matter about two or four days back. I told him, "Do not at present give up your intercourse, and by giving money be not deceived. Merely ask the Sahib cautiously whether you should communicate this matter to the Doctor Sahib, and effect a meeting between them. Whether he consents to this proceeding, or what he says, let me know, that I and you may go to the Sahib, and have what he proposed to do explained." Afterwards I said, I would communicate the matter to the Doctor Sahib. In the meantime the order was received. After making a perfect inquiry about this, I will mention to the Doctor Sahib, and write in the service the answers which may be given.

No. 9.—(Under date the 13th June 1838.)

After compliments,

AFTER this, the order of the 2d June of the said year came, directing me to hear what matter might be mentioned by Hummunt Rao regarding a new Sahib, and, after explaining it to the Doctor

Doctor Sahib, to admit him into the union; upon this I questioned Hummunt Rao as to the matter, and told him to ask "De Woolmaar" Sahib, whether he was willing, or how, to meet the Doctor Sahib, and to have the whole of the matter explained; and having communicated the above matter to the Doctor Sahib, I read to him the letter of the Surkar; he then said, "There is no such great Sahib-lok come from England; it appears to be a way to extract money." Upon this I answered, "Do you pay him a visit." He then replied, "This is of no use; but as an order has come from the Maharaj Surkar, it is incumbent to have a meeting." Afterwards Hummunt Rao and Ram Raojee, having waited upon that Sahib, asked him, but he was not willing to pay any visit to the Doctor. This they returned and said. Afterwards, again, in company with Hummunt Rao and Ram Rao, I went on a visit to him; then I said to him, "An order has come from the Maharaj Surkar; if you visit the Doctor Sahib, and attend to our business, the Maharaj Surkar will be much gratified." Then he made the Doobasha Anundrao say, that he was not willing to meet the Doctor Sahib. I then asked, "What was the reason of this?" he said, "In one affair another Sahib will not interfere; besides this, he is a servant of the Company." I then asked, "In what manner and what arrangement will you make; and whilst you will not meet Sahib-loks, you say you do not fear the Governor Sahib; how is this?" These questions were also asked; but as to the replies given, what should I write at greater length and report? In short, De Woolmaar Sahib is not willing to meet the Doctor Sahib, and to perform the business. "If the business be left to myself alone, I will do it;" so he said; when I answered, "After humbly submitting the matter to the Surkar, as an order in reply may come, it will be communicated accordingly." Having said so, and having obtained our leave, we returned. Upon inquiry here, also, it has not appeared to us, then, that he is a Sahib-lok of any consequence and respectability. As an order in reply may come, I will act. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(True extracts and translations.)
(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

To the Acting Advocate-general.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 4 October 1838.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a memorandum by the Political Secretary, dated the 3d instant, and to request that you will be pleased to favour Government, at your earliest convenience, with your opinion as to whether the circumstances therein reported amount to an offence against the laws, and if so, of what distinct character, and what proceedings may be adopted against Mr. De Woolmaar.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)

J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

From the Acting Advocate-general to the Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Bombay, 6 October 1838.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, enclosing a memorandum by the Political Secretary, dated the 3d instant; I am unacquainted with the circumstances alluded to, as regards Sattara, nor do I know whether Mr. De Woolmaar is a British subject or a foreigner; I do not think, however, Mr. De Woolmaar has committed any offence by any thing which he did when he called on the Political Secretary; but if these visits should become frequent and annoying, or are likely to lead to a breach of the peace, then I think the Political Secretary ought to apply to a magistrate to have Mr. De Woolmaar bound over to keep the peace, and not to persecute him with his visits.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. Campbell,
Acting Advocate-general.

(True copy.)

J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

No. 1.—TRANSLATION of a Copy of a Letter from Rungoba.

IN the service. An humble petition of the servant, who, placing his head on the feet, respectfully represents that, up to the 19th September 1838, he is well. After this, the humble representations are—

1. Mr. John Milne Sahib, having written a letter in English and one in Hindoo to the Surkar, gave the lukhota to me, which I have sent in the service.
2. Translations of the letters which formerly came from Colonel Robertson Sahib were sent before to the Hoozoor, but the copies in English were not sent, which being now given, being two copies, under date the 17th February and 14th March, are transmitted in the service, according to directions.

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3. As regards Nursoo Venktesh, I communicated the matter to both the Sahibs. He gave two copies, one regarding the papers of "Dowl*" of the Sunkeracharya Swamee, and the other about the circumstance that to the Gomantukwala, a negotiation came from the Maharaj Surkar; thus he should admit; and on which subject the Kamgars of the British Government directed Ram Rao to make an exertion and carry on a proceeding; these two copies were explained. But Nursoo Venktesh says and writes that he has not seen the original papers of Ram Rao; that he came to hear of this from the mouth of a mediator, and that on explaining the copies which he has procured, if he be directed, he will make an exertion; thus he gives in writing. Upon this they both said that, after full consideration, an answer would be given. Whatever may pass hereafter I will submit in an humble petition.

Thus composed of three paragraphs, I have written an humble petition for information in the service. The Doctor Sahib was displeased; on which subject he wrote, and gave a letter, which is sent. For two or three days I mentioned the matter to the friendly Sahib, and secretly made the friend speak to the Doctor. Afterwards, the three, having met together yesterday, spoke many things which would be long to write. In short, it was told us, "I have now written a final letter; as an answer may come to it, I will act." Afterwards the friendly Sahib said to me, in the presence of the Doctor Sahib, "According to the order do you send the letter to the Maharaj Surkar, and write, and send an humble petition, requesting an early answer." Upon this, I have written this supplication. As soon as the letter of the Doctor Sahib arrives, an answer should be directed to be sent. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

No. 2.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta, purporting to be a Letter from Dr. Milne to his Highness the Raja of Sattara, under date the 19th September 1838.

Shreenum Maharaj Rajushri Chuttreputtee Sahib Surkar. May his prosperity increase:

FURTHER, having entered into the affair of the Maharaj Surkar, and having examined the proofs derived from documents, I was delighted, and entertaining a fervent hope, I have conducted the affair consistently with the English rules, so much so that I have communicated as far as Bombay, Calcutta and England. Knowing the points at issue to be founded in truth, and actuated by a noble feeling, I have worked day and night; nevertheless I am very sorry at the conduct of the mundullee in dependence on the Maharaj Surkar; and not being able to endure the circumstance of numerous advocates having arisen, it has this day fallen to my lot to write an humble petition, that inimical people having got up various fabrications, and having created false accusations against us, have involved us in great danger this time: to ward off this evil, and to restore understanding between the two Governments, there is no protector except Shri Bhunanjee. In consequence of the Maharaj Surkar being religiously meritorious through the grace of Shree Koolswamee, the Maharaj Surkar and the Chitnavees, after mature consideration, furnished Rungo Bappoojee with letters of introduction to friends, and sent him those letters, stated thus: "Rungoba should be considered as our most trustworthy servant. We have now fearlessly committed ourselves with implicit trust into your care and keeping," and so forth, was written and sent, which must in nowise be disregarded. That matter, founded upon the tenor of documents, was explained to me by the friends. I answered thus: "This is a state affair; I cannot interfere in it, for my disposition is such, that when I have once embarked in any affair, even if great mountains were to fall upon my person, I would lend my head to carry through any affair taken in hand; but the word once given must be firmly maintained, and placing confidence in me, it must be acted upon. Afterwards, this confusion must not remain in the least." This having been done, and having sent letters by the hand of Rungoba, and having obtained a document, having fully considered that I should enter into the business, and having informed the Maharaj through the Chitnavees, and procured a document from the Maharaj Surkar; having observed great humility in the conversation of Rungoba, and the difficult nature of the times, and having had pity excited in me through the grace of God; having remembered God, and having taken in hand the business of the Maharaj Surkar, I came forward as a mediator between the British Government and the Maharaj Surkar, openly to make a representation. On this subject the Maharaj Surkar sent a mookhharputen to Rungoba. I received it, and was gratified, and having remembered God, I afterwards took the business fully in hand, and commenced a proceeding. Whatever papers and in whatever manner the inimical people came forward with malicious accusations and fabrications, also the replies thereto, together with evidence and whatever false proceedings were adopted by those people, were all fully explained to me. Afterwards, bringing home, by means of documents, to the different persons the different acts done by them respectively, I sent letters on the subject on behalf of the Maharaj Surkar to the British Government. The manner of them was thus: The substance of the papers sent by the Maharaj was very ably extracted and given by Rungoba, which afforded full satisfaction, and I was perfectly convinced regarding Rungoba. What the Maharaj Surkar and the Chitnavees wrote with implicit confidence is true. Rungoba being found to be faithful, very intelligent and well-informed, he was sent to me: this

* Letters written and signed, but having a blank, to enter the name of the person whom it may be necessary to address.

this was well done. Whatever papers were required by me were sent by the Maharaj; the substance of which, without any important point being left out, was properly extracted and given by Rungoba, according to the English rules, which was very well translated by the friend. It is very difficult to translate from Hindoo into English; still the Hindoo really corresponded with the English. The whole was literally made and given, which I converted into good English, and sent to Calcutta, being in all 17 letters, which, supported by clear documents, and containing mature purports, and leaving room to speak either at any future or past time, and making use of fundamental points, were very ably written, meeting the approbation of all; under this plan, they were carefully sent to the Bombay Governor in Council, according to the order of his Lordship the Governor-general. These letters, after being read by him, were sent to his Lordship the Governor-general. Copies of the receipts received from the Bombay Government, as well as of the letters sent, were forwarded to the Maharaj Surkar, through Rungoba, amongst which two letters sent by his Lordship, chiding me, were also forwarded by me to the Maharaj. It being natural with me, I reported to the Maharaj Surkar both the happy and unhappy circumstances, whichever took place, which may have given satisfaction. I was not the least disgusted with the letters written by his Lordship reproving me; I fully understood the meaning of them; but the meaning of those communications of his was not comprehended by the mundullee of the Maharaj Surkar, for the rules and customs of the British Government are not perfectly known. The Governor, maintaining superiority, did this business, regarding which, having granted me permission, he reduced him in strength; then I got strength. As it would not be right to increase my strength, accordingly he wrote, accordant with rule, to reprove me; and viewing both in equal light, and looking at the letters of both, and taking the contents thereof into full consideration, his Lordship the Governor-general wrote his own opinion; and declaring the proceedings of the Bombay Governor to be false, and considering the case of the Maharaj Surkar to be true, he wrote and sent to England to the Court of Directors, distinctly stating that there was not the least fault with the Maharaj Surkar, and that upon weighing the case of the Maharaj Surkar, written by Doctor Milne Sahib, and also the subject of the communications received from the Bombay Government, the case of the Bombay Governor appeared to be mistaken. Upon this the Court of Directors fully perceived that the Maharaj Surkar was true. It being so decided, a letter from Colonel Robertson Sahib, under date the 17th February, came from England, in which the Colonel states thus: "I first received secret information from the Court, that the Maharaj could not now be saved; this appears to be difficult." But in the second letter of the 14th March received, he states thus: "In consequence of a letter from his Lordship the Governor-general having come to the Court, they have come to the opinion that the case of the Maharaj Surkar is founded in truth;" so it was decided; and the opinion of Robertson was taken by the Court; such letters also came from the friends. Now the Government of the Maharaj Surkar is not in the least danger. Having made a translation of the letter from Robertson Sahib, I forwarded it by means of Rungoba. The substance of a letter which I received from Mr. Elphinstone Sahib is this: "During the time I was in Hindoostan, the Maharaj Surkar had full regard for reliance on the British Government; consequently a different course can in nowise be now pursued by the Maharaj, of which I am confident. Besides this, you, Milne Sahib, who are most intelligent, cannot have lent yourself to a false affair. Then this is another great token that the case of the Maharaj Surkar is true." Copy in English of this letter, also, as well as a translation made into Mahratta, has been sent to the Maharaj. As the mundullee have not yet been released from confinement, nothing is experienced; so it is conceived; and the mundullee are speaking. As to the Maharaj, this is a momentous affair, the false imputation attached being of a serious kind, which, being planned and invented by the inimical people, was exhibited in the shape of a crime as large as a mountain, which could not be contravened, nor could it admit of any other expedient against it. Such an one was imputed, and to ruin the Government of the Maharaj, a determination, without weighing the truth or falsehood of the statements of evil-disposed people, was made by the British Kamgars, and this false accusation was got up, and that which was false they intended to prove as true. To establish it as false, as it is, and to prove the innocence clearly, is a work of the greatest exertion. The distance is great; the Maharaj should, however, rest assured that had I not been between the two Governments, this false accusation would have been proved to be true, and the raj (country) would have been seized long before. Why would the British Kamdars have engaged in deliberation for so long a time? this is one thing; the other thing is, that the Maharaj Surkar, being religiously meritorious, illustrious, powerful and courageous, and in consequence of his having conducted himself with mature understanding, these days have been seen; be it so. But it has appeared to the mundullee of the Maharaj Surkar that the Doctor cannot carry through this affair; then that I should not be deserted; that the secret project should not be allowed to be discovered, and that by maintaining friendly terms a different proceeding should now be adopted. As to the cause of such an idea occurring to all, it is because the seizures and other acts which first took place on the part of the Resident have been stopped from fear of my proceedings, that advocates have been and are being sent. But when such matters are proved, and when the circumstances are reported to the Maharaj Surkar, the Maharaj only informs them, and writes and sends letters, that if any one acts without the consent of the Doctor Sahib, it will be inadmissible; such orders he gives; those letters themselves they bring and give; notwithstanding this, they do not obey the orders. Then if the acts be considered to be of the men themselves, it is impossible for such acts to be done by themselves, consequently those communications are merely to quiet me; so it appears. If those men had the distinct orders of the mundullee there, they would

Sic orig

Obscure in Mahratta copy.

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Obscure in Mahratta copy.

meet and consult me; then I would give them good advice; but such does not appear to be the case, and they do not know whether the proceeding which they adopt is fraught with mischief or advantage; and conviction as to such acts cannot take place unless made by the mundullee there. The Maharaj believes in what the mundullee about him say, therefore there is a difficulty. The mundullee should, after consideration as to the truth or falsehood of the matter, have communicated and acted; this is not done. Hitherto the affair has been conducted with full consideration; but now, by whom and in what manner any doubt has been created in the mind is not known; be it so; it is the pleasure of the Maharaj. There is a certain Sahib to whom you sent the mundullee; they were directed that they should meet me, and afterwards do what was necessary; without this being observed by them, and by that Sahib, and without paying me a visit, though he was formerly called, he wrote letters of his own accord to the Governor, to which answers came from the Council, &c., thus: "We can give no answer whatever at present." At last, on his making petulant importunities to come on a visit to me, I told him to come and meet me; just then, leaving this proposal aside, and out of folly of his own, he went on a visit to Mr. Willoughby Sahib, into the Secretariate, where, whilst they were mutually conferring, a violent quarrel took place, which cannot be fully written. On hearing of that quarrel I, though spirited, was wonderstruck; how could I write and report this? Another proceeding is going on, thus: A negotiation having been opened with the wife, a disreputable woman, of an English soldier, that is, of one of the sentries, who, holding a musket, serves as guard. She is to hire a ship, and take your mundullee to England, and get a settlement made for the Maharaj. She is a very low, condemned and adulterous woman, known to the whole of the people of Bombay; she is indigent, and one who cannot now go to and stand before any Sahib whatever in Bombay, and to whom no madams who are married women will speak, nor will offer a chair to sit on, neither will they sit by her side; with such a condemned woman what persons have formed friendship? By representing her to be a respectable one, how were the mundullee about the Maharaj Surkar convinced? This recommendation was made by some one, and people have been sent to communicate with her. This circumstance has got afloat throughout the town. By drawing themselves after such a woman, what Kamgars are making a recommendation? Relying on those people, the affair is being conducted; but the authors of such matters will remain aside, and by its becoming known to the whole world that the Maharaj has opened a political communication with women, whether or not any reflection will fall upon the Raja's good name should be duly considered. But it is not right that the Maharaj Surkar, who is so intelligent that what the English Kamgars did, becoming worthless, he, by the aid of his intelligence and documents, has involved them in embarrassment, and exposed their proceedings to ridicule, should countenance such an act, which, when it is looked at, is a thing exciting the laughter of the world. Weigh fully the circumstances of the proceeding hitherto adopted by me, as well as of the letters in reply to those of the Maharaj Surkar obtained from the Bombay Governor, who had refused to attend to any verbal communication, or to meet any one, and who had thrown back the thely-putrus (letters in bags). He was obliged to give replies to the Maharaj on the subject, and having of himself pledged himself in his communications, he sent the correspondence on both sides to Calcutta; as to this, copies of the receipts for our letters, as well as of the letters sent, were immediately forwarded to the Maharaj Surkar, which must have given full satisfaction; and the replies received to my letters sent to England and Calcutta to the friends, who are very opulent Sahibs, were translated and sent to the Maharaj Surkar, and I arranged that the road should remain open constantly, which is very good, which cannot be written in a letter; in short, I have very properly laid the foundation from the beginning, suitable to the good name of the Maharaj, and it is perfect, and meeting the approbation of all; such a proceeding I have adopted, which I am at a loss to write myself; what can I write and report of this matter in a letter? When a meeting takes place every thing will be known. The only thing is, that the Maharaj must have full confidence in me. In the course of business which I have hitherto conducted, if any thing has appeared calculated to throw any difficulty in the way of the Maharaj, or to bring down any ill name, let me know it, and for the sake of the Maharaj Surkar I have become an enemy to the Bombay Government, for the Bombay Government say within their mind, "Had not this Doctor interfered, falsehood would have been established as truth, and the Maharaj would have been deprived of his raj (country), and Calcutta and England could not have been resorted to;" of which they were confident; and that any Sahib could be gained over, and that he could have such a recourse, there was not such confidence; then by my interfering they could not succeed; consequently, on account of the business of the Maharaj Surkar, they treat me with contempt. Though such a thing has come to pass, I do not care for them. Out of true justice, when prosperity will have resulted to the Maharaj Surkar, I shall be gratified; in this manner I pray to heaven day and night. Well, I have done all this affair; still I have not put the Maharaj Surkar to any expense; if any expense has been incurred it may be slight; if not, the Maharaj Surkar would have involved himself in an expense of lacs of rupees for performing this very business. Behold! Behold! to what expenses the other people, except myself, whom you have employed in this business have put you! Nevertheless, I made Rungoba from time to time write and send letters, that not a pice should be given to any one, that they could not produce the least effect, and that money only would be lost; but the Maharaj would not listen. Further, as to whatever mundullee disturb the mind of the Maharaj, and will not let it rest, by stating, "The Doctor can do nothing; the business will miscarry; nothing can be done;" now, by maintaining friendly terms with him, we should conduct our proceeding separately; their objects have not been perceived by the Maharaj Surkar. If a proceeding be caused to be made

made in the absence of the Doctor, money will be procured to swallow up; and those who may be friends to the enemies remaining in the secrets here will, by giving such bad advice, commit treachery. Why are not such things comprehended by the Maharaj? See if the mundullee hitherto sent to Bombay have, after putting you to expenses, shown any proof of good understanding; send it positively to me to look at, then I will say that this affair is true. My friendly Sahibs ask me thus: "The people of the Maharaj Surkar wander throughout Bombay as fools go to some Sahib, and if at any time the Sahibs see them, they turn them out; what is this? You have saved the Raja; still, what is this? Now it is disgraceful. A misunderstanding appears to have arisen between you and the Raja." Thus myself and you have been subjected to indignity, which has been occasioned by the mundullee of Maharaj. From this proceeding it strikes me that it is injurious to you. The wishes of the Bombay Government strengthened by you by this proceeding; this is too bad. Such a Sahib entered into a controversy with Willoughby to go into the Government house without permission; and to subject one's self to and act with disrespect in the Council is a thing very ill done; I fear (wish) that through the grace of Shri a letter may not go from Government to the Resident on this subject, and he may not question the Maharaj, and a communication may not be sent to England and Calcutta; be it so. What more should I write and report? If the Maharaj Surkar has full confidence in me, the mundullee who have disobeyed the orders of the Maharaj, and who, without consulting me, have formed and conducted disgraceful designs in Bombay, in various quarters, and also those who have opened a communication with the soldier's wife on the subject of the state affair, should, immediately on the receipt of this letter, be recalled and dismissed; and the Mootsudee mundullee near you who have recommended such people, and who, with the intention of misleading your judgment, may try to speak, should be distinctly told that there is no occasion for their speaking, and that ruin or safety lies in the power of God. After telling them so, and effecting a good arrangement, should not the mundullee be recalled from Bombay within 15 days, there will remain no connexion between you and myself; you may then adopt any proceeding you may choose. I will wait for an answer to this letter; should not an answer be received, and should not the arrangement be made, I will write and send to the friends in England and Calcutta that I have given up this business, and that therefore they should not now speak; thus I will write, and stop this. The masters to whom I am a servant having acted unjustly, I wrote and sent a letter; still they could not understand; therefore I was not wanting in publishing their course of proceeding, which they had newly adopted, by means of which those people got ill-name; know this. Then what the mundullee of the Maharaj Surkar have done will be set aside, and it will be incumbent on me to publish what the Maharaj Surkar has now commenced; consider this fully. I am Doctor Milne Sahib, already known to every one; but I now particularly and humbly represent that I forbore much of the circumstances which passed in Bombay regarding your mundullee, and those which came to light. I made Rungoba write to the Maharaj, but the Maharaj was not convinced. I have written this very boldly; what can I do? I have no remedy; the mundullee of the Maharaj Surkar are doing mischief like fools, by which the affair, which has been well effected, is being injured; then thinking it improper to remain quiet, and my heart being vehemently agitated, it has at last fallen to my lot to write boldly. What I have written at length should be forgiven, and an answer should immediately come; what more should be written? Let your friendship and kindness remain.

(An English signature; added in Mahratta.)

(signed) *John Milne*, M. D.
Late President Medical Board.

NO. 3.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from Ramrao Vishram.

IN the service. The obedient Ramrao Vishram makes many a respectful representation that, up to the 22d September 1838, through the kind countenance of the Swamee, the state of the servant is as it was before. Further, the paragraphs as regards the affairs here which should be known are as follows:—

1. Regiments from here and from different other quarters are embarking on board ship, and going one immediately after another; gunpowder, shot, &c., provisions, grain and every other article are purchased and going; preparations are made against the Russians and Eran.

2. In consequence of the total want of rain here, there is great dearth; prices have risen two-fold; besides this, as purchases are made here for the consumption of the regiments, grain from Guzerat is growing in dearness and increasing day after day; besides this, by reason of the heat, people have always been suffering here and there from cholera, which is now increased.

3. While two steamers from Bengal, laden with stores, gunpowder, shot and treasure were on their way, the passage being through the boundary line of the enemy, they were plundered; it is difficult for the dawk to pass constantly to England. Having heard such a bazar report, I have written this supplication.

4. I have heard a secret report, that in the case of the Sucheo an order has come from Bengal; if I come to know, in the course of a day or two, what are its contents, I will write hereafter. The order to be executed will not be executed by Ajum Willoughby Sahib at present; although an order came regarding the Surkar, it was concealed, for out of the two

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quarters to which reports went, first from one quarter it came, when that from the other comes, it will be taken into consideration; under the influence of such enmity, communications are again going; one immediately after another, which is known to every one.

5. Some fictitious papers made by the Nattoo, and also a fictitious sikka (seal), have fallen into the hands of the Surkar, and also a note of the said person in his own handwriting, written to some one, thus: "You should do thus, there is no fear; such information from hearsay was given by a certain person; be it known in the service; whether it is true or false, I do not know."

6. In the books printed by Ajum Baber Sahib, containing the whole of the circumstances of the case of the Surkar, has also been printed, so I understand.

7. Another Resident is to go, so it is secretly in contemplation; the friend of Rajushri Hummunt Raojee is at present speaking thus: "And also I will try this measure, but it does not appear likely that it would have immediate effect; I spoke about it to the present Mookh."

8. No one will speak much regarding the enemies of the Surkar here; if any one speak, an inquiry is made, so it is understood; but as to what is mentioned, the whole world sees that the ships are laden and are going. What have I to do with these projects? thus some one having mentioned, a supplication is written.

9. In order to announce to all the accession to the Government, letters on the subject went as usual; a thely is also to go to the Surkar; some say it has gone, but it has been detained midway; the reason of this is known to Hummunt Rao; he wrote in his humble petition that it did not appear likely that it would immediately arrive; a similar cause arose; a report came written from there; the Mookh attended the Council last Wednesday; after discussion what determination was come to may be known, and it (the letter) may soon reach the Surkar, through the Resident; so it will be tried to be arranged; so saying, the present person is deliberating; this is true; but this has been effected by myself. To write such a mighty exploit of myself to the Swamee, my pen does not serve me, for these thelys are sent as usual; but that it should not be sent to the Surkar is owing to the enmity, not of all the Sahibs, but of one or two; if some one, by playing a trick, has delayed it midway, Shri Jugdumba is powerful to remove it, and set it on its course; the power belongs to her; no one should claim credit for it, so it appears to the servant; every one desires to perform the service of the Surkar, and to obtain success for himself; such an arrogant person will be deceived, so it should be considered; forsaking Shri Amba, who is in the full enjoyment and exercise of her divinity, to act irregularly is not right; reliance should be placed on her; she is the supporter of all; trust in her is only necessary.

In all, composed of nine paragraphs, an humble petition is written. Be it known to the Swamee, this humble petition, and also those of the 5th and 12th instant, being lukhotas, and given to Rajushri Rung Raojee, and orders in acknowledgment of their receipt should be directed to be given. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(True translations.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(True copies.)

J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

(In RESIDENT'S Letter, 16 October 1838.)

NO. 1.—TRANSLATION of a Yad, No. 95, from his Highness the Raja of Sattara to the Acting Resident, Soor Sun Tissa Sullaseem Myantyn Oulf, dated 19 Rujub, or 9 October 1838.

AFTER letters being written to the Court of Directors and to his Lordship, the thelys, for the purpose of being forwarded to them, were sent with the yad, No. 63, from here, upon which a yad, No. 181, came, stating that when copies of the letters in the thelys were received, they would be translated and sent to their respective destinations; as to this, the matters as regards the custom about copies have already been written from hence in the yad, No. 85; nevertheless, as it is the wish of your Honour to see the copies in order to know the contents, two copies of the two letters above alluded to, and one of the thely, containing a letter to the Acting Governor Sahib, sent with the yad No. 76, being three copies, are sent with this yad, from which the matters will be understood.

NO. 2.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from his Highness the Raja of Sattara to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 30 Rubelakhar, Sun Tissa Sullaseem Myantyn Oulf (23 July 1838.)

After compliments,

FURTHER, letters containing our case were sent through Dr. Milne Sahib Bahadoor to Calcutta, to his Lordship the Governor-general, through the channel of the Bombay Governor in Council, according to custom; on these letters going to his Lordship, an arrangement has not been effected, and the people have not been released from confinement and returned, nor has any answer been received; from which, it appearing to this Surkar that the letters above alluded to have been forwarded to your Honours in England, and it being proposed to send Rungo Bappoojee hereafter in charge of copies of the letters formerly and latterly sent, this letter is written to your Honours beforehand; as to this our case, which was formerly

formerly written for information, may have most probably been wholly taken into consideration; as to this, the degradation to which our dignity has for a long time been subject, from the representations of inimical calumniators and fabricating people, has not as yet been removed; as to this, as the British Government is just, let it be so done that a settlement may be effected, and an answer may soon come here. We have placed our whole reliance from former times on the friendship of the British Government. For the rest, &c. &c. (Mortub.)

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No. 3.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from his Highness the Raja of Sattara to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, dated 30 Rubilakhur, Sun Tissa Sattaseen Myantyn, (23 July 1838.)

After compliments,

FURTHER, letters containing our case were sent through Dr. Milne Sahib Bahadoor to Calcutta to your Lordship, through the channel of the Bombay Governor in Council, according to custom; on those letters going to your Lordship, an arrangement has not been effected, and the people have not been released from confinement and returned, nor has any answer been received; from which, it appearing to this Surkar that the letters above alluded to have been forwarded to the Court of Directors in England, and it being proposed to send Rungo Bappojee hereafter to England in charge of copies of the letters formerly and latterly sent, this letter is written to your Lordship beforehand for information; as to this, our case, which was formerly written for information, may have most probably been wholly taken into consideration; as to this, the degradation to which our dignity has for a long time been subject, from the representations of inimical, calumnious and fabricating people, has not as yet been removed; as to this, as the British Government is just, let it be so done that a settlement may be effected, and an answer may come here. We have placed our whole reliance from former times on the friendship of the British Government. For the rest, &c.

(Mortub.)

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copies of Letters from Rungoba, under date the 20th June, 4th and 5th July and 28th September 1838.

No. 4.—(Under date the 20th June 1838.)

After compliments,

AFTER this, as to the letters prepared and sent in charge of Rajushri Nelkant Rao Prulhad, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Court of Directors, I beg, with my narrow understanding, to make a representation to the feet of the Khawund regarding the contents thereof; that formerly letters from the Doctor Sahib went through the Governor in Council to his Lordship the Governor-general, for which receipts came from the Bombay Council, and copies of them were also forwarded to England; therefore I beg to represent that written communications founded on documents which have gone, may not be contradicted; such the letters should be, and no documents should be pledged; therefore I beg humbly to represent the matters as follows:

1. "As regards the modern jagheers granted by the Peshwa, situated within the limits of the British Government, will revert to the British Government, those jagheers which are situated within these limits will revert here; about this there is a letter; and on the extinction of the family of the Jagheerdars here, these jagheers will belong here; to this effect a letter, under date the 17th February 1827, came from Elphinstone Sahib, which states that the modern jagheers granted by the Peshwa will, in most cases, on the death of the present incumbents, revert to your Highness's Government; as regards this, what is the opinion of all, at the Hoozoor an order should come?" To this effect I wrote an humble petition, under date the 29th July 1837; about which an order came thus: "The matter written by you is right; after explaining the above matter to the Doctor Sahib, it should be written and sent to the British Government." Thus an order came; afterwards, having considered it, and having converted the letter of Elphinstone Sahib into English, that copy, and a letter written by John Milne Sahib to the address of his Lordship, were sent; this communication which went being dated the 3d March 1838, No. 14, of which a copy was sent before to the Surkar by the servant, and after its receipt an order in reply came under date the 5th April 1838, containing three paragraphs, which stated that "the proceeding going on is right; by this the Surkar was much pleased and satisfied," so it is written; and in the letters now prepared and sent it is written by unfolding the meaning; but in that letter the new Jagheerdars are stated generally; whether those within the limits of the Maharaj Surkar or the British Government is not explicitly written; when we ourselves put such a construction, and in the letters before written matters of a particular kind are written, then what was written formerly is of one sort, and what is now written is of another sort; so it will be, and a document will be pledged; whatever construction is to be put upon that letter will be put by the Court of Directors; it is not necessary that we ourselves should do it; I am not capable of writing this, but the verbal representations and written communications should not have any contradiction; inimical people are very anxious to find even a single contradiction in that; then if such be found, they will readily call this false; let that be considered; the letter is in itself a document; by speaking whatever may be the interpretation given, still we should not pledge ourselves by any document; and whether this oversight has occurred from the nature of the

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present time, or how, I do not know; but as the letter of Milne Sahib and the letter of Elphinstone Sahib are, they should be maintained firm; on this subject an order should come.

2. "Doctor Milne Sahib has been made conversant in the affairs, and he is also frequently writing, but though it has been the former rule, the Doctor Sahib is not allowed to have a personal meeting here with us; therefore, as regards some points, from writing it has been misunderstood, therefore the Doctor Sahib should not be prohibited from coming here;" thus it is written; as to this, from documents the Doctor Sahib wrote and sent, but on a personal meeting taking place, several matters remain to be explained to him, therefore his coming should not be prevented; if it be thus written, it will matter not, but from writing it has been misunderstood; if such a writing be pledged, it will be implied that the communications hitherto sent are not approved of by ourselves; how then can any one else approve of them? the attempt of inimical people is, that in some way or other some discrepancies should arise in the verbal representation and written communications, and be discovered; they have been actuated by this wish day and night; therefore, in case of such a writing going, whether it will or will not be a document, the Khawand Surkar should consider. As it has occurred to my judgment, I make an humble petition to the Surkar. From want of experience, let the fault be forgiven.

3. The whole of the people in this country bear enmity to us, the cause of which is, that we came and formed friendship with the British Government to the detriment of the interests of all, so all conceive; thus it is written; as to this, the people of this country whose interests have suffered, and inimical and fabricating people making inventions of various sorts, and creating a misunderstanding between the two Governments, bear enmity; if this be written, it will matter not; but every one bears enmity; if this be written, then who can there be who is satisfied with the Surkar? let this be considered. To England a communication from the Governor Sahib has gone thus: "No one is satisfied with the Maharaj; he exercises a great tyranny;" that communication coincides with this communication, therefore if such a matter be not written, a document will not be pledged, so I think; hence this humble petition.

Thus, composed of three paragraphs, I have written an humble petition, in consequence of these three objectionable paragraphs; without reading the letters to the Sahib, a supplication should be written to the Surkar, and after an order in reply coming, the matter should be explained; it being so settled, with the concurrence of both, I have written this supplication. As it may be doubted who are both, I beg to say that it is the friend of mine who always takes a part in the affairs; as regards this, what are the opinions of all, the Khawand Surkar should weigh; in short, I beg humbly to represent that, as to whatever matters went in writing, after those letters going, copies were forwarded to the Hoozoor, which should be again taken out; and that those communications may not be contradicted, so it should be managed, if letters similar to these which have come here have been written to go through any other channel, those letters should be taken back, and after being examined and altered as to the matters written in the above three paragraphs, they should go. I should not have written this humble petition, but knowing that, if any document was pledged, there would be a great difficulty, I have boldly written this. Whatever letters are now to be written should be in a single bund (slip of paper of a particular size); thus the case here was formerly written and sent by the Doctor Sahib, which may have most probably been known; but no arrangement has been effected, nor has any answer been received; therefore letters are now written; if I have to send any such letter, or if any is to go by any other hands, there should be a coincidence; therefore this supplication is emergently written, being agreed to by both; as an order may come, I will act accordingly; until an order in reply comes, I will not translate these letters into English; as an order may come, I will do it accordingly; let an answer be ordered to be given immediately.

No. 5.—(Under date the 4th July 1838.)

1. THE Maharaj Surkar should briefly write a letter to the Court of Directors; thus Doctor Milne Sahib wrote the case and sent it to his Lordship the Governor-general at Calcutta, through the Bombay Governor in Council, according to prescribed rule; though those letters have gone to his Lordship, no arrangement has been effected, nor have the people been released from confinement, neither has any answer been received; from this, it appearing to this Surkar that those letters have been forwarded to the Court of Directors in England, it has now been proposed to send Rungoba hereafter in charge of copies of the letters which have gone, and this letter is addressed beforehand to the Sahib; thus it should be written; and the said letter with a thely should be sent to the Resident, and a yad should be addressed to him, requesting him to transmit the same; and copies of that letter and yad, according to the originals, should be sent here; then, after seeing what may be the result from this, another plan will be adopted; and the letters prepared and sent in charge of Dada Prulhad, I read to him; upon this he answered thus: "A great deal of matter is not looked at, and there is no use in writing and sending the same matter over and over again; therefore, as written above, the matter should be briefly written and sent," so he said; upon which I have written this supplication.

No. 6.—(Under date the 5th July 1838.)

After compliments,

1. THE order containing four paras., sent on the 26th June, was received. I read the said letter to the Doctor Sahib when the friend was present. After seeing it, he said, "These matters

matters were formerly written and sent; what is the use of writing them over again? The paper will only appear to be large, whilst the contents will be found to be the same as written before; therefore, let a letter be written in one bund (a slip of paper)." Thus Dr. John Milne sent letters to the Governor-general; they went; still no arrangement has been effected, nor has any answer come. As to this, the letters above-mentioned may have been despatched to England to the Court; and so it appears, therefore, a Vakeel in charge of the duplicates will be despatched hereafter. Such a letter should be written to the Court of Directors, and the thely of that letter, and a yad according to custom, should be sent to the Resident, requesting him to send the said letter to England, and, getting an answer, to deliver it; such a communication should go. "There appears to be no reason to entertain any doubt as regards this communication;" thus the Doctor and Baber Sahib said; (and), "Unless the English rules are conformed to, there can be no successful issue. When the letter goes through the Resident, we will send a copy of that letter by a steamer; that copy should be a faithful one from the original. Papers, of great weight do not go by the dawkh; the papers should be thin." Upon the Sahib having mentioned the above matter, I have written this supplication. As an order in reply may come, I will inform the Sahib.

No. 7.—(Under date the 28th September 1838.)

3. THE thely putrus to the Honourable the Court of Directors, and to the Right honourable the Governor-general Sahib Bahadoor of India, were forwarded to the Resident, but he sent a yad, without number, requesting that copies of them might be sent; when a communication was sent, that on the yad coming with a number put on it, the necessary reply would be given; thus I communicated the matter to the Sahib, and also explained the draft of the reply intended to be given; then the Sahib said, "Copies, after being made of both the thelys, should be sent to the Resident." As to the rule, also, the letters which went from me to his Lordship were put under covers, and, without being pasted (sealed up), were sent to the Governor in Council, who, after reading those letters, forwarded them; but as to the letters of the Maharaj Surkar, which went from former times, it has been customary to seal them up in thelys, and send them direct, so you say, which, too, is true; but, as interruptions have now arisen, it is done right, that they have applied for the copies; and the communication written by the Maharaj Surkar, that the yad should come with a number put on it, is regular; but the copies should now be sent to them, and they cannot detain midway the above-mentioned thelys; and further, our letters corresponding with the thelys aforesaid, which have been forwarded to England and Calcutta, will reach there. They have delayed these letters; and as for the copies, should not these copies be sent by the Maharaj Surkar? That much will be a ground to write an answer; therefore the copies should be sent, and it should be written and sent in the yad thus: "Copies of both the thelys are sent; after looking at them you should send a communication to the Governor Sahib to transmit the thelys immediately to England and Calcutta, and an answer should soon be sent, intimating their transmission;" thus it should be written and sent. To this effect the Sahib directed me, in the presence of the friend, to write and communicate the above matter to the friendly Sahib, and mention the circumstances that have passed, and also what I have said. Upon this, I went to him, and informed him of the above matter; he also said, "Write and send a communication to the effect directed by the Sahib," so he said; "and, consequently, let an order be given to send the copies; and the copies should soon go and reach the Resident, for a ship is shortly to proceed to England, therefore the copies should go and reach soon; then if they do not send those letters soon, that blame will fall upon them." The friendly Sahib having spoken thus, I have written this supplication. In consequence of having received the order of the 22d instant, and in consequence of having been directed to write from here what was the opinion of the Doctor Sahib, I have written this supplication, according to what both of them said, as above stated.

4. I asked whether on a yad, with a number on it, coming from the Resident, the copies should be sent, or how it should be done; upon this, both of them said, "On his sending a yad with a number, to send the copies is regular; however, as the Maharaj Surkar there may think proper, let it be done;" thus they said.

5. In the third paragraph of the order of the 11th September, it was commanded thus: "Here is confidence that the Doctor Sahib has made an exertion as far as England and Calcutta; this is fully in the heart; this will not be forgotten. Let the Doctor Sahib be fully impressed with this, and you should accordingly be so fully impressed, and according to the above you should convince the friend, together with your mundullee (party); and in their presence you should also convince the Doctor Sahib." Having been told to make a translation of the letter containing the above matter, and to explain it, I made a translation, and explained it. Afterwards, having taken the friend and my mundullee (to-day, the Veejuyddusmee Dussera) to the Doctor Sahib, I convinced him according to the order, and communicated to him the whole of the matter as to the mundullee who are to accompany me to England, and as to those who are to stop here with the Sahib and the friend; and I said to him, "Agreeably to the order of the Surkar, I am ready to go, and the mundullee whom I intend to take are also ready; the only delay is in the Sahib's giving his permission and sending me. Now this should be taken into consideration, and I should be soon sent." Afterwards, the Sahib said, in the presence of the friend and others, "You are ready, after making your arrangements; this is right; but a new Governor Sahib will soon arrive; after-

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wards I will consider and tell you." Having said so, he directed me to write and report the above matter to the Maharaj Surkar; upon which I have written this supplication.

(True extracts and translations.)
(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(In RESIDENT'S Letter, 22 November 1838.)

No. 1.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, one of the Agents of the Raja of Sattara, in Bombay, addressed to his Highness.

IN the service. An humble petition of the servant, Rungo Bappoojee, who, placing his head on the feet, respectfully represents that, up to the 31st October 1838, he is well. After this, Mr. Milne Sahib Bahadoor, having given to me a copy, in English, of a secret letter written, and sent by him, to Calcutta, on political matters, and having directed me to make a translation of the said letter into Mahratta, and send it for the information of the Maharaj Surkar, I have sent translations to the Hoozoor, as follows:—

1. Translation of a copy, now sent to Calcutta, of a letter formerly written, under date the 30th September 1830, to Captain "Arbenson" (R. Benson) Sahib, Secretary in the Military Department, to the Governor-general.

2. Translation of a letter lately written, under date the 29th September 1838, to — Macnaghten, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Governor-general, is sent to the Hoozoor.

3. Besides these, copies of other letters formerly and latterly sent will also be given after being prepared; so he has spoken. As soon as these are given, I will have them translated and send them in the service; and the Sahib has offered his best obeisance; and he said, "The Maharaj Surkar should keep these matters within his mind. From the translation of this, the Maharaj will know the object and the beginning and end of this affair. It is not requisite to write at greater length, and inform a person of propitious fortune, and endowed with excellencies. As soon as a person, free from guile and avarice, gives a hint, the whole of the matter will be understood;" thus he said.

The English copies above alluded to, I will send hereafter; I have not now forwarded them.

Thus composed of three paragraphs, I have written an humble petition. This letter should not be known to any else besides the Khawund Surkar; such is his wish, so he said, "for the matter which is written and sent there from hence becomes public, and comes back to my notice, by which assurance will be lessened hereafter, consequently they must be kept secret; it is, in fact, public, but these matters should be heard from the mouths of others; and in order to find out whether they were true or false, they were sent," so he said. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

No. 2.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, addressed to Babajee Chitnavees.

IN the service. An humble representation is, that, up to the 31st October 1838, I am well.

Further, you should explain the humble petition and translation sent to the Surkar, and keep them in mind. Let a similar request be made to the Surkar.

In consequence of these things being of a difficult nature, I have written this humble petition. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

No. 3.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

(Secret.)

Ajum Mherban Macnaghten, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Governor-general at Simla.

Bombay, 29 September 1838.

1. FURTHER, I beg to write to you by way of friendly relation, that I now send with this letter copy of a letter formerly addressed and forwarded by me about eight years ago to Lord Bentinck Sahib, the Governor-general, which also you should communicate to his Lordship; its contents are, that the empire of the Briton Log, that is, of the tribe of the Badshah of England, is very extensive in the East; nevertheless, it has been found very difficult to exercise our authority in both the empires, Eran and Arbusthan,* and at such a juncture, they have invited the people of the West to carry on war; this appears to be very difficult.

2. The Arbusthanee people are the most powerful warlike soldiers in our country, similar to whom no others can be found in this world. Those people move out in great pomp, and are most courageous and devoted; but had they good arms and a good surdar, they would be invincible.

3. The Eranwallas are the most powerful; their country naturally is as if a fortress, and their people are in fact a fortress; those people require to be put in organization in the manner a fort is put in order, by placing a garrison in it; this only is wanting, and those people

* Affghanistan.

people are so powerful, that they may, perhaps, turn themselves against us, and they are stronger than ourselves.

4. At this time, it so appears, that their power is equal to that of our Badshee people. I wish that what has taken place before had been well done; but that by committing a similar mistake in future unjust trouble should not be given, and no improper oppression should be exercised over any one. From a past error we have received a good lesson to adopt measures for the future.

In all, four paragraphs are written, from which it will be understood.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *John Milne Sahib, M.D.*

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No. 4.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

(Secret.)

Ajum Captain Arbenson (R. Benson Sahib), Secretary in the Military Department, to the Governor-general at Calcutta.

Bombay, 30 September 1838.

1. FURTHER, I beg you will communicate to his Lordship the whole of the matter which I write to you. As regards the settlement formerly made of the empires in the West, I beg to report to Government, that as I have resided in that country for many years, I cannot forbear communicating some matters regarding it; consequently, this short matter will convince, that although the empire of the English people in Hindoostan is in reality extensive, still Arbusthan* is a famous seat of commerce; as regards getting possession of it, I beg to make the following observations:

2. The Eranwallas are the most powerful; their country naturally is as if a fortress, and their people are in fact a fortress; those people require to be organized in the manner a fort is put in order, by placing a garrison in it; this only is wanting; and those people are so powerful, that they may, perhaps, turn themselves against us, and they are stronger than ourselves.

3. The Arbusthanee† people are the most powerful warlike soldiers in our country, similar to whom no others can be found in this world. Those people move out in great pomp, and are most courageous and devoted; but had they good arms and a good surdar, they would be invincible.

4. I have described, in the above paragraphs, the power and eminence of two empires, from which you may have been satisfied as to whether war should or should not be carried on with both those powers; and the power and capability of the British state have already been praised; but this crisis is not similar to the past, of which your Lordship is fully assured. In case of any exigency, whether the British Government can or cannot command so much power, you are already aware.

In all, four paragraphs are written, from which it will be understood.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *John Milne, M.D.*

No. 5.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, addressed to the Raja of Sattara.

In the service. An humble petition of the servant, who, placing his head on the feet, respectfully represents that, up to the 31st October 1838, he is well. After this, the lukhotas, which are sent from hence to the Hoozoor Surkar, containing secret matters, should be opened by the Chitnavees; if he be not present, the Khawund should send for him, and cause them to be opened, or the Khawund Surkar himself should open them; they should not, at all events, be opened by the hand of any one else. This statement will be unacceptable there, and that I only stand in the confidence will be thought by some one; but all those should have kindness to me at this time.

In consequence of its being difficult, it is found incumbent to write such an humble petition. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(True translations.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident.

From W. Simson, Esq., Acting Political Agent, to J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Bombay.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to reply to your letter of the 26th May last, addressed to my predecessor in the Secret Department, No. 100.

2. As to Ram Rao Ukburnavees, and Mr. Nisbet's instructions to him respecting Goa, Ram Rao did not himself go to Goa; but he deputed a confidential person, Pandooring Rao, who undertook the mission, and whose information, drawn up in a memorandum of several paragraphs, was given by Ram Rao to Mr. Nisbet. This memorandum is understood to have been sent in original by Mr. Nisbet to the Resident at Sattara; and it is not known

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here what became of it further. Pandooring Rao, however, being called before the late Political Agent, made a deposition from memory, dated 11th November 1837, the substance of which is as follows:—

Nago Deorao Vyde was in the habit of frequenting Goa and its neighbourhood, and was lodged at the residence of the Viceroy when deponent was at Goa. At this time also, a bay horse, with a white nose, was brought as a present to the Viceroy from above the Ghauts. Deponent was informed by Nago Deorao's servants, that this horse had been purchased by the Swamee of Sunkeshwur, for 600 rupees, as a present to the Viceroy; but further inquiry proved that the horse had, in fact, been sent along with a present of cloths (poshak) by the Raja of Sattara. Deponent learned, also, that three shawls had been presented from the Raja to the ladies of the Viceroy's family, and that the Viceroy had presented cloths to Nago Deorao, with whom also he had frequent communications, through Dr. Erculano, an European. He also heard that Nago Deorao's expenses were defrayed by the Raja of Sattara.

3. The above is the substance of the deposition, from memory, by Pandooring Rao; and Ram Rao Ukburnavees adds, that Mr. Nisbet told him, at the time, that the information obtained confirmed every thing that had previously been reported to him.

4. As to the "thylee" alluded to in para. 3, of your letter now under reply, it will be seen, on reference to Mr. Dunlop's despatch, dated 19th February last, that the document forwarded therewith was considered by him to be identical with the one mentioned at para. 2 in his letter of 29th November previous; nor have I information of any other similar writing. This paper, which purports to be a letter from the Raja of Sattara to Don Manoel, Viceroy of Goa, couched in terms of friendship, and ambiguous allusion to some secret compact, was obtained from Goa, from the house of Raojee Kotnees, one of the agents employed in the intrigues with Sattara, and is believed to be a genuine document, though there is some designed difference in the seal from that usually employed by the Raja.

5. The Swamee so deeply implicated in the Raja of Sattara's intrigues is dead, and his successor was believed by a Mr. Dunlop to be well affected to the British Government. The Karbarees also are believed to have acted with good faith, and to have given all the information and aid in their power; but after the death of the late Swamee, it would have been easy for persons concerned to have had access to his papers; and so many were interested in receiving such records, that it is natural to suppose advantage was taken of that event to abstract or destroy all proofs of their secret communications. Chintamun Rao himself, with the Napaneekur's Vakeel, Lingo Punt, and the Raja of Kolapoor's agent, were present when the Swamee expired.

6. The Swamee's Karbarees were thoroughly examined by the late Agent (*vide* deposition of Shivram Bhut Ladkur and the rest), forwarded with Mr. Dunlop's letter of 15th January last. They gave up all the papers they could obtain, as well from Sunkeshwur as from Goa, and they have nothing more to produce. I have had them before me lately, and can elicit nothing further of importance from them.

7. Narrain Bhut Sideh, I am informed, is a man of no great character; and his statement, that the treaty between Don Manoel and the Raja of Sattara was actually in the treasury of the late Swamee, should not be implicitly relied on. He is supposed by the Karbarees not to have spoken from personal knowledge. His deposition is before Government, and he gave up certain papers; but the treaty was not among them. The paper, No. 1, forwarded with Mr. Dunlop's letter of the 19th February, may have been the treaty which Narrain Rao Sideh says he saw in the Jamdar Khanah, but that document cannot now be authenticated; and I believe Mr. Dunlop was convinced that the original has been either destroyed or secreted by parties concerned in its suppression, and that it is now vain to hope for its recovery.

8. The papers in Chintamun Rao's possession, which that chief is said to have shown to Bhaskur Maratha, and to have kept, that they might be used to intimidate the Raja of Sattara, in case he should oppose his views for the Brahmins in regard to their controversy with the Purbhoes, were probably parts of the correspondence with Goa and other powers in India, which the Raja of Sattara is known to have carried on clandestinely for so many years past; and Chintamun Rao's intimacy with the late Swamee may have enabled him to get possession of such documents; but Chintamun Rao and his friends here deny that he can have shown the papers alluded to by Bhaskur Maratha, who, they aver, must have made a mistake. Bhaskur is dead; so are Nago Deorao, the Swamee and several of the intermediate agents, and Don Manoel is no longer in India; and it would be difficult as well as invidious now to prosecute inquiries which there seems little chance of ever carrying to conviction.

9. It is likely that Chintamun Rao was aware of all the Swamee's intrigues; but this fact cannot be brought home to him; and the constant correspondence that passed between these two personages would no doubt be accounted for, by a community of zeal for the Brahmin religion, of which it pleases Chintamun Rao to be considered an orthodox pillar. Though fond of showing his influence, Chintamun Rao is said to be in reality friendly to the Raja of Sattara, whose downfall he would view with regret. He is shown, also, in one letter to have dissuaded the Swamee from compromising himself along with the Raja of Sattara, and the British Government has acquired an additional hostage for his fidelity in a son, born lately in his house at Sanglee. Narrain Bhut Sideh's evidence proves, that the Mutt, at Sunkeshwur, was the centre of an extensive treasonous correspondence; but, though probably cognizant of all, there is no proof that Chintamun Rao wished well to the treason intended.

10. I take

10. I take this opportunity to forward, with translations, the depositions called for in your letter of 21st March last. The diamond ring referred to is of small value, and has been deposited in the treasury here.

11. Sickness on the part of some persons, and backwardness to attend on that of others, have contributed to delay this report, for which I beg to apologize.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Simson, Acting Political Agent.

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TRANSLATION of a Deposition of Cipriano Camotto, a Christian Bardeshkur, Bim Jurum Camutt Bardeshkur, aged 26 years, Resident of Erli Ilakhi, Goa, a Merchant and Sowkar at Massee, and who for the last four years has had a shop at Sunkeshwur Pett.

BEING desired to state what I know of a Portuguese from Goa having come to the Mutt at Sunkeshwur, and the meeting between him and the Swamee, at which I was present, I depose as follows:—

A Portuguese Christian, called Sahib, was expected from the Goakur, but not having arrived as expected, the Swamee gave me a letter to his address to bring him, which I despatched to my family at Mapsee; whereupon the above-mentioned Portuguese Christian, called Sahib, came from Panjun to Sunkeshwur about 18 months ago, and lodged in my house. A meeting took place on the upper story, at the Mutt, Sunkeshwur, between him and the Swamee, when the Swamee asked him if, according to former agreement, the regiments and equipments were ready; to which he replied, that lately in the Goa territory disputes having taken place between the chiefs, disturbances had commenced, and, consequently, he was unable to say any thing then; but at the expiration of two or three months, the business would be brought to a close, according to agreement, and that the agreement should not be broken; and that if the Swamee would send Balajee Punt Jogulkur with money, then the Swamee would hear news on the subject of preparations. After speaking to this effect, the above-mentioned Portuguese Christian drew up a paper there and then, and delivered it to the Swamee, which I have seen; he also presented a diamond ring to the Swamee, and the Swamee, in return, gave him one gold "gope" and 600 rupees Purmalee, to defray his expenses; this also I saw. A Senwee Karkoon came along with the Portuguese, but of what place he is a resident, I do not know. The Portuguese brought with him a horse and three or four bardeshkur (foreign) servants. The said Portuguese was fair in complexion, and wore a hat and clothes, like other Goa gentlemen; he remained two days at Sunkeshwur, and left it, saying, that he was going to return to Goa; he is now at Panjun, and I could recognize and point him out. When this Portuguese went to the Swamee, at the Mutt at Sunkeshwur, there were present the Swamee himself, Hummunt Rao, Babajee Rago Punt Sookpekur and Balajee Punt Jokulkur, Narrain Bhut Sideh, and myself; besides these, there were others belonging to the Swamee, but I do not recollect the names. As above stated, an interview took place between the Swamee and the Portuguese; then the other persons who were there left the place and went out; but the Swamee, myself, Rago Punt, Ballajee Punt and Narrain Bhut Sideh remained. If the diamond ring presented by the Portuguese to the Swamee were shown to me, I would recognize it, and also the signature of the Portuguese to the paper drawn up by him, as above stated; I am acquainted with his writing; I can also write Portuguese. When the Portuguese, as above stated, went to the Swamee, then a doctor, named Seemo, a Christian bardeshkur, was present; he also saw all that is above stated; he is now at Erli, in the Goa territory; I could also point him out. In this affair, the Swamee made me a present of a gold "kunke," and when the Swamee went to Kolapoor in last year, I also followed him, and lodged at the Mutt with Babajee Narrain Torgulkar. This Babajee Narrain is in the service of the Swamee; excepting this, I know nothing further. This is a true deposition. Dated 2d February 1838. Masood Ashtmee.

Friday, Shuk 1759, Fuslee 1247, at Balgaon.

(signed) Cipriano Camotto.

Sworn before me, 2d February 1838.

(signed) John A. Dunlop,
Magistrate and Political Agent.

Answer to a Question.—I have seen the diamond ring now shown to me; it is the same ring which the Portuguese Christian gentleman who came from Goa presented to the Swamee. I have recognized it.

Answer to a Question.—I have seen the paper now shown to me, with the words "Meetee Vyshack" at the end, and signed in Portuguese. This signature is that of the above-mentioned Portuguese, and it is his handwriting; I state so after examining it; it is true that this signature is that of the Portuguese.

(signed) Cipriano Camotto.

Sworn to before me, 2d February 1838.

(signed) J. A. Dunlop, Magistrate and Political Agent.

(A true translation.)
(signed) W. Simson, Acting Political Agent.

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TRANSLATION of Deposition of Babajee Hummunt Rao, Dependent at the Mutt at Sunkeshwur.

BEING ordered to state what I know as to a Portuguese from the Goa Port having come to the Mutt of Sunkeshwur, I depose as follows :—

About 18 months ago, a Portuguese from Goa came to Sunkeshwur, and lodged in the house of a merchant, named Cipriano Camotto, a Christian, at Sunkeshwur, who has also a shop there. This Portuguese, one day, came to the Mutt, and between him and the Sree Gooroo Swamee, an interview took place up-stairs; then the Swamee's karkoons, and other attendants who were there at the time, came out, and there were left to themselves the Sree Swamee, the Portuguese, Cipriano Camotto a Christian, and a native doctor, also a Christian from Goa, and Babajee Punt Jogulkur, Narrain Bhut Sideh and Rago Punt Sooperkur, who all sat for about two hours. I do not know what they were talking about. I sat at a little distance, and therefore could see them; then the said Portuguese presented a diamond ring to the Sree Gooroo Swamee; afterwards, the Gooroo Swamee gave the said Portuguese a gold ornament, called "gope," of 14 rows, which had been deposited, with other ornaments, in the treasury, and which was under the charge of Ragoo Hoojraj, and lately brought and kept in the treasury, and a diamond ring belonging to the Narrain Pett Dessainee, which was also in deposit in the treasury. I saw these two ornaments given; and the said Portuguese wrote a paper there, and gave it to the Sree Gooroo Swamee, which also I saw; also rupees 1,000 Hookeree, and 600 Parmalee; altogether 1,600 rupees were delivered by Rama Jamdar to Cipriano Camotto, Narrain Bhut Sideh and Ballajee Punt, to give to the aforesaid Portuguese, which also I know; besides this, 2,500 rupees, in lieu of a necklace ordered as a present, was given to Cipriano Camotto, through Ramapa Jamdar, which also I know. This Portuguese was fair, and wore a hat and clothes like other gentlemen, and also a sword. He gave the Swamee a diamond ring, which I have above stated, and which ring the Swamee gave to be kept in the treasury; this circumstance being known to me, I have therefore brought the ring and produced it now. The letter that was said to have been written by Rupial Bin Rajamoje, Christian Jakee Puragoy, a Sirdar of Goa, to the address of the Swamee, was given to me subsequently by Ballajee Punt, which also I have produced; the said letter is in Babbod characters. The above-mentioned Portuguese came by Panjun; he used to call himself a Sahib, but I did not hear what was his name; his name might be known to Cipriano Camotto, Narrain Bhut Sideh and Ballajee Punt. Provisions used to be sent to the above-mentioned Portuguese from the katoe (store), and meals, ready prepared, used also to be sent to him; he remained at Sunkeshwur for five or six days; and left it afterwards again for Panjun. I do not know where the paper above alluded to as having been written and given to the Swamee; but Ballajee Punt Jogulkur and Narrain Bhut Sideh, Rago Punt Loopekur and Cipriano Camotto may know about it. This is a true deposition. Dated the 21st February 1838, Fuslee 1247, at Konoor.

(signed) *Babajee Hummunt.*

Stated upon his former oath, this 21st February 1838.

(signed) John A. Dunlop,
Magistrate and Political Agent.

(True translation.)
W. Simson, Acting Political Agent.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Ramapa Jamdar Nisbut Sree Swamee, of Sunkeshwur.

AN European Portuguese came to Sunkeshwur from Goa, when an interview took place between him and the Sree Gooroo Swamee, in the upper room over the Mutt; I saw then the Portuguese present to the Swamee a diamond ring, and the Swamee ordered a gold ornament, called "gope," of 14 rows, which was first in the charge of Ragoo Hoojraj, and a diamond ring from the Narrain Pett Dessainee, but in the treasury, to be given to Narrain Bhut Sideh; whereupon I delivered them into his hands; he took them, and gave them to the Swamee, who presented them to the Portuguese, which I saw; and the Swamee also ordered to be given to Cipriano Camotto and Narrain Bhut Sideh 600 rupees Parmalee, and 1,000 rupees Hookeree, altogether 1,600 rupees, which I delivered to these two persons; to whom they gave the money I do not know. The diamond ring presented by the above-mentioned Portuguese to the Swamee being in the treasury, I have now produced it, through the medium of Swamee Bhut Ladkur and Babajee Hummunt; excepting this, I know of no other circumstance. This is a true deposition, dated 21st February 1838, at Konoor.

(signed) *Ramapa Jamdar.*

Stated on his former oath, this 21st February 1838.

(signed) John A. Dunlop,
Magistrate and Political Agent.

(True translation.)
W. Simson, Acting Political Agent.

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(In RESIDENT'S Letter, 15 November 1838.)

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

DRAFT of Statement to be furnished to his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

INFORMATION having been received by the British Government that your Highness, in breach of the treaty which placed you on the throne, had entered into treasonable communications against the British Government, a preliminary inquiry into these accusations was considered absolutely necessary. This preliminary inquiry having now terminated, and the result having been laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, and orders having been received from his Lordship that your Highness should be furnished with a written statement, embodying a full and clear detail of the facts connected with the several charges, and of the names of the principal witnesses by whom they are proved, with a notice of the circumstances under which the evidence was obtained; adding, also, that your Highness is to be called upon to furnish a similar written statement, within a reasonable time, of whatever your Highness may desire to urge in your own behalf; the following yad has therefore been drawn up in conformity to these instructions, to which a reply is to be transmitted to the British Government within from this date.

The first charge above alluded to is as follows:—

That your Highness attempted to seduce certain native officers of the 23d regiment, and through them the sepoys, from their allegiance to the British Government, in which attempt your minister, Govind Rao, was also engaged.

The facts of this case are as follows:—

On the 11th of July 1836, a Brahmin, named Untajee, opened a communication of a treasonable nature with a Soobidar, by name Sew Goolam Sing, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, then stationed at Sattara, and subsequently on the 21st of the same month, with another Soobidar named Gooljar Misur, and a Havildar named Chundee Sing, both of the same regiment, stating that a plot had been formed against the British Government; that in furtherance of this plot it was intended to seduce the native troops from their allegiance; that the Dewan of the Raja of Sattara and his Highness himself had entered into this plot, and that the Dewan had sent for the Soobidar to communicate with him on the subject; accordingly, on the date last specified, viz. the 21st July, the Soobidar Sew Goolam Sing, accompanied by the Soobidar Gooljar Misur and the Havildar Chundee Sing, was taken by this Brahmin to the Dewan's house in the town, where the two Soobidars had an interview with the Dewan, who informed them that arrangements were in progress at every place, and that the Soobidars must gain over their regiments; that when the regiment left Sattara he would correspond with them, and that they should be made great men of; after this they were taken to the chowke in front of the Raja's palace, where his Highness himself then was, to whom they made a salam, which appears to have been recognized; other interviews took place after this, between the Brahmin and the Soobidars, having reference to the above design, at which it was understood by the parties that they were shortly to have an interview with the Raja.

This interview was at first fixed for the 5th August, but did not take place until the 8th September, on which day the Brahmin came to the lines of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, and informed Soobidar Gooljar Misur that the Raja had sent for them; the other Soobidar, Sew Goolam Sing, was this day on guard at the Residency; on being apprized of this invitation, he informed Colonel Lodwick of it, and was relieved by Colonel Lodwick's orders; about sunset the two Soobidars and the Brahmin proceeded to the shop of the perfumer, Purusram, which is near the Dewan's house; the Brahmin left them there, and afterwards returned with two cloaks (topees), in which (after the Brahmin had gone out and again returned) the Soobidars having enveloped themselves went with him to the Dewan's house; here they were taken into the Dewan's sleeping apartment, and had an interview with the Dewan, who informed them that, on being introduced to the Raja, they were to state that they were ready to obey his Highness's orders.

A person, stated to be a relation of the ex-Raja of Nagpoor, came into the room while the Soobidars were with the Dewan, on which the Soobidars were alarmed, but were reassured by the Dewan; the Dewan went out and said he would see if the Raja was alone, and directed the Brahmin to follow with the Soobidars, who, having again put on the topees, were taken by the Brahmin to the Raja's palace; they entered and found the Dewan waiting for them; they were taken by him into an upper room, where his Highness was seated, smoking a hooka; a woman who was in the room was immediately ordered out; after which, the Raja having alluded to the Soobidars having salamed to him on a former day in front of the palace, the Soobidar, Sew Goolam Sing, asked what were his Highness's orders; his Highness then spoke of certain disturbances as likely to arise in different quarters, by which it would be known that he was a party concerned; that he had been deprived of his country and wealth by the English; that Colonel Lodwick had informed him he would be sent either to Bombay, Calcutta or England, and that he was a Rajpoot, and not a Brahmin; he also stated the reason why he caused the huts of the sepoys at Mahableschwur to be removed, and finally instructed the Soobidars to gain over such of their men as they could rely upon, and that he would reward them; at the end of the interview, the Soobidar, Sew Goolam Sing, took off his turban, and besought his Highness not to betray them to their officers. Having received assurances on this point, and having been presented with paun, the interview with his Highness terminated; the Dewan gave the Soobidars a sepoy to escort them beyond the town limits, and having returned to the perfumers' shop, and put off the topees, they returned to their own lines about 10 o'clock.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

o'clock, and reported what had occurred to their officers, giving the paun they had received in the palace. The following morning their depositions were committed to writing.

On the 14th, 27th and 30th September, and 1st October, other interviews took place between the native officers, the Havildar and the Brahmin Untajee, at which conversations took place, having reference to what is stated above; and finally, on the 7th October, the Brahmin was seized in the lines of the 23d regiment, and placed in confinement by the British Resident, Colonel Lodwick.

The names of the witnesses by whom these facts are proved are as follows:—

1. Major Wilson, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry.
2. Brevet Captain Liddle, ditto.
3. Lieutenant Stock, Adjutant of ditto.
4. Captain Scott, of the 23d Regiment.
5. Soobidar Sew Goolam Sing, ditto.
6. Soobidar Gooljar Misur, ditto.
7. Havildar Chundee Sing, ditto.
8. Koosheea Maloo, servant of Govind Rao Dewan.
9. Purusram, perfumer, of Sattara.
10. Colonel Lodwick, the Resident at Sattara.
11. Captain Durack, then Line Adjutant.
12. Abba Mareek.
13. Abba Parusnees.
14. Kasee * Punt Bundrey.
15. Elojee Mohitey.
16. Abba Mohitey.

* These two names to be left blank in the Mahratta copy.

The Confessions of Untajee Brahmin and of Govind Rao* Dewan.

The evidence of Major Wilson, of Brevet Captain Liddle, of Lieutenant Stock, and of Captain Scott, prove that the Soobidars and the Havildar communicated all the substance of these treasonable communications as they occurred from time to time to their officers, and that their statements of these occurrences were immediately taken down in writing and communicated to the Resident; that no enmity existed between the men of their regiment and the Raja; on the contrary, that the best feeling always appeared to exist between the sepoys and the townspeople, and that the two Soobidars are men of the highest character in the corps, and that the Havildar is also a man of excellent character.

The two Soobidars, Sew Goolam Sing and Gooljar Misur, depose as to the facts above stated; viz., as to the treasonable communications made to them from time to time by the Brahmin Untajee, that they went with him on two occasions to the Dewan's house, and had interviews with him; that they were taken into the Raja's palace, and had an interview with his Highness, when the treasonable conversation as above stated took place.

The Havildar Chundee Sing confirms the account of the Soobidars of the treasonable communications made by the Brahmin Untajee; he did not go into the Dewan's house; he remained outside; but he witnessed the recognition of the Soobidars by the Raja in front of the palace.

Koosheea Maloo deposes, that on two occasions the Soobidars and the Brahmin visited his master the Dewan; that on the first occasion he gave them paun, and that on the last occasion he accompanied the Brahmin and the Soobidars to the Raja's palace; he also states that Abba Sahib Mareek was the person who went into the room when the Soobidars were with the Dewan.

Purusram, perfumer, confirms the fact of the Soobidars having come to his shop, left their own clothes, put on the topees there, and then went out clandestinely; that the topees were brought by Untajee, and that they returned after four ghurees, left the topees and took their own clothes, and went away; also that the Soobidars and the Havildar were in the habit of coming to his shop, and having interviews with Untajee, who is his uncle.

Colonel Lodwick confirms the circumstances stated by the Soobidar Sew Goolam Sing, as to his having been on guard at the Residency on the 8th September, and his having been relieved to go into the town on that day with the Brahmin Untajee; he also states the circumstances that occurred at the Residency regarding Koosheea Maloo. Colonel Lodwick likewise describes the conduct of the 23d regiment at Sattara to have been admirable in every respect, and that the Senaputtee Balla Sahib had assured him that the conduct of the regiment was unexceptionable.

Lieutenant Durack states the circumstances regarding the confession of Koosheea Maloo, when recognized by the Soobidars at the Residency as the person who gave them paun at the Dewan's house, and that the prisoners could have had no communication with each other since their confinement.

Abba Mareek states, that he saw the Soobidars on more than one occasion at the Dewan's house, and that on one occasion when he went into the room they were seated with the Dewan. He also states, that he heard his name had been mentioned regarding the sentries, and that he had received a message from the Raja not to show himself during the inquiry then in progress.

Abba Parusnees, Kasee* Punt Bundrey and Elojee Mohitey state, that they heard Abba Mohitey say that he saw the sentries go to the Raja with Govind Rao Dewan, and that in his sight they went up-stairs.

Abba Mohitey himself states, that in the early part of the night he saw Govind Rao Dewan, taking two sentries of the English pultan, go through the verandah of the throne, and up-stairs (in the palace). He also says, that he mentioned this to Elojee Mohitey, Kasee* Punt Bundrey and others.

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The confessions of the Brahmin Untajee corroborate the facts stated by the Soobidars Sew Goolam Sing and Gooljar Misur, and the Havildar Chundee Sing.

The confessions of Govind Rao* Dewan fully confirm the account given by the Soobidars of their two visits to the Dewan's house, and of what passed with him on these occasions; of their being taken in front of the palace, and recognized by the Raja; also, of their being afterwards taken at night to the palace and introduced to the Raja, and of the treasonable conversation then addressed to the Soobidars by his Highness. This deponent also states, that Abba Mareek was in the Dewan's house when the Soobidars were there; that Koosheea, the Dewan's servant, was also in waiting, and that the latter went with the Brahmin and the Soobidars to the Raja's palace.

* To be left blank in the Mahratta copy.

The above comprise the facts and evidence in this case. The circumstances under which this evidence was obtained are as follows:—

The first communication regarding this plot was made by the Brahmin Untajee to Soobidar Sew Goolam Sing. This communication was made voluntarily, and was not at first believed; but when the Brahmin came and took the Soobidars and Havildar to visit the Dewan, then it was communicated to their European officers, and their depositions were afterwards regularly taken down from time to time; which depositions were confirmed by their subsequent examinations before the Commission of Sattara.

Kooshea Maloo, the servant of Govind Rao Dewan, happened to come with his master to the Residency when Govind Rao was sent there by the Raja, and on being recognized by the Soobidars as the person who gave them paun at the Dewan's house, confessed that he had done so, which confession he afterwards confirmed before the Commission of Sattara. His subsequent deposition as to Abba Mareek, and his having gone to the Raja's palace with the Brahmin and the Soobidars, was taken before the Acting Resident at Sattara.

The perfumer, Purusram, admitted what is above stated when examined before the Commission of Sattara; and Abba Mareek, Abba Parusnees, Kasee* Punt Bundrey, Elojee Mohitey and Abba Mohitey, all made written statements of the facts witnessed by them before the Acting Resident at Sattara.

* To be left blank in the Mahratta copy.

The confession of Untajee Brahmin was made before the Commission of Sattara, and the confessions of Govind Rao* Dewan were made at different times before Mr. Hutt, the Acting Session Judge of Ahmednuggur.

* To be left blank in the Mahratta copy.

The evidence of all the European officers above alluded to was taken before the Commission held at Sattara.

The second charge is as follows:—

That his Highness the Raja of Sattara, in breach of the treaty, had entered into communication with the Viceroy of Goa, for purposes hostile to the British Government.

The facts of this case are as follows:—

These treasonable communications commenced about 13 years ago, in concert with the deceased Swamee of Sunkeshwur; Nago Deorao, son of Deorao Waeed, of Waeed, was the principal agent employed in this negotiation. At first a yad of stipulations was drawn up, with which Nago Deorao proceeded to Goa, where he formed an intimacy with Raojee Kotnees, by whom he was introduced to a Portuguese medical officer, called Irkool (Herculano de Nora), and was by him taken to Mugdoomoor (the major domo) and the Viceroy. The negotiation was entertained by the Viceroy, and communications began on both sides, and at an early period of the intrigue a horse and other presents were sent by the Raja of Sattara to the Viceroy. It appears, also, that these intrigues had come to the notice of the former Residents, Colonel Briggs and Colonel Robertson, and that about the year 1828, a communication was made, by desire of Colonel Robertson, to the Raja on this subject. Notwithstanding this, these designs were still persevered in, and in the year 1831 it is proved that Herculano de Nora, the Portuguese medical officer above alluded to, was sent on a mission from Goa to Sattara in furtherance of these treasonable designs, and with a view of establishing confidence between the parties.

It is proved, likewise, that when this agent arrived at Sattara, in June 1831, he then had an interview with the Raja, when he delivered a letter from the Viceroy of Goa to his Highness, who at this interview acknowledged Nago Deorao as his agent, and conferred presents on Herculano and those who accompanied him. After this, salaries were fixed on the different agents employed on this affair; and it is proved that constant communications were thenceforward kept up through the medium of Nago Deorao; that a sicca and mortub were used by him in these transactions; that he made several journeys backwards and forwards, and had interviews with his Highness the Raja at Sattara, as also with the Viceroy at Goa, in prosecution of the hostile schemes then in agitation. It is also proved that the Raja of Sattara had interviews with Raojee Kotnees, and the other agents employed on this affair; that a large sum of money was expended by the Raja on these intrigues; that a sum of money, on one occasion, was paid direct by the Senaputtee on this account; that in 1835, Madoo Rao Seerkey was sent by the Raja of Sattara on a mission to the Viceroy of Goa; and finally, that it was also intended by the Raja, by advice of the Viceroy, to send person to Europe in furtherance of the hostile designs then in contemplation.

The above facts are proved, 1st, by oral witnesses; 2d, by written documents; 3d, by extracts from the banker's books.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

The oral witnesses by whose testimony the above facts are substantiated, are as follows:—

1st. Evidence taken at Sattara.

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| 1. Wasdew Shastree. | 19. Sunjeewun Brahmin. |
| 2. Dajeeba Waeed. | 20. Avjee bin Peerajee. |
| 3. Balkoba Kelkur. | 21. Sukhojee bin Limbaya. |
| 4. Moro Punt Josee. | 22. Venkappa bin Pillajee. |
| 5. Hurry Punt Phatuk. | 23. Hybuttee bin Istajee. |
| 6. Narrain Bhut Chitney. | 24. Pattoo bin Sooltanjee. |
| 7. Raojee Kotnees. | 25. Khundoojee Tookajee. |
| 8. The Banker Tejeeram. | 26. Pursotum Anunt Gosavee. |
| 9. Hisson Bhugwan. | 27. Abba Parusnees. |
| 10. Khundoo Venktesh. | 28.*Vishnoo Kesson Deono Thuly. |
| 11. Vesveswur Bhut. | 29. Ballajee Punt Nathoo. |
| 12. Luxmun Nagesh Waeed. | 30.*Kasee Sewram Bundrey. |
| 13. Kessow Buheerow. | 31.*Ramchundra Gundadhar Josee Duffter- |
| 14. Gopal Jeyram Kolutkur. | dar (Dajeeba Josee.) |
| 15. Abbajee Narrain Josee. | 32. Rajaram Bhut Moudly. |
| 16. Moro Punt Putwurdhun. | 33.*Confessions of Govind Rao Dewan. |
| 17.*Nilloo Abbajee Burkunkur. | 34. Confessions of Dinkur Rao Mohitey. |
| 18. Ballaram Chuprassee. | |

* These five names to be left blank in the Mahratta copy.

2d. Evidence forwarded to Government from Belgaum.

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| 1. Vishnoo Bhut Funseekur. | 4. Ballajee Punt Joglekur. |
| 2. Narrain Bhut Sidhey. | 5. Pundrungrao. |
| 3. Shewrain Bhut Ladkur. | |

3d. Evidence forwarded to Government from Rutnagherry.

1. Hurbhut bin Ramchundra Bhut Hulbia.
2. Ramchundra Sudasew Bhut Abkrankur.
3. Report of Dhondoo Aptey, Government Vakeel at Sawunt Warree.

Wasdew Shastree is the person who, by direction of the Swamee, made a copy with his own hand of a yad of stipulations at Sunkeshwur, about the commencement of this intrigue.

Dajeeba Waeed, Balkoba Kelkur and Moro Punt Josee were the relations and confidential assistants of Nago Deorao, and were with him at his death.

Hurry Punt Phatuk and Narrain Bhut Chitney were the agents employed by his Highness at Sattara, and were used by his Highness at different times as the medium of communication with Nago Deorao.

Raojee Kotnees was one of the agents employed at Goa, and is the person to whom Nago Deorao first communicated these treasonable designs at that place. He also visited Sattara with Herculano, and on different other occasions.

Tejeeram and Bhugwan were the bankers at Sattara through whom the money transactions for carrying on this intrigue were conducted.

Sunjeewun Brahmin, Avjee bin Peerajee, Sukojee bin Limbajee, Venkappa bin Pillajee, Hybuttee bin Istajee, Pattoo bin Sooltanjee and Khundoojee bin Topajee, were the servants in the employ of Nago Deorao, who accompanied him at different times on his various journeys between Goa and Sattara.

Abba Josee was acting as native agent to the Residency when this intrigue was made known to Colonel Robertson.

* Nilloo Abbajee Bhurkunkur was the person who gave this information to the Resident, and Ballajee Punt Nathoo and Dinkur Rao Mohitey were the persons through whom the Raja was warned on the subject.

Luxmun Nagesh Waeed, a son of Nago Deorao, Khundoo Venktesh, a karkoon of Tejeeram Sonkars, Vesveswur Bhut, an uncle of Narrain Bhut Chitney, Kessow Buheerow, a brother-in-law of Nago Deorao, and the other Sattara witnesses, all depose to various facts connected with this affair, and Ballaram Chuprassee was the Government servant who brought Balkoba and the seals and papers from Araba.

Vishnoo Bhut Funseekur, Narrain Bhut Sidhey, Shewrain Bhut Ladkur and Ballajee Punt Joglekur, are persons connected with the Swamee of Sunkeshwur conversant with this intrigue.

Pundrungrao was sent by Ramrao Ukburnavees to Goa to inquire into this intrigue by Mr. Nisbet's orders; and Hurbhut bin Ramchundra Bhut and Ramchundra Sudasew Bhut were acquainted with Nago Deorao at Sawunt Warree, and depose as to his proceedings there.

The documentary evidence in this case consists of—

1. Letters written from Demaun by Herculano de Nora to Raojee Kotnees, and found in the lodgings of Raojee Kotnees, in Bombay; three of these letters are signed, in the European character, by Herculano in his own handwriting, and all are admitted by Raojee Kotnees to be genuine documents.

2. Letters and papers made over on his deathbed by Nago Deorao to Balkoba Kelkur. These letters and papers, together with the sicca and mortub used by Nago Deorao,

* This name to be left blank in the Mahratta copy,

Deorao, were given up by Balkoba to Ballaram Chuprassee, at Araba, in the Goa territory, and brought with him to Sattara, where they were made over to the Acting Resident. Amongst these documents are two original letters in the Portuguese language, addressed by the Viceroy of Goa to the Raja of Sattara, signed D. Manoel de Portugal e Castro, which letters are proved to be genuine documents. There are likewise certain other notes and papers in the Portuguese language; as also certain papers and letters in Mahratta, of which last the following are the most important:—

1st. Letters in the name of the Raja of Sattara to the Viceroy of Goa.

2d. Copy of the yad of stipulations above alluded to.

3d. Two letters written on his deathbed by Nago Deorao; one to the Raja of Sattara, and the other to Hurry Punt Phatuk, Narrain Bhut Chitney and Raojee Kotnees.

4th. Translation of a letter into Mahratta, from the Viceroy of Goa to the Raja of Sattara, verified by the seal and signature of the Doobash of the Government of Goa.

5th. Original correspondence between Nago Deorao, Hurry Punt Phatuk, Narrain Bhut Chitney, Tejeeram Sonkar and Balkoba Kelkur.

6th. Other papers and memorandums connected with this affair.

3. Three original letters, addressed to the deceased Swamee of Sunkeshwur, from Nago Deorao Waeed, from Raojee Kotnees, and from Herculano de Nora, furnished by the present Swamee of Sunkeshwur, Shunkur Bhartee; together with copy of part of the yad of stipulations above alluded to.

4. Extracts from the books of the banker Tejeeram, of Sattara, for the last eight years, made from the original choprees, and attested by the banker, and his son Bhugwan, to be true and genuine.

Extracts.—These prove that large sums were received and disbursed by the bankers on account of the agents engaged in these intrigues; that part of this money was supplied by the Raja, of which certain sums were entered as received from Soopajee and Doordojee, these being feigned names for Rowlojee Naik Kaskur, one of his Highness's confidential officers.

The circumstances under which the above evidence was obtained are as follows:—

The oral evidence of the Sattara witnesses in this case was taken by the Acting Resident at Sattara.

Wasdew Shastree, the first witness, came forward voluntarily at the commencement of this inquiry, and gave his deposition before the Acting Resident.

Dajeeba Waeed, the second witness, was then brought from Waeed, a place about 20 miles from Sattara, and he then likewise voluntarily gave in a detailed account of these proceedings. Subsequently, the different other witnesses were brought from different places, as follows; viz., Balkoba Kelkur was brought from Araba, in the Goa territory; Moro Punt Josee from Sawunt Warree, *via* Rutnagherry, in the Southern Konkan; Hurry Punt Phatuk from Chinchor, near Poonah; Narrain Bhut Chitney from Poonah; Raojee Kotnees from Bombay, and Tejeeram and Bhugwan, the bankers, from the town of Sattara. Many of the other witnesses were also brought from different places; viz., Bhundoo, Pattoo and Hybuttee from separate villages near Sattara; Sunjeewun Brahmin, Kesso Josee and Avjee and Shookojee were brought from Ravunsidh, a place about 40 miles from Sattara; and so of the rest. These witnesses, on their arrival at Sattara, were all examined separately, and every precaution taken to prevent collusion.

The evidence received from Belgaum was taken before the Political Agent there, and forwarded direct to Government.

The evidence received from Rutnagherry was taken before the Assistant Magistrate there, and transmitted direct to Government.

Part of the documentary evidence was, as above mentioned, found in the lodgings of Raojee Kotnees, in Bombay, on the seizure of this person there, and sent up with him to the Acting Resident at Sattara. Another part of the documentary evidence, together with the sicca and mortub, was brought by Ballaram Chuprassee from Araba, a village in the Goa territory, with Balkoba Kelkur, to whose keeping these papers and seals were committed on his deathbed by Nago Deorao. The papers given up by the Swamee of Sunkeshwur were forwarded direct to Government by the Political Agent of the Southern Mahratta country, and the extracts from the bankers' books were made from the original choprees of the bankers, under the inspection of the Acting Resident at Sattara, the original books being brought to the Residency for this purpose, and being still kept here.

The third case is as follows:—

That his Highness the Raja of Sattara, in breach of the treaty, had entered into communications with Moodhojee Bhonsla, otherwise called Appa Sahib, ex-Raja of Nagpoor, now residing at Joudpoor, for purposes hostile to the British Government.

The facts of this case are as follows:—

These communications are proved to have been in progress for some years, and Elojee Mohitey and Abba Mareek were the persons chiefly employed by the Raja in conducting them. Elojee Mohitey is the brother-in-law of the ex-Raja of Nagpoor, alluded to in the correspondence with the authorities of Agra; and Abba Mareek left Nagpoor, and came to Sattara on the expulsion of Appa Sahib from Nagpoor. Elojee Mohitey and Abba Mareek are also connected together by marriage. It was by means of the servants and dependents

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of these two persons, as well as by means of Appa Sahib's own people who accompanied them, that the letters and messages which passed between the parties were transmitted; and it is proved that, on different occasions, these messengers had interviews with the Raja of Sattara, and delivered to him the letters and messages with which they were charged, in reply to the communications sent by his Highness to the ex-Raja.

The particulars regarding the messengers who came and went by means of Elojee Mohitey are as follows:—

- 1st. About eight years ago, a man belonging to Appa Sahib, called Sewram, came to Sattara and returned to Joudpoor.
- 2d. Sewram came to Sattara a second time.
- 3d. Sewram and Kedaree, a domestic of Elojee Mohitey, went from Sattara to Joudpoor.
- 4th. Kedaree returned to Sattara, bringing with him Budia, a servant of Appa Sahib.
- 5th. Budia returned to Joudpoor from Sattara, accompanied by Wittoo Pateykur, a domestic of Elojee Mohitey.
- 6th. Wittoo Pateykur returned to Sattara, bringing with him the Borneykur, a servant of Appa Sahib, from Joudpoor.
- 7th. The Borneykur returned alone to Joudpoor.
- 8th. Krushnarao Degumbur, a Karkoon of Elojee Mohitey, with Hedaree and Wittoo, were sent from Sattara to Joudpoor.
- 9th. Kedaree and Wittoo returned to Sattara, bringing with them Bhikoo, a Hurkara of Appa Sahib's.

In addition to the above, it is proved that a domestic of Abba Mareek, by name Wittoo Bogania, was sent on one occasion to Joudpoor, to report on the proceedings of Elojee Mohitey's emissaries there; that on his return he was accompanied by a Purdassee belonging to Appa Sahib, called Hurry, who was taken to the Raja, and charged with a message to Appa Sahib; and that on Hurry's return he was accompanied by an agent of Mareek's, called Pursotum, who took a sword of the Bhonsla's, concealed in a veena (musical instrument case), with him to Joudpoor, and there delivered it to Appa Sahib. It also appears that, previous to his departure from Sattara, Pursotum had an interview with Govind Rao Dewan, and was by him charged with a message to Appa Sahib, having reference to the treasonable designs then in progress with the Viceroy of Goa. It seems, also, that this Brahmin conveyed letters from Appa Sahib to Scindia's camp, as also to Josee, and that he was intrusted with a packet for Sattara, which was stolen on the road, and that he brought back a bay mare, sent by the ex-Raja, which is now here.

Finally, it is proved that these communications were only suspended on the seizure of Govind Rao Dewan, when Bhica, a messenger of Appa Sahib, was concealed at a village near Sattara, and sent off to Joudpoor, and that after the seizure of the Mareek's Kedaree and Wittoo, two of the witnesses, servants of Elojee Mohitey, were also sent off to Nagpoor, but were brought back at the requisition of the Resident.

The above facts are proved, first, by oral witnesses; and, secondly, by written documents.

The names of the oral witnesses by whom these facts are substantiated are as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Elojee Mohitey. | 9. Bhabjee Mhyputrao. |
| 2. Appajee Jadoo. | 10. Hybuttee Palkur. |
| 3. Wittoo Bogania. | 11. Pursotum Annunt. |
| 4. Wittoo Pateykur. | 12. Ragho Punt Datsakul. |
| 5. Kedaree Mania. | 13. Abba Parusnees. |
| 6. Dhondee Katia. | 14.*Kasee Punt Bundrey. |
| 7. Abba Mareek. | 15. Dinkur Rao Mohitey. |
| 8. Krushnaje Chintamun Agasey. | 16.*Govind Rao Dewan. |

* These two names to be left blank in the Mahratta copy.

Elojee Mohitey is a brother-in-law of Appa Sahib, the ex-Raja of Nagpoor, and was the principal agent in this intrigue.

Appajee Jadoo was a domestic in the service of Elojee Mohitey when the communications with Joudpoor were in progress.

Wittoo Bogania is the servant of Abba Mareek, who was sent by him to Joudpoor to inquire after Elojee Mohitey's agents there.

Wittoo Pateykur and Kedaree Mania are the two domestics of Elojee Mohitey who were sent from Sattara, and who came back, accompanied by Appa Sahib's messengers, from Joudpoor, with letters and messages on the different occasions stated above.

Dhondee Katia is the person in whose house Beekia, the messenger of Appa Sahib, was concealed at Sawunt Warree.

Abba Mareek is a relation by marriage of Elojee Mohitey; he is also connected with the ex-Raja of Nagpoor, and was formerly in his service at Nagpoor; he was also one of the principal agents in this intrigue at Sattara.

Krushnaje Chintamun Brahmin is an inhabitant of Tarala, a village of the Mareek's, where he obtained the information regarding Pursotum's mission, detailed in his deposition.

Bhabjee Mhyput Deshpandey is one of the persons who accompanied Pursotum and Hurry, the messenger of Appa Sahib, on their journey to Joudpoor. Hybuttee Palkur is a servant of the Mareek's, who also accompanied Pursotum and Hurry on their journey to Joudpoor.

Pursotum Annunt is the Brahmin who was sent back with Hurry, the messenger above-mentioned, and in whose charge the sword was sent for the ex-Raja, and who brought back the mare.

Ragho

Ragho Gopal Datsakul is an agent employed to collect pilgrims for Gya. This is the person mentioned by the ex-Raja, in his letter to the Raja of Sattara (now forthcoming), as having been sent with letters to Sattara; and he is also mentioned by the ex-Raja, in his letter to the Senaputtee (now forthcoming), as having brought a letter from Sattara. He himself confesses that he once brought a packet of letters from Joudpoor to Sattara, and that a packet from Sattara was delivered in his presence to the ex-Raja at Joudpoor.

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Abba Parusnees and Kasee* Punt Bundrey were both formerly in the confidence of the Raja, and conversant with these intrigues.

* This name to be left blank in the Mahratta copy.

Dinkur Rao Mohitey is a confidential officer of the Raja of Sattara, and he states that Elojee Mohitey and Abba Mareek were constantly in the habit of having private interviews with his Highness.

* Govind Rao Dewan, in his confessions, admits that Pursotum was introduced to him by Abba Mareek on his going to Joudpoor; he also admits that he and the Mareek agreed to send the sword in a veena, which veena he directed to be made by Rewulram, in the store.

* This name to be left blank in the Mahratta copy.

The documentary evidence in this case consists,—1st, of four original letters from Moodhojee Bhonsla, ex-Raja of Nagpoor, addressed as follows:—

One to his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

One to Elojee Mohitey Humbeerrao.

One to Gunga Bhageertbee Motashree Nanabhye, the mother of Elojee Mohitey.

One to Ballajee Rajey Bhonsla Senaputtee.

The seal and signature on the letter to the Raja of Sattara are proved to be those of Moodhojee Bhonsla, the ex-Raja of Nagpoor, by the testimony of Elojee Mohitey, Abba Mareek, the Brahmin Pursotum, and finally by that of Ragho Punt Datsakul; all these witnesses being conversant with the seals and signature of the ex-Raja.

These letters, and the oral evidence in this case, mutually confirm and support each other, inasmuch as in two of the letters, viz., in those to Elojee Mohitey and his mother, it is stated that Bhudia is sent, and it will be seen above that a messenger of this name, of Appa Sahib's, did come to Sattara with letters. It is also stated in evidence, that in the letter brought by Bhudia, as the Senaputtee was not styled Sahib, he gave no answer; and in this letter the Senaputtee is simply addressed "Rajushri Ballajee Rajey Bhonsla Senaputtee Gosavee." It is necessary to add that these letters were not obtained through any of the witnesses in this case, and the seals and signature alone have been shown to them for the purpose of being verified.

2d. An original letter from Moodhojee Bhonsla, ex-Raja of Nagpoor, addressed to Poon-tajee Surdey. This letter was found amongst the papers of Ragho Punt Datsakul, and is proved by him to be an original document; it bears the seal and mortub of the ex-Raja, which, being compared with those on the letters to the Raja of Sattara, to Elojee Mohitey, and to the Senaputtee, are found exactly to correspond.

3d. Abstract translation of an urzee from the news-writer at Joudpoor, marked as received by the Agent for the States of Rajpootana, on the 27th of February 1837. The substance of this urzee is, that a person called Dewan Kiskdurow (Rishenrow Degambar) had come from Sattara about a year ago, and was then with Appa Sahib at Joudpoor; that Pursotum also had arrived from Sattara with a sword, clothes and some letters, said to have been given him by the Raja of that place; that his expenses were paid by Appa Sahib, who charged him with the delivery of a bay mare to the Raja, and alluding also to a brother-in-law of Appa Sahib at Sattara (Elojee Mohitey) as engaged in this intrigue.

The circumstances under which the above evidence was obtained are as follows:—

Krushnajee Chintamun Agasey, an inhabitant of Tarla, a village of the Mareek's, having become conversant with the circumstances of Pursotum's mission to Joudpoor, came voluntarily forward and gave his deposition before the Acting Resident. On this information, Pursotum himself, together with his companions, Bhabjee Mhyputrao and Hybuttee Palkur, as also Abba Mareek, were brought to the Residency, and their several depositions taken by the Acting Resident.

About the same time Appajee Jadoo, formerly a domestic of Elojee Mohitey, came voluntarily forward, and deposed before the Acting Resident as to Elojee Mohitey and his people being concerned in these intrigues, and on this information, as well as on that of Abba Mareek, Wittoo Bogania, Pursotum, and his companions above named, Wittoo Pateykur, Kedaree Mania and Dhondee Katia, the domestics of Elojee Mohitey, as well as Elojee Mohitey himself, were brought here, and deposed before the Acting Resident to the facts contained in their depositions.

The above proceedings were transmitted to Government in July and August 1837, and in November and December following the four original letters from Moodhojee Bhonsla to the Raja, to Elojee Mohitey, to his mother, and to the Senaputtee, were obtained by means of a confidential agent, on whom perfect reliance may be placed.

In February 1838, having understood that Ragho Punt Datsakul, the person named in the letters of Moodhojee Bhonsla to the Raja of Sattara and to the Senaputtee, had just arrived from Hindoostan at Mahowlee, a village near Sattara, this person, together with his papers, was brought direct to the Acting Resident, when he admitted that he had on one occasion brought a packet of letters from Joudpoor to Sattara, and that a packet of letters from Sattara had been given to Appa Sahib at Joudpoor in his presence. He then also produced the letter above alluded to, bearing the seals of the ex-Raja, which are the same as those on the other letters now in my possession.

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The abstract translation of the urzee from the news-writer at Joudpoor formed part of the accompaniments to a letter from the Lieutenant-governor of N. W. Provinces to the Government of Bombay, under date the 8th April 1838.

(signed) *C. Ovens*, Resident.

(True copies.)

J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

(In RESIDENT'S Letter, 15 November 1838.)

NO. 1.—TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, one of the Agents of the Raja of Sattara in Bombay, addressed to his Highness, under date the 6th November 1838.

IN the service. An humble petition of the servant, Rungoo Bappoojee, who, placing his head on the feet, respectfully represents that, up to the 6th November 1838, he is well. After this, humble representations are---

The order of the 1st November, the 12th Shaban, has come, stating, "Here there is a positive report that some one belonging to us (the Raja) is to be sent for to see the papers, &c., which have been made as regards the inquiry, or that some Sahib-loks are to come with the papers, or that the Surkar should go there;" so it is. As to this, without returning any answer to the questions formerly put to them, they are now about to act thus, having made their preparations with a view to carry through what they have done, so it is positively understood; and the Nathoo positively states, that before the 5th Margsursh Sood (22d November) a Sahib will undertake the affairs of Government, and will not mind even the Maharaj; then he will conduct the management in his own name; if he do so, it will be right; there is no necessity of doing it from here. No resistance is to be offered. Be it known. And they now tell some persons thus: "Do you come soon from your village, so that we may give you employment;" thus they say; and Ballajee Kassee Kibbee, Abba Josee and Ovens Sahib, have been engaged from morning to evening for the last five or six days in private consultations; and the Nathoo, when he goes, is also present. When what is the object is known, it will be written. As to this, what sort of answers should be given to this? Ask the Doctor Sahib, and write and send here soon, and have no fear as to giving any answer from here; thus it is ordered. Having taken the friend with me, I read fully the above letter to Mr. Milne Sahib Bahadoor, and beg humbly to submit the replies returned thereto.

1. "If they send to call any one, or if any one come from thence, whatever he may say should be listened to; or in case of a message coming that the Maharaj Surkar should come to the bungalow (Residency) to make himself acquainted with the papers, an answer should be given thus: 'We do not understand what you speak by word of mouth; and formerly, when we personally attended the Committee, we asked for the papers, and spoke other things; still, setting that aside, what matter has been communicated to the Governor Sahib is not known. Differences have only been increased; consequently we are not willing, as regards this affair, to come to the bungalow, nor is there any occasion for sending any one. As to whatever you may have to intimate, send a written communication; after attending to it, we will write and send an answer'; thus the reply should be made. Now that when it has come to the end, and it being the English rule, that whatever may be the case should be made known in writing, and the same custom being observed by the Maharaj Surkar, which is a very proper rule prevailing, consequently no verbal communication can be admitted. They and we should write and send, whatever may be the case, or after receiving their answers, replies should be returned after full consideration, which should be given in a concise manner. If much matter be written or spoken, a document will be pledged, therefore vigilance should be had. As this is the final time, write and send this immediately, that it may be understood;" thus the Sahib said.

2. "As to their coming with papers, or making a verbal communication, this appears to be a plan to use some villany. As to this, among the letters written and sent from the Maharaj Surkar to Calcutta, through the Bombay Governor in Council, it is stated, 'The matter as regards the Committee held was not fully communicated by the Sahibs, and copies of the papers, though applied for, were not furnished. After doing it on one side, they made an incorrect communication to the Governor Sahib, consequently differences have increased; but copies of all the papers connected with the charge of treason should be furnished;' thus it has been written and sent. They have hitherto withheld the copies, and now they are to be shown; it is of no use looking at them in such a manner; that they should furnish copies is right, and is also consistent with rule; should the copies be not given, and if they be shown, a written communication should be sent, thus: 'The copies should be transmitted; then, after looking at the whole of the matter, an answer can be returned thereto.' If they begin to read them, and support this by plausible means, it should be distinctly spoken according to rule, thus: 'You have not hitherto furnished the copies; now you are showing them;' as to this, that without furnishing the copies you should read them, and so forth, there could not be such an order to you, therefore send copies of the letters which may have come from Calcutta and England, so that, after understanding this matter,

matter, we may write and communicate an answer. Thus a yad should be written and sent ;” so he said.

3. “That, before the 5th Margsirsh sood, an arrangement is to be made, and so forth, the Nathoo says ; and the reply proposed by the Maharaj Surkar to be returned is right ; but this time is not at any great distance, it has approached nigh. It does not appear that an arrangement can, as the Nathoo says, be effected ; nevertheless, if it do happen so, it matters not. The case of the Maharaj Surkar has gone and reached as far as England, and a great outcry has arisen ; amidst which a disorder is to be raised here, and another Governor is to come, before which, by causing terror, every attempt is to be made to say that the Maharaj has confessed, and so forth ; this is true ; keep this fully in the mind. In consequence of their having made such haste, let not the mind be disturbed. At the “Mool*” it is not customary to act thus : they are just ; and if a Committee be again formed, we cannot consent ; that Sahibs should come from Bengal and England, amongst whom I should be one ; otherwise, if a Committee be forcibly formed, it will not be admissible to us ; such a written communication has clearly gone ;” so he said ; therefore this supplication is written.

According to the information, if the matter is correct, without documents no verbal communication should at all events be admitted ; having said this, he has offered his best obeisance.

The matter stated in the above three paragraphs should be taken into consideration. As regards the above matter, no information at all has come to my hearing. If such a thing be done there, and haste be made, the mode as above described should be adopted ; and after receiving a document it should be done ; thus the Sahib has said.

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* Sowree. Home authorities.

No. 2.—TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, under date the 26th February 1838.

After compliments,

AFTER this, yesterday, under orders of the Surkar, I explained the matters to Mr. John Milne Sahib, to which the replies given in presence of the Dhaney are—

1. In the order dated the 19th February 1838, which came from the Surkar, the substance is,—two certain great Sahibs are to come to examine into the merits of the inquiry, whether an answer should be returned to them, that, unless the Doctor Sahib comes it shall not take place, so it may be said ; communicate this to the Sahib, how an answer should be given to this ; ask him, and write and send it immediately ; thus the order as to this. Should Sahibs come to form a Committee, during the first interview a conversation should be held in a considerate and pleasant way, and no importunateness should be manifested.

2. Afterwards, if they speak about holding a Committee to institute an inquiry, telling them that it is right, it should be said to them, viz.—

1st. First, as Commissioners, Colonel Ovans Sahib and Mr. Willoughby came, who, without communicating any thing, or furnishing copies here of the papers, did all on one side, and went away ; such should not happen.

2d. The first mode for speaking :

1. The people kept in confinement should in the first place be made over.

2. Persons of experience should be employed in conducting the communication, viz.—

Mr. Elphinstone Sahib and General Smith Sahib.

Grant Sahib.

Robertson Sahib.

Lodwick Sahib, though there is no liking for him, should be, having had experience.

A stranger, who may be conversant with the principles of equity, and impartial, and of mature age.

3d. Copies of all the documents under which this suspicion has hitherto been increased should come here, then it will be convenient to reply to and refute them ; and it will be convenient to consider whether any one has or has not been guilty of any crime. In the same manner as copies of the papers transmitted from hence through the Council to his Lordship are retained by the English Government (the Bombay Council), copies from you should first come.

3. If it should be said that the Sahibs of experience mentioned in the second paragraph, who are required to be employed in conducting this communication, will take some time to come to a distance, that a decision must be immediately made, and that after a clearance of the doubts being made, the dispute must be settled ; it should be answered thus :—

1st. There should be two strangers, being Sahib-loks, not in the service of Government.

2d. In the Committee John Milne Sahib should come, for in the same way as your Sahib-loks will speak by their experience, in the same way he has been made acquainted in the course of this one year, or one year and a quarter, with the nature of the representation of this Surkar, and he has been thus made conversant, because to give explanation to a Sahib, a Sahib is required ; then the truth or falsehood of the facts will be instantly known on both sides, and there will be no trouble to both Governments ; therefore Milne Sahib must come.

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3d. The Sahibs who might come on the part of the English Government should be such as might not be avaricious, be rigidly impartial, and such as might communicate with both Governments.

4. The fourth mode :—

1st. To the letters written to his Lordship the Right honourable the Governor-general from hence through John Milne Sahib, &c. no answer has come. As to this, that the letters sent have been received; that without partiality, as before, a communication with Calcutta and England by means of letters, and by the going and coming of advocates, will always continue; thus, to effect a clearance, a written communication with assurances should come; without any answer coming, you are making haste to hold a Committee, which we cannot acknowledge; when answers to the letters come from his Lordship, we will speak; be it said so.

2d. Now, by holding a Committee, what remains to be inquired into? Hitherto a dispute having occurred, difficulties of various sorts have been forcibly thrown in the way, and zabanees have been taken just as they were required. They are inimical people, who, being encouraged by the British officers, making inventions, raised a storm, and made false stories, believing them; it is said that we are suspected; as to this, though our communications were founded in justice, yet in the meantime who has falsely and in what manner, a charge of treason, and created a dissension, and the just representation is superseded, the same dispute is increased, and without releasing the people, the dissension has been continued day after day. Upon what document this is founded should be intimated.

3d. Two strangers and John Milne Sahib should be in the Committee; if this be not done, the dispute being between you and ourselves, who are to be its judges? Without doing this, you are about to make a Committee forcibly, which we cannot recognize; such matters have already been written before to Calcutta; notwithstanding this, whether you will act or not on one side is apparent; as regards this, the Maharaj Surkar, after maturely considering and examining the points written as regards any thing conducive or injurious to the cause, or any thing more or less, and after taking into consideration the beginning and end of the consequences, will certainly act; but one thing should be done after full consideration; I have hitherto represented that a mishap may occur at the proper time; this alone should not at all be done in any affair with patience, and without pledging any document, he will do that which may be approvable to the public, of which I am confident some days more or less will be required; but just now they are not taking upon themselves to do any thing of any serious nature, therefore by reason of haste let not the true affair be interrupted; let that which is necessary be done; so he said (Dr. Milne); the time is at its extremity by making a full consideration; let that, out of which no mistake may arise, be done; in short, that such a season will arrive I do not think; but after a censure coming from Calcutta, they write; therefore, in order to show that a Committee was convened, and as if a step to give an additional support to the falsehood which has been attached to them, they will do so; but when we declare it to be inadmissible, they can have no remedy; so he said.

5. As regards the Committee, the above paragraphs are written; but that a Committee will now take place does not appear; perhaps it may; I will inquire and write positively hereafter; but an order from Calcutta to release and make over the people has come, stating that the former existing state of things should be allowed to continue; that no oppression should be used; that we will send your letters and those of the Maharaj to England, and that when an order comes from thence, as we may send instructions, act up to them; thus also I positively hear; and as regards any Committee there, without the order of the lord, these cannot now do any thing, so it appears to me; but I will fully ascertain this, and then write and communicate it; so he said.

No. 3.—EXTRACT from an Accompaniment to Dr. Milne's Letter to the Government of India, under date the 10th February 1838.

Art. II. His Lordship in Council may, perhaps, on some future occasion be pleased to appoint Commissioners for the investigation of this unprecedented case; his Lordship is solicited to appoint Dr. John Milne one of the members of that Committee, as that gentleman has well satisfied himself of the nature of this plot; and it is anxiously further desired that his Lordship will allow that gentleman to visit his Highness the Maharaj, when he is assured he will get a thorough knowledge of the case, even beyond the limits of the very satisfactory information which he has already derived; but if, on the contrary, in opposition to the present address, the Bombay Government should further nominate any Commissioners to confirm the judgment of the last Commissioners, and if there is no independent gentleman who, through the impartiality of his justice, can be admitted to examine this case, his Highness cannot accede to his employment.

(True extracts and translations.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident.

(True copies.)

J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

Sic orig.

(In

(In RESIDENT's Letter, 28 November 1838.)

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To his Royal Highness the King of Sattara, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Royal Highness,

It having been stated to me that it is your Royal Highness's pleasure that I should send in a memorandum, expressing my satisfaction at the arrangement which it has pleased your Royal Highness to order, respecting pecuniary advantages which I am to receive for attending to your Royal Highness's affairs, and of laying them before the highest authorities in England; I shall first respectfully submit to your Royal Highness's attention that England is a very expensive country, placed at a distance of nearly 10,000 cos or 20,000 miles from India; that it is an arduous, fatiguing, and sometimes dangerous voyage. Hoping that your Royal Highness will take those circumstances into your gracious consideration, I accept of the conditions which your Royal Highness may be pleased to fix, convinced as I am that they will be in accordance with the rank and dignity of your Royal Highness, and with the importance of my mission.

Your Royal Highness has been pleased to say you would grant a pension of 200 rupees per month to * lady and her son; this I accept in her name, and humbly lay that lady's thanks and my own gratitude at your Royal Highness's feet. I now take the liberty of recommending to your Royal Highness's notice two individuals who have constantly been occupied with me in your Royal Highness's affairs: the one is a clever young man, Jenardon Govindjee, who desires to enter your Royal Highness's service on a salary of 100 rupees per month; the other, Ragoonathrow Murtund, who has the honour of being known to your Royal Highness, also wishes to be employed by your Royal Highness, and will be contented with 50 rupees per month.

* So in the copy.

I request, for my immediate exigencies, debts, &c., from 5,000 to 6,000 rupees; salary for myself, travelling charges, and ultimate reward after success, I leave to your Royal Highness's generosity, as I had the honour of stating above.

Some stated to Hybutrow, for your Royal Highness's information, that 500 rupees would be barely sufficient as a monthly salary for me; as I said before, it shall entirely depend on your Royal Highness's pleasure.

I have, &c.

Bombay, 18 November 1838.

(signed) *F. H. De Woolmar.*

From N. Alves, Esq., Agent to Governor-general at Rajpootana, to the Resident at Sattara.

Sir,

Rajpootana Agency, Ajmere, 21 December 1838.

I HAVE the honour to annex hereto an extract translation into English, from the Joudpoor Akhbar of the 11th instant, for your information, in order that you may institute an inquiry into the matter noticed by the news-writer, should you think it necessary or proper so to do.

I have, &c.

(signed) *N. Alves,*
Agent Governor-general.

EXTRACT.

I UNDERSTAND from an informant that Sookh Ram, of the tribe or caste Kosa, aged about 30 years, of rather fair complexion, of middle stature, has arrived at Joudpoor on the part of the Raja of Sattara. The day after his arrival he had a meeting with the ex-Raja of Nagpoor, Appa Sahib, and delivered to him a khureeta, addressed to him; the informant says the contents were to this purport: "From what you write, I understand that you have made your peace with the British Government, but that your affairs are at a stand by reason of the want of seven lacs of rupees, and that your release from Joudpoor is difficult; if this be true, write so in reply to this letter, when an arrangement for supplying seven lacs of rupees may be made." Appa Sahib was delighted by the perusal of this khureeta, and that person (Sookh Ram Khota) is in the Maha Mundeer.

(Translated.)

(signed) *N. Alves,*
Agent Governor-general.

(True copies.)

C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara.

(True copies.)

J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 298 of 1839.)

From the Secretary to Government, Bombay, to John Milne, Esq., late President of the Bombay Medical Board.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 6 February 1839.

UNDER instructions recently received from the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that as a subject and a pensioner of the British Government, you should henceforth refrain from holding any communication whatever, either directly or indirectly, with his Highness the Raja of Sattara or with his agents.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 155 of 1839.)

To the Honourable James Farish, Esq., President and Governor in Council.

(No. 872.)

Superintendent's Office, Bombay,
12 February 1839.

Honourable Sir,

THE inspector of the port having brought to my notice the circumstance of eight Hindoos having embarked in the French ship "George Cuvier," bound to Bordeaux, and said to be a deputation from the Raja of Sattara to England, I have the honour to report the same for the information of your Honourable Board.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Robert Oliver,* Captain R. N.
Superintendent I. N.

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Bombay Police Office, 12 February 1839.

IN conformity with instructions received from you in your letter in the Secret Department, No. , I have the honour to report, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that Mr. De Woolmar, the person therein alluded to, is about to quit Bombay, as a passenger on board of the French ship "George Cuvier," bound to the Malabar coast and Bordeaux, but I have every reason to believe that Mr. De Woolmar has no intention of proceeding further than the coast. The Captain of the "George Cuvier" has this day applied at the police office for a port clearance certificate; I beg therefore to be furnished, with as little delay as possible, with the instructions of Government respecting M. De Woolmar.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. A. Forbes,*
Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 379 of 1839.)

To the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 15 February 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 12th instant, reporting the intention of Monsieur De Woolmar to quit Bombay in the French ship "George Cuvier," bound to the Malabar coast, and Bordeaux.

2. In reply, I am desired to request that you will be pleased to intimate to Monsieur De Woolmar, that he is quite at liberty to proceed to Europe or to quit India, but that he cannot be permitted to land and remain at subordinate stations belonging to the Honourable Company's territories.

3. A circular has accordingly this day been addressed to the different authorities on the Malabar coast, informing them that M. De Woolmar has, during his residence in Bombay, been considered to be a person to whom permission to proceed into the interior should not be granted, in order that they may prevent his landing and remaining at any of the subordinate stations of the Honourable Company.

4. I am on this occasion desired to transmit to you copy of a letter from the superintendent of the Indian Navy, dated the 12th instant, No. 155, reporting its having been brought to his notice, that eight Hindoos have embarked in the "George Cuvier," for the alleged purpose of proceeding to England, as a deputation on the part of his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

5. On a reference to the application for a port clearance for the above vessel, the names of the following natives are found to be inserted :—Yeshwunt Rao, Bhugwunt Rao, Sutkojee, Raojee, Gungoo, Toolja, Manajee, Ramoo, and three Portuguese.

6. On the receipt of this communication, you will be pleased to ascertain and report, for the information of Government, the grounds on which these individuals are supposed to be proceeding to Europe, and whether the above are their correct names.

7. The Governor in Council further requests that you will ascertain whether these people are exactly aware on what terms they are going to a distant country, and whether they are proceeding of their own free-will, and possess the means of support during their absence.

8. In the event of their stating that they are going under the orders of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, you are requested immediately to place yourself in communication with the Acting Advocate-general on the subject, and should it appear to that officer that they can be prevented from proceeding on such a mission, you are authorized to detain them until further orders.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 380 of 1839.)

To the Acting Advocate-general.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 15 February 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, regarding an alleged deputation proceeding to England on the part of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, on board the French ship "George Cuvier," bound to Bordeaux, and to request that you will be pleased immediately to place yourself in communication with the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, regarding the power of Government to detain the eight Hindoos therein alluded to, should they be proceeding to England for the purpose supposed.

1. From the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, dated 12 February 1839.

2. From the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, dated 12 February 1839.

3. Reply to, dated 15 February 1839.

2. I am at the same time desired to refer you to the treaty entered into between the British Government and the Raja of Sattara, dated the 25th September 1819, and to request that you will be pleased to report whether, in your opinion, the Raja of Sattara is not forbidden to send any deputation to England, except under the direct cognizance of Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 382 of 1839.)

To the Magistrate of Cunara, Mangalore.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 15 February 1839.

I AM directed to inform you, that it has been brought to the notice of Government, that an European, of the name of De Woolmar, is about to quit Bombay as a passenger on board of the French ship "George Cuvier," bound to the Malabar coast and Bordeaux.

2. Mr. De Woolmar, during his residence in Bombay, has, owing to certain circumstances which have transpired, been considered by this Government to be a person to whom permission to proceed into the interior should not be granted, and the Governor in Council therefore suggests, that should he attempt to land and remain at any place within the limits of your jurisdiction, you will have the goodness to prevent his doing so, since, although he is quite at liberty to proceed to Europe, or to quit India, he ought not, in the opinion of this Government, be permitted to reside at any subordinate station of the Honourable Company's territories.

3. Under the above intimation, the Governor in Council leaves you to act on your own responsibility, as to the course to be pursued towards Mr. De Woolmar, should he attempt to land and remain within the limits of your jurisdiction.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

(The same to the Magistrate in Malabar.)

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

My dear Sir,

Monday Morning, 18 February 1839.

MR. LITTLE tells me that you expect a letter from me respecting the eight Hindoos. The event on which I was to communicate with the magistrate and to report to Government not having arisen, I did not intend to address you; but as my silence may have the effect of detaining the ship, I will tell you how the matter strikes me, which I can best do in a form not official. It was not to be expected that these persons should confess themselves emissaries from the Raja of Sattara, though I feel not the least doubt but that they are. I am quite sure that they are the dupes of that Mr. De Woolmar, and that they do not know their own situation; and common humanity requires that a little more should be done than has been done to rescue them. I think they should be told that Government are well aware of their real object in proceeding to Europe, and that they have covered it with too thin a veil; that, accordingly, no port clearance will be granted to any ship in which they are passengers until a reference can be made to Sattara. If the Raja should acknowledge them to be his agents, the course is clear; should he not do so, which I regard as certain (the fact, notwithstanding), I think Government, even then, should not allow them to go without fully explaining their situation to them. I am quite sure that they believe that when once they get to England, they will be able to assume with effect their political character; and to enable them to proceed, therefore, they will deny that they have any such object. I doubt not but that the Raja has the same belief, and from the same motive, as well as from other causes, will disavow their authority. Now, should this occur, they ought not to be allowed to proceed without fully knowing and understanding that they will be unable to effect the political object they have in view. I see no reason for allowing them to think they have blinded Government; it would be much better to tell them plainly that Government is well aware who they are, and what their object is, and that they are deceiving themselves in believing that they will be able to effect it; as their own denial, and the Raja's repudiation of their authority, will be forwarded to England, and that in the face of these they cannot expect to be heard or recognized as the agents of the Raja. Indeed, I think it would be much better for you, Mr. Willoughby, rather than the magistrate, to make this communication; it would have more effect, and might deter them from going. In the meantime, however, and until a reply from Sattara can be obtained, Mr. Little should carry his examination a little further, not allowing Mr. De Woolmar to be present; when they came from Sattara, where they have been living; the origin of their connexion with him; the nature of the commerce they are about to undertake; how they are taking home their money; if in bills, in what bills, of whom purchased, on whom drawn; what remuneration Mr. De Woolmar is to have for his services; who has paid his passage; where they have kept their money since they came to Bombay; in the hands of what Sheriffs; whether, in fact, it was not given to them by the Raja, &c. &c. This examination should be carried on, not as if information were required, but rather with the air of one who has previous knowledge on the subject, and wishes to see what they will say.

In a political point of view, it must be perfectly unimportant whether they go or not; but I do not think it is desirable that they or Mr. De Woolmar should suppose that they have blinded the Government; and it is rather on the score of humanity than otherwise, that efforts should be made to dissuade them from their journey. If they will go, they should, at any rate, be made to understand that Government knows their object, and has taken means to thwart it.

The ship can have its port clearance, less these passengers, and as they have committed no offence, no grounds exist for placing them under restraint.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *W. Howard.*

P. S.—Mr. Little should ask Captain Oliver from whom he received his information, and trace it on.

Messrs. Nicol & Co.

Gentlemen,

19 February 1839.

I AM given to understand, and, since finding that authority is correct, has caused me to acquaint you a vessel consigned to your house, named "La Gabrielle," for Bordeaux, has taken on board passengers who are at variance with the British Government. In order to prevent such proceedings, I would suggest that you would make inquiries previous to the departure of the said vessel, and thus prevent the displeasure of Government.

The under-mentioned are the names of the individuals:—

Banda Sahib Sirka, a principal person and Jagheerdar, being interested in the Sattara affairs; Bhandoo Sahib Chitness, a cousin, brother of one Balrontrow, the head Chitness manager, and one Govind Rao, the Dewan of the Sattara Raja, both now in custody of the British, the former in Poonah, and the latter in Ahmednuggur, and one Mr. Frederick De Woolmar, who has promised the above-mentioned persons to bring their case to the notice of the Home Authorities, although he has been prevented by the Bombay Government to interfere.

I am, &c.

(signed) A Friend to the British Government.

From

From Mr. W. R. Mackenzie to the Political Secretary, dated 17 February 1839.

Sir,

I HAVE to request an interview with you immediately, for the peremptoriness of which I trust you will excuse me, as I have something of importance to communicate, and which the simple fact of this being Sunday would render utterly useless by delaying till to-morrow. I may add, in case your time should be occupied, that my information refers to the Sattara affairs.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *W. R. Mackenzie.*

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To the Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Bombay Police-office, 16 February 1839.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of Government, an original letter to my address from Captain Jecheires, of the French ship "George Cuvier," and to state that I have sent a reply to that gentleman, acquainting him that the natives mentioned in his list of passengers cannot be permitted to quit India till they have appeared before me, and satisfied me as to their object in undertaking so unusual a voyage.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. A. Forbes,*
Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To John Forbes, Esq., Police Magistrate, Bombay.

Sir,

Bombay, 14 February 1839.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the name of another passenger, who intends to sail with me (Narain Rao). I have communicated to my passengers the solicitude you have so kindly expressed for their welfare, for which they express themselves grateful; but at the same time they request you will have the goodness to let them know by letter if there are any other formalities to go through besides giving in their names at your office; this, they say, is the duty of the Captain, and it has been fulfilled. Should you, however, require any other information on the subject, they will be most happy to give it, on receiving a line from you to that effect.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jecheires.*

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 46 of 1839.)

To the Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Bombay Police-office, 16 February 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 379, of yesterday's date, and to report, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that I have communicated to Mr. De Woolmar the instructions of Government as to his proceeding to any of the subordinate stations of the Honourable Company's territories.

2. With reference to the fourth and concluding paras. of your letter, under reply, I beg to state, that the individuals named in the margin, and alluded to in your letter as being about to proceed to Europe in the French ship "George Cuvier," have this day appeared before me. The four first named state that they are merchants; that the other Hindoos are their servants, and that the Portuguese is their interpreter; that they are about to proceed in the French ship in question to the Malabar Coast for no particular purpose; that they do not know to which port or to what part of the coast they are going; that when they shall have reached the coast, should the weather prove favourable, they will go on to London, to see a country of the wonders of which they have heard so much; that they do not know any body in London, but will find an agent, and with cash which they take with them purchase merchandize. They state that they are subjects of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, to whom they say they are unknown, and who is not aware of their intended voyage; that they proceed in a French ship because they have procured their passage on more reasonable terms than they could obtain one in an English vessel. They further state that they have no knowledge whatever of any resident or house of agency of Bombay; and that they are proceeding to England unadvisedly, and of their own free-will.

1. Yeswunt Rao.
2. Bhugwunt Rao.
3. Narain Rao.
4. Sulkojee Rao.
5. Gungoo.
6. Raojee.
7. Manajee.
8. Rannoo.
9. Toolja.
10. Pedro Lawrence, Portuguese interpreter.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

3. In conclusion, I beg to add that I have communicated with the Advocate-general on the subject, who appears to doubt the legality of preventing their proceedings.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. A. Forbes,*
Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 414 of 1839.)

To the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 20 February 1839.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 16th instant, No. 46, regarding the Hindoos who have taken their passage on board the French ship "George Cuvier," with the intention of proceeding to England, and to request that you will be pleased to forward to Government the statement of each of these individuals, which it is presumed have been taken in writing.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Bombay, 19 February 1839.

I HAVE had the honour of writing to Colonel Wood, to speak to him regarding an affair which has detained the ship "George Cuvier," Captain Jecheires, in the harbour for the last five or six days. I am the owner of this vessel, and therefore take the liberty of representing how greatly the longer detention will become injurious to my interests. Mr. De Woolmar, and the natives who have taken a passage in this vessel, are the cause of this delay; they have, however, appeared before Mr. Forbes, Director of Police, in consequence of the demand to that effect made by him on Captain Jecheires.

I imagine that this obstacle arises from a desire on the part of the Company that these passengers do not remain on the coast. I have the honour to assure you, sir, that they were all ignorant that the vessel was bound to touch there when their passage was stopped, and the amount which they pay is for proceeding to France.

If this is, as I suppose, the only desire of Government, I offer an engagement by this letter, in conjunction with Captain Jecheires, that none of the passengers in question shall put their foot on shore during the sojourn of six or seven days that the "George Cuvier" will make at Allepay; and also, that they shall not land at Mahé, where I shall remain 24 hours. I can add to this engagement that no one shall come on board in connexion with these persons during the time that she will be on the coast.

I hope, Sir, that such an engagement will be sufficient for you, and that you can immediately give orders for the despatch of the vessel.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. F. Dussumier.*

I, the undersigned Captain of the "George Cuvier," engage to exercise my authority on board of that vessel to carry into effect the engagement that Monsieur Dussumier has entered into in the above letter, and to which I bind myself by the present declaration.

(signed) *Jecheires.*

To Mr. F. F. Dussumier.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 21 February 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 19th instant, representing the inconvenience to which you are subjected in consequence of the detention in the harbour of Bombay of the ship "George Cuvier," belonging to you, owing to your not being furnished with the necessary port clearance for that vessel to proceed to sea.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that no objection exists to your being furnished with a port clearance for the above vessel, without the native passengers entered in your return, regarding whom an investigation is in progress.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

To

To the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 21 February 1839.

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday's date, No. 414, regarding the natives who have taken a passage on board the French ship "George Cuvier," I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information translation of a letter from Monsieur Dussumier, the owner of that vessel, requesting to be furnished with the necessary port clearance, on certain conditions therein proposed, together with copy of my reply of this date.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

(In SECRETARY'S Memorandum, 21 February 1839.)

STATEMENT of Eshwunt Rao Sirke Maratha.

IT is six months since I left Sattara; I have been living in Bombay, in Jumbul Warree, in the house of Moroba Senway; we all lived there together. Moroba is a clerk in the customs. I am going to England, and Mr. Woolmar is going with me, which is the cause of my associating with him. I have business in Europe; that business is to travel and see foreign countries and climates, and also to deal in merchandize; I am also a servant and a relation of the Raja of Sattara; and on my arrival in Europe, if I receive any orders from his Highness, I am in duty bound to obey them. I have, as yet, no letters or credentials in writing, constituting me an agent of his Highness, but such may be sent to me to-day or a month hence; how this may be, I know not. My funds are in ready money; as yet, no bills have been drawn; I brought the money from my own residence at Sinde, in the Sattara country; it amounts to 10,000 rupees. My expenses in Bombay and passage-money are separate; however, I see no use in concealing that I received the funds from his Highness the Raja of Sattara, and not from my own house; I am his servant; I use no sowcar in Bombay; the funds I brought in cash and bullion; and after my arrival here, more was sent to me. I am going to Europe on the Raja's affairs, so that what I have above stated was not a full account of myself. Written credentials I have not myself; if any one has them, Bhugwunt Rao has; I know nothing of this myself. I am the head of the mission; I am going to move the Court of Directors in consequence of the late differences between the British Government and his Highness; Mr. Woolmar accompanies us, because we are ignorant of Europe, and we take him to manage our private affairs and for our comfort; he, Mr. Woolmar, has nothing to do with the question of his Highness's affairs before the Court of Directors; at least, as yet he has not; he, Mr. Woolmar, has no letters or papers with him from the Raja or from myself. As yet, nothing has been settled with regard to Mr. Woolmar's allowances or remunerating him for his services; I paid his passage; I pay 5,500 rupees down, and 2,500 rupees subsequently for the passage; 8,000 total for us all.

Question. It appears strange that you who are head of the mission seem ignorant of the existence of letters of credence?—*Answer.* I have no objection to say that Bhugwunt Rao has such documents.

What was your reason for engaging a French ship, when so many others could have been procured?—The freight was so much cheaper that I chose the "George Cuvier."

(signed) *W. S. Boyd,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

STATEMENT of Bhugwunt Rao Wittul and Golkur of Jostapoor, in Sattara Purbhoo.

I HAVE been here five or six months in Maroba Nagur's house; I am going to visit Europe, and Mr. De Woolmar is going with me; therefore I am acquainted with him; the reason for my going to Europe is known; I wish to see Europe; Eshwunt Rao and myself are the heads of the party proceeding to Europe; I am taking money in cash; as yet, I have drawn no bills.

Question. When did you obtain your money?—*Answer.* I cannot answer that. I have no sowkar in Bombay.

Did the Sattara Raja supply funds?—I cannot answer that question.

What is to be paid to Mr. Woolmar?—Nothing is fixed with regard to remunerating Mr. De Woolmar; he goes with us to explain matters and manage for us; we paid for the passage altogether 8,000 rupees.

Are you going to England on business of his Highness of Sattara?—I cannot answer this question.

This individual declines to give any information further than the above.

(signed) *W. S. Boyd,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT of Chilkojee Rao Soorwe, of Scind Mahratta.

I HAVE been in Bombay four or five months; I live with others from Sattara; I am a relation of Eshwunt Rao, and accompanied him; I am related to the Raja of Sattara; I know M. De Woolmar, but I know not his language; I came here to go to Europe with Eshwunt Rao, who is the head of the party; I know nothing about what they are going to England for; I have no money; what I require I get from Eshwunt Rao; I know nothing about business; I came to accompany Eshwunt as an attendant, and because I am related to him; I know not whom Eshwunt Rao gets his funds from; I am going to Europe with my own consent; I know nothing about the arrangements made for the voyage, of what is paid or to be paid; I know not whether the Raja supplies the funds or not; all these things Eshwunt Rao manages; I am a mere attendant; he has never told me his plans.

(signed) *W. S. Boyd,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.

Toolja Xershagun.

I HAVE been several months in Bombay; I am Bhugwunt Rao's servant; I came here with my master; I know nothing of going to Europe; I will go willingly whenever my master goes; I am a domestic of Bulwunt Rao's, a menial servant.

(signed) *W. S. Boyd,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.

Gungoo Salekur.

I HAVE been several months in Bombay; I am a servant of Eshwunt Rao's; I am going with him to Europe; I know not why he goes; I am his servant for two generations, and follow my master; I know nothing; I go of my own free-will.

(signed) *W. S. Boyd,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.

Raojee Wyeed, Purboe Caste.

I AM cook to Eshwunt Rao; we have been cooks in his family for two generations; I am going to Europe with Eshwunt Rao, because he is going himself; I do not know why he is going; I am a mere servant; I go of my own free-will and pleasure; I know not where my master obtains his funds.

(signed) *W. S. Boyd,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.

Manajee Moita.

I AM a servant of Bhugwunt Rao; I have been here for eight or fifteen days; I am going to England with my master willingly; I do not know what he is going to Europe for; I am a mere menial servant.

(signed) *W. S. Boyd,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.

Rannoo Gholup Mahratta.

I HAVE been here for several months as servant to Eshwunt Rao; my family has been in his service for four or five generations; my master is going to England, and I am going with him; I know not what business takes him to Europe, but I go with him willingly.

(signed) *W. S. Boyd,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

PERSIAN

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I to IV. inclusive.

Narrain Rao Serki, full Brother of Eshwunt Rao's, not in the List.

I HAVE been here about six weeks ; I came to see my brother ; I intend at present to go to Europe with my brother ; but it is not quite certain ; I know nothing about his business ; I merely go to see Europe ; I know not who supplies my brother with funds ; I am merely one of the party ; I know nothing about his Highness's and my brother's affairs.

(signed) *W. S. Boyd,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

(In RESIDENT'S Letter, 18 February 1839.)

No. 1.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from Bhao Mherey Kurto, dated 6 Maghsood (21 January 1839).

After compliments.

FURTHER, having set out from thence and having arrived here, I met the Oopudhuya, and having informed him of the whole of the matter, and having fixed upon the mundullee, who are to proceed on the pilgrimage, I prepared the surunjaum, including food and clothes ; and when I looked out for hired tattoos, I found that all the tattoos were engaged for Government baggage ; I therefore settled with one or two tattoos for half way ; at the time of setting out they demanded more hire, consequently they were not engaged. The Oopudhuya said that others would be procured ; upon this we stopped. Now no tattoos are procurable, and letters from your mundullee come, that now here are cold days, we must go soon ; that hereafter, on the arrival of the Goosoojee here, who is expected to come, we cannot go ; and that, therefore, we should manage so that we may immediately set out. Oopudhuya is in a hurry about this, and he is making a great search for tattoos, but it does not appear likely that any will be soon procured. Be it known. There is a great deal of inconvenience at home ; why should I describe it in a letter ? Protect me according to the promise. Be it known in the service. This is an humble representation.

No. 2.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from Hummunt Rao Goonajee, to the Address of the Raja of Sattara, dated 30th Magh vud, or 13th February 1839.

After compliments.

FURTHER, as regards the affairs here, which should be known, the following are the paragraphs:—

1. On the 12th instant, having received an intimation from Ajum Cuyan Sahib that a private interview should take place, I went to his Bungalow ; he said, "I have looked at the papers prepared by Milne Sahib ; the detail is great, whilst the means of accomplishing the affair are not within his reach ; but he has exerted himself to the utmost with heart and soul. If there was any advocate to represent in England to the Commons' House, agreeably to the tenor of these papers, it would then be right ; papers are lifeless ; there should be one to inspire life into them ; if not, when papers are once looked at and consigned to the great Karkhana, unless there be any one commanding strong influence to remember them, it is impossible that the object can be accomplished. As regards this, on my return from Arbusthan, after three months, I am to stay here for sixteen days, and afterwards to proceed by a steamer ; at that time I will positively point out a plan about your affairs ; you should accordingly endeavour to make an exertion in England, then your affairs will succeed ; if I should make any suggestion to you confidently just now, your Surkar's reliance is not only on myself. In the course of a day or two your people are proceeding to England ; when such is the case, why did you conceal this thing in speaking (to me) ? I said I was ignorant of this circumstance. He then detailed the matter thus : "Woolmar, an Armenian, having represented to your Surkar that he was a respectable person, and one who performed business, intends to proceed to England, taking with him the people of the Surkar by embarking in a ship of 'George Cuvier' (French) Faransee, by passing through the country of the Franes (French.) Though such is certainly the case, you deny any knowledge of it ; this is good ;" so he sadly observed ; "I do not know it at all ;" so I evaded it ; he replied, "On the arrival of Ajum Mherban Carnac Sahib, a settlement will soon be effected ; so I positively know. By using haste for nothing, if these people go before, it depends on your pleasure. As, after fully ascertaining that through this channel the affairs will be effected, the mission has been sent, whatever may be experienced from thence will be right ;" thus he spoke in detail, in a sarcastical manner, which if described in writing would appear too tedious ; I have, therefore, humbly stated merely the substance of what he said, that it may serve as an intimation.

2. The Sahib above named is to stay here for six days more, and afterwards to proceed to Arbusthan. What was the former dignity of the Hindoo, Pud Padshah ; and though difficulties were raised by the Peshwa, whose nesha jhenda and sicca were in use ; and

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afterwards, though for the sake of friendship the Swaree joined the British camp, in what way the treaty, which should have been made consistently with the sovereignty of the Badshahee Sowusthans, was subsequently formed: to represent this circumstance to the Commons' House, the Sahib entertains a great desire; "but you should not write this matter at present to the Surkar;" so the Sahib said; still it is incumbent on me to write it. "This matter should not be known to Milne Sahib, for he is in dependence on the Company's Government; therefore, on my return from thence, this requires to be determined; after doing it, I will make an attempt, but your Surkar should place reliance on me;" thus Sahib said, and he noted down my name and that of the Rajheykur in a book.

3. The Sorees have landed at Kurachee Bunder, in Scind, and the men and chowkee belonging to the Scindians on the Bunder were dislodged by them; in consequence of this, the Scindians having collected a strong body, indications of war are apparent; the Eranwalleys border on Scind, between which stands the hill fort of Herat, which was formerly made over by the Eranwalleys to the English by reason of friendship; there were some men (koops), and Pottinger Sahib, as Resident; the Eranwalleys have taken possession of that fort by fighting, and driven away the Resident; the Eranwalleys and the Scindians have joined together; such is the bazar report.

4. The Warreekur Sawunt had allowed his subness, who is of my caste, and one interested in the Dowlut Palkee Sarunjaum and other state establishments, from the beginning to the present time, being two hundred years; in the interim he procured him a title from the Padshah of Delhi; having removed such a man, the Sawunt conferred the Dewangeeree on a Chitpavun Brahmin, who, after obtaining the Bhandaree of the British Government, accepted of the Dewangeeree about two years ago. In the course of this time (ironically) a proper arrangement has been effected as regards the Raj and the country, and the country has fallen into the charge of the British Government, the Dewan being allowed 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred) rupees as monthly pay, and the sovereign Raja and three rupees per diem; in this manner the Dewan has preserved the Dowlut without difficulty.

5. Rajushree Baba Sahib Nisbut Surkheil came yesterday to Bombay, accompanied by his retinue; he always goes to visit the counsellors and other Kamgars; he is to return to Allibag after fifteen days.

6. The Vakeels of the Holker who had come (here) for the purpose of proceeding to England went back to Indore on the arrival of Carnac Sahib; they are to go, so I understand.

7. In consequence of the dearth, the expenses necessarily exceed those of last year by a half; the prices of ghee, oil, rice, dolu of toor, fowl, fire-wood, grum and chillies, have now further considerably risen.

In all, composed of seven paragraphs, I have written an humble petition, and request an answer in acknowledgment of its receipt. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident, Sattara.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 459 of 1839.)

To the Acting Advocate-general.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 24 February 1839.

WITH reference to your letter, dated the 18th instant, regarding the native deputation proceeding to England on the part of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that Government has determined upon not preventing the persons composing this mission to embark on board the French ship "George Cuvier," on the established deposit being lodged in the Honourable Company's treasury on account of those proceeding in the character of servants.

2. In making this intimation to you, I am desired to state, that the Governor in Council is desirous of being favoured, as early as possible, with your opinion as to whether there exists any objection to the above decision.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

SECRET

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 460 of 1839.)

To Mr. J. J. Dussumier.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 24 February 1839.

WITH reference to my letter, dated the 21st instant, No. 417, regarding the eight Hindoos who have taken their passage in the "George Cuvier," I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that Government will not interfere authoritatively to prevent these individuals embarking on board that vessel, upon the established deposit being lodged in the Honourable Company's treasury on account of those proceeding in the character of servants.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 461 of 1839.)

To the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 24 February 1839.

WITH reference to my letter, dated the 21st instant, No. 418, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of my communication of this date to Mr. Dussumier, the owner of the French ship "George Cuvier," and to inform you, that Government will not prevent the natives therein mentioned proceeding on board that vessel, upon the established deposit being lodged in the Honourable Company's treasury on account of the persons proceeding in the character of servants.

You are accordingly requested to require the parties concerned to make the deposit in question before the port clearance certificate is granted.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 494 of 1839.)

To Captain R. Cogan, Her Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 28 February 1839.

I AM instructed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that it has been represented to Government that you have, since your arrival at the Residency, been in communication with Dr. Milne, late President of the Bombay Medical Board, and also with a native Agent of his Highness the Raja, on subjects under discussion between the two Governments.

2. As the communication above alluded to is represented to relate to certain intrigues in which the Raja of Sattara has engaged against the British Government, the Governor in Council, in consideration of the high situation which you now fill under the Crown, considers it due to you to inform you thereof, in order that, if untrue, you may have the earliest opportunity of denying a charge so inconsistent with the office with which you have been honoured.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

The Honourable James Farish, Governor in Council, &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

Bombay, 1 March 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter of yesterday's date, intimating that it has been represented to Government that I have, since my arrival here, been in communication with Dr. Milne, late President of the Medical Board, and also with a native Agent of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, on subjects under discussion between the two Governments; and as the communication above alluded to is represented to relate to certain intrigues in which the Raja of Sattara has engaged against the British Government, the Governor in Council, in consideration of the high situation which I now fill under the Crown, considers it due to me to inform me thereof, in order that, if untrue, I may have the earliest opportunity of denying a charge so inconsistent with the office with which I have been honoured.

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In reply, I beg to state, for the information of your Honor's Government, that I have the pleasure of Dr. Milne's acquaintance, and I have been visited by parties representing themselves as subjects in the employ of the Raja of Sattara; but the high situation I fill under the Crown, and now acknowledged by your Honor's Government, to say nothing of my previous life and services at this Residency, ought to have exempted me from the suspicion of being mixed up with any intrigues incompatible with my duty as a servant or subject of the state; and considerations of respect which I feel called upon to maintain, in reference to the confidential situation I fill under Her Majesty's Government, precludes me from offering any more specific reply to your Honor's communication, until such time as I am treated with becoming consideration, by being made acquainted with the ground upon which the accusation has been preferred, and the parties by whom it has been made.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Cogan.*

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Bombay Police Office, 2 March 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, numbered 418 and 461, dated respectively the 21st and the 24th of February last, with their accompaniments, respecting several natives who had taken a passage on board the French ship "George Cuvier," and I beg to state, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that on the 21st of February last, Monsieur Dussumier, in the capacity of owner of the above vessel, waited on me at the police-office, and in consequence, as he said, of your letter to his address, No. 417, dated that day, erased the names of all the passengers entered in his return of outward crew originally given to this office, viz. Mr. De Woolmar, nine Hindoos and three Portuguese, and requested that a port clearance might be immediately granted to him, which request I then complied with at once, so that, before the receipt of your letter numbered 461, the ship "George Cuvier," J. Jecheires, master, had sailed, conveying Monsieur Dussumier only, as a passenger.

Should the natives in question, or any others, now apply for a passage to Europe, the instructions of the Honourable the Governor in Council, conveyed in your letter, No. 461, dated the 24th of February 1839, will of course be attended to.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. E. Elliott,*
Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 515 of 1839.)

To the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 2d instant, repeating your having granted a port clearance for the French ship "George Cuvier," bound to the Malabar coast and Bordeaux, on the owner erasing from his returns the names of Mr. De Woolmar, the nine Hindoos and three Portuguese who had taken a passage in that vessel, and stating that, should the natives in question or any other persons apply for a passage to Europe, the instructions of Government, contained in my letter, dated the 24th ultimo, No. 461, will be attended to.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that the Honourable the Governor in Council considers that you have committed a great mistake in the course adopted by you on this occasion, since, on the receipt of the Government letter above alluded to, you ought to have communicated the orders therein contained to the parties concerned, and which you should now lose no time in doing.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

(In RESIDENT's Letter, 22 February 1839.)

TRANSLATION of a Yad, No. 233, from his Highness the Raja of Sattara to the Resident, dated Soorsun Jessa Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf, 6th Zillurz, or 21st February 1839.

A YAD, No. 45, has come from the British Government, out of the usual course, in charge of the Baldar, asking if people of the Maharaj Surkar are about to proceed to England on a deputation to the authorities in England; so it is stated. As to this, in order to communicate our case to the British Government, Yeshwunt Rao Rajey Sirkey, Bhugwunt Rao Wittul and Chithojee Rao Survey, have been directed some time ago to go with Sahiblok* in a hired ship, upon which they, accompanied by their servants and others for service, are about to proceed.

* In Mahratta the word "Sahiblok" is used, which may be rendered in English either in the singular or plural number.

proceed. Formerly, obstacles in the cases of Jagheerdars were raised, contrary to writings and existing practice; on which subject, from (the time of) the Resident, Lodwick Sahib, and the Governor Grant Sahib, up to the present time, the case here, in order that it may be known, has on many occasions been fully written and personally communicated; nevertheless, malicious people, mean and unprincipled, being credited persons of high rank belonging to us, have been taken (seized), and our character degraded, since which a long period has passed, and nothing is known. Consequently, we have desired Dr. Milne Sahib to represent, to write and to make known to the British Government the circumstances, from the beginning to the present time, according to which he is already acting. The same matter should altogether be reported in England to the British Government, and the Surkar needs only the friendship of the British Government; and without being influenced by any other desire, without entertaining any fear for life, and without listening to Bajeerao, (but) upon an intimation from Elphinstone Sahib, and taking into consideration the just course of proceeding of the British Government, we came into the camp of General Smith Sahib; consequently, it is incumbent to speak, to write and to report to the British Government. As to this, the whole of the matter of this yad, to this effect, should be written to the British Government, (including England), Home Authorities.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident, Sattara.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 10 of 1839.)

To the Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Bombay, 25 February 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receiving your letter of the 24th instant, mentioning that Government had determined upon not preventing a deputation from his Highness the Raja of Sattara embarking on board the French ship "George Cuvier," on the established deposit being lodged in the Honourable Company's treasury on account of their proceeding as servants, and desiring my opinion whether there exists any objection to the above decision.

I infer from the language of your letter that the Honourable the Governor in Council is satisfied that these persons really do constitute a deputation from the Raja of Sattara, and in that new Government, by not preventing their departure, will appear almost to acquiesce in the right of the Raja of Sattara to send a deputation to England in this independent manner.

To guard against such a supposition, I think Government should cause it to be fully explained to these persons, that in allowing them to embark, as they are intent upon it, Government do not mean to acknowledge their character or the object of their mission, and, on the contrary, that the Governor in Council will take measures to prevent the authorities in England treating with these persons as emissaries from the Raja of Sattara.

I conceive that his Highness, in sending home a deputation in this covert manner, violates the spirit and meaning of the treaty, without, however, committing a specific breach of any distinct article of it. 25 Sept. 1819.

Except as I have mentioned, no objection suggests itself to me, in law or policy, to the decision of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.

(signed) William Howard,
Acting Advocate-general.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 48 of 1839.)

To the Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Bombay Police Office, 21 February 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 414, dated the 20th instant, and in reply to state, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that in carrying into effect the orders of Government regarding the Hindoos proceeding to England by the French ship "George Cuvier," Mr. Forbes did not, it appears, deem it necessary to take in writing the statement of each individual, as his Excellency in Council merely required to be informed whether these people were exactly aware on what terms they were going to a distant country; whether they were proceeding of their own free-will, and possessed the means of support during their absence; and whether they were going under the orders of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, and their answers were communicated to Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) E. E. Elliot,
Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

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(No. 53 of 1839.)

To the Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Bombay Police Office, 11 March 1839.

WITH reference to my letter and enclosure to your address of the 5th instant, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, an original letter, dated the 9th instant, from two of the Hindoos in question who had taken their passage to Europe in the French ship "George Cuvier."

His Excellency in Council will observe that these individuals now acknowledge themselves to be the accredited agents of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, to whom, as stated in Mr. Forbes' letter, dated the 16th of last month, when examined at this office, they declared themselves to be unknown, and who, they asserted, was not aware of their intended voyage.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot,*
Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

To E. E. Elliot, Esq., Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, in which you mention that Government will not now prevent us from proceeding to Europe upon our lodging in the Honourable Company's treasury the established deposit on account of the native servants accompanying us.

We feel obliged by the intimation; but at the same time appeal to the justice of Government, in reference to their proceedings in preventing our embarkation in the French ship "George Cuvier," whereby his Highness the Raja of Sattara has incurred a penalty of rupees (5,500), which we request may be refunded to us on his behalf.

If Government can in any way prove that we had the slightest object in view except to proceed to England to represent his Highness's grievances, then we will not claim the amount; but otherwise, on every principle of equity and justice, we conceive ourselves entitled to it, and disclaim the right of Government to take the steps which it adopted to stop our proceeding to England or any other place, an authority which they had no power to exercise.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Yeshwunt Rao Raja Sirkey.*
Bhugwunt Rao Wittul.

(No. 564.)

To the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 12 March 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 11th instant, No. 53, handing up an original letter from two of the Hindoos who had taken their passage for Europe on board the French ship "George Cuvier."

2. In reply, I am desired to request that you will be pleased to refer the individuals in question to Government, a course which you ought to have observed in the first instance. Your communication should be verbal, and not in writing.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

(In RESIDENT'S Letter, 22 February 1839.)

No. 1.—TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter from Rungo Bappoojee, to the Address of the Raja of Sattara, dated February 1839.

After compliments.

AFTER this, the humble representations are—

1. On the day before yesterday I wrote an humble petition as to what I heard about Rajushri Yeshwunt Rao Rajey Sirkey and Bhugwunt Rao Wittul having been sent for and questioned by the Sahib of the city police; but I understood yesterday that the Sahib asked them, "Why are you going to England?" Upon this, they answered, "We are proceeding to Malabar for commercial and other purposes;" (so) they said; upon this, he again asked, when they returned the same answer; then he said, "It is your pleasure;" so saying, he took down the names of the persons proceeding, and wrote to the Council, who also caused an inquiry to be made, by which they understood that, after taking a hoondie from Forbes & Co., they were to proceed to England; this circumstance came to

to the knowledge of the Doctor Sahib; just then, I went. He spoke to me angrily, and said, "By this act the whole of the business has suffered a blow; do you go and ask them whether, instead of distinctly informing the Sahib of the police that they were proceeding to England, what they had said, that they were going to Malabar, was true, or how, and advise them not to go until the arrival of the Governor Sahib. The making of this inquiry as to any one proceeding to England is not probably with the Sahib of the police. He, an investigator of touzdaree (criminal acts), sends for them and questions them, of which a full account has not reached me; in short, they will throw impediments in the way of the Maharaj Surkar's business, and occasion discredit; you should go and tell them." As directed, I went and said to them both, in presence of Bhao Mhereykur and Raghojee; then they replied thus: "There is nothing in our power; we must act agreeably to the Surkar's orders;" (so) they said. I then said, "Do you write an humble petition to the Surkar, and after procuring an order, you should act; make no hurry." Having said so, myself and Hummunt Rao came to our lodgings.

2. Rajushri Sukharamjee, belonging to Forbes & Co., sent yesterday to call me and Hummunt Rao; then we both went to his house, where the Rajey Sirkey Bhugwunt Rao, Wittul Raghojee, the Mhereykur, &c., were present; he then asked, "You, who are all servants to the Maharaj Surkar, have come to Bombay; then are you actuated by a wish for the prosperity of the Dowlut, or how does the matter stand?" I then said, "We are all one, and whatever may lead to the advantage of the Surkar is to be done;" after this he said, "My master saith, that taking a hoondie on England, these were going, and that he being a Sowkar, made out a hoondie and gave it;" but he said, "Make no hurry at present; see what may be settled on the arrival of the Governor Sahib, and then go; but by going now the business will miscarry." He then (desired) show the order which the Doctor Sahib has received from the Council; I then showed him those letters, when he said, "As an interruption to the business is arising from your doings, do not you go at present, even if money has been spent; this being a thing connected with a state affair, what remedy have you? The Surkar is already sensible of this, or I will give a letter which you should send;" and so forth, he said; then the Rajey Sirkey and Bhugwunt Raojee answered, "We will all return to our lodgings, and of course act with consideration;" so saying, we came away. "Do you write to the Surkar the circumstances above alluded to, and getting an answer, communicate it to me;" thus the Sahib directed me, but as I could not dare write it, I stopped writing it. In the meantime, the Sahib again asked me to-day; then I said that I would write to-day; he in consequence got angry, (and said), "Write and send now the matter which has passed;" and as a delay would take place in getting an order to the people of the Maharaj Surkar, who are proceeding to prevent their going, and thus to stop them, I caused an intimation to be made to them previously, and directed this letter to be written;" thus you should write; upon this, I have written an humble petition as to the circumstances that have passed, and request that the offence may be given; and there is five or seven days' time for this ship to proceed; Sukharamjee mentioned this matter himself. As to this, from the circumstances above-mentioned, if it be the wish of the Surkar that they should stay, let an order come to stop them; or if the order be that they must go, let a communication come accordingly.

No. 2.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter, No. 47, from Hummunt Rao Goonajee Chindurkur, to the Address of the Raja of Sattara, dated Talgoon Sood Sukey, 1760, or February 1839.

After compliments.

FURTHER, Rajushri Yeshwunt Rao Sirkey and his brother, as well as Rajushri Bhugwunt Raojee, accompanied by servants and attendants, being in all eleven persons, having prepared themselves to proceed to England, it was settled that they should proceed by a ship of the Furansees (French) * * * * *

Then, considering that, in whatever way this Surkar's people went, they might prove themselves useful there, where circumstances required it, and then it would be right, I went to Rajushri Sukharam Luckshmon, Nisbut, Forbes & Company, Waley; and that Mherban Charles Sahib should be of service, and provide them with accommodation, and pay other intentions, I got letters from his friends. On this subject, Sukharam Luckshmon intends writing an humble petition direct; if he write, it will be understood to have every preparation made; and to have the goods of the ship-owners embarked and prepared, there is a further time of seven days Sukharam Luckshmon having sent to-day for me and Rajushri, Rungraojee said, "Until the arrival of Mherban Carnac Sahib, make no hurry to go; this is very good; I cannot just now speak out the secret matters about this." He also called the mundullee who are going, and spoke to them to this effect; they answered, "We will never stop; it is incumbent on us to go according to the orders; the success or miscarriage of the business depends on the religious merit of the Swamee. Being servants, we are bound to die wherever we may be ordered, but we shall consult amongst ourselves." So saying, all our mundullee repaired to the lodgings of the Sirkey, where Rungraojee mentioned to the mundullee the circumstances of the displeasure of Milne Sahib, and also those of a letter received from the Council, directing that Milne Sahib should stop his communication, or else his pension would be withheld; they however said one thing, thus: "Though you speak, indeed, still the order of the Surkar is peremptory;

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we have no alternative; we certainly intend going." Even the opinion of persons of rank here, and also of the principal friends of Carnac Sahib, is, that preparations should be kept up for going, and if Carnac Sahib should effect no settlement, then it may be thought of. In the event of the news of the mission to England reaching Carnac Sahib, he will pay no attention to the business; so numerous persons say. Ajum Cogan Sahib, also, gave the same advice in an angry tone, which I have before submitted in an humble petition; if, therefore, it be the wish of the Surkar that the departure of the mundullee should be postponed until the arrival of Carnac Sahib, let an order come direct to them; if not, let it be done as the wish may be. I am not at liberty to write this matter, nor, in the first place, have I any thing to do with it; but the person above named, belonging to Forbes & Company, Waley, having purposely sent for me and spoken to me, were I to refrain from writing what passed during the meeting which took place, I might at some future time be called upon by the Surkar, why I did not write this circumstance; consequently, I feel obliged to write it. It may probably be the impression of the Surkar that, whilst difference exists in the friendship, our people should once reach England, for on the arrival of Carnac Sahib, when every thing is settled, it will be difficult to send any people as to this, in fact, this idea appears to be reasonable, but there is no prohibition to proceeding to England; no one has power here to prevent it; what is to be done to-day should be done hereafter; such is the opinion of all; I have accordingly submitted this humble petition. After attending to this, and after mature consideration, the right of omniscience to give an order rests with the Swamee. My intellect is like a gnat before the Swamee. As the Swamee has not hitherto suffered any measure to miscarry, in the same manner, to take a right step hereafter depends on the Swamee. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

No. 3.—TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Naroo Chimnaje Rajheyker, to the Address of the Raja of Sattara, dated Talgoond Sood (February 1839).

After compliments.

FURTHER, Rajushri Yeshwunt Rajey Sirkey and Rajushri Boondajee have both held themselves in readiness to proceed to England, having made every preparation; they will start from hence on the sixth day from to-day; the persons above named got a hoondie drawn by Forbes & Co.; and afterwards they were positively sent; for the Mookh of Forbes & Co. said to them, "Do not you go for two months more, by which time Carnac Sahib, the Governor, who is expected to come, will arrive, when the affairs of the Maharaj Surkar will be disposed of; such is our news. In spite of this, if you go, the business of the Surkar will miscarry; the thing which has become known to me, I intimate to you;" so he distinctly said to them both; and on the two occasions, when we went to see Cogan Sahib, he also spoke the same thing to us. "On the arrival of the Governor, the business will be effected of which I have information; if your business be not effected, I will exert myself; but you should not for the present report what I have said to the Maharaj Surkar;" so he said, which may have been most probably written and reported before by Rajushri Hummunt Rao. The Doctor Sahib also speaks the same thing, viz., "There should be no intention of sending any deputation at present; by sending any mission, the business will miscarry; I am not then to blame;" so he clearly said; thus I understand. As to this, as the suggestion is from many, the plan of sending them should be delayed, and the Sirkey and others should be prevented for the present, then it will be right; Forbes & Co. and the Surkar Co. Bahadoor, are not two; they spoke with assurance, thus: "We will make good, for the sake of the Maharaj Surkar, from our own purse, the loss for the expenses which may have now been incurred for the ship; but if you go, the business is likely to be spoilt;" such expressions were made to the Sirkey and Bundoojee; and being persuaded as to these expressions being ultimately realized, I have purposely submitted this supplication; should no orders prohibiting them come within five days, they will go; after which, it will be of no use to deliberate.

(True extracts and translations.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident, Sattara.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To the Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Bombay Police Office, 5 March 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated yesterday, in reply to mine to your address of the 2d instant, reporting having granted a port clearance to the French ship "George Cuvier," bound to the Malabar coast and Bordeaux, on the owner erasing from his return the names of Mr. De Woolmar, the nine Hindoos and the Portuguese who had taken a passage in that vessel, and stating, that should the natives in question or any others now apply for a passage to Europe, the instructions of Government contained in your letter, dated the 24th ultimo, No. 461, will be attended to, and wherein you inform me that the Honourable the Governor in Council considers that I have committed a great mistake in the course I have adopted, since, on the receipt of the Government letter alluded to,

to, I ought to have communicated the orders therein contained to the parties concerned, and which I should now lose no time in doing.

In reply, I trust I may be allowed, in explanation, respectfully to observe, conceiving as I do the parties meant, with whom I ought to have communicated, are the Hindoos who had taken their passage in the "George Cuvier," that as I had never held any communication with these persons, excepting through Monsieur Dussumier, the owner of the vessel in question, who had actually sailed before the receipt of your letter, No. 461, and knowing that these Hindoos had direct communication with one of the Secretaries to Government, I naturally concluded the determination on the investigation which had taken place had been communicated to them, and only forwarded to me for my future guidance.

I have now the honour to annex, for the information of the Governor in Council, Copy of the Letter I have addressed this day to the Hindoo merchants in question; I may add that I am given to understand that the result of this communication is likely to produce a desire on their part to proceed immediately in a Pattimar to Aleppee Travancore, to join the ship "George Cuvier" there, and as I know of no hindrance to their doing so, on having paid the required deposit, may I suggest that the Custom Master be informed accordingly, as the small craft do not take port clearances from this office.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. E. Elliott,*
Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

To Yeswunt Row, Blurghwunt Row, Narrein Row, and Julkoojee Row, Hindoo Merchants.

Gentlemen,

Bombay Police Office, 5 March 1839.

GOVERNMENT having transmitted to me a copy of their communication, bearing date the 24th ultimo, to the address of Monsieur Dussumier, the owner of the French ship "George Cuvier," and it having come to my knowledge that that gentleman must have sailed in the said ship before the communication in question could have reached him, I now lose no time in acquainting you, that Government will not prevent your proceeding to Europe, upon your lodging in the Honourable Company's Treasury the established deposit on account of the native servants accompanying you, the amount of which, with other particulars, you can learn at the Treasury office.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. E. Elliott,*
Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

(True copy.)

(signed) *E. E. Elliott,* Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

To the Secretary to Government in the Secret Department, Bombay.

Sir,

Malabar, Magistrates' Office, Calcutta, 26 February 1839.

I HAD yesterday the honour of receiving your letter dated the 15th instant, and beg, in reply, to state, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, that I have lost no time in taking the necessary measures for carrying into effect the suggestion therein contained in respect to the European named Dr. Woolman, and purpose to communicate further with you on the subject hereafter.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. E. Underwood,*
Acting Magistrate.

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Bombay Police Office, 10 March 1839.

I BEG to state, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, that I have just received a note from Mr. D. Robertson, commander of the ship "Reliance," enclosing a return of passengers who are about to proceed with him to Liverpool, consisting of nine Hindoos and a Portuguese, who accompanies them as an interpreter; the names of the parties are given in the margin, and correspond with those formerly wishing to proceed in the French ship "George Cuvier," with the exception of No. 3, Bapoojee Boodgoodai being substituted for Marraen Row.

2. I have satisfied myself that the established deposit has been lodged in the Treasury for the five Hindoos proceeding in the character of servants, as well as the Portuguese in his capacity of interpreter; under these circumstances, I have at once granted a port clearance for th said ship "Reliance."

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. E. Elliott,*
Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

1. Bhugwuntron Wittul.
2. Ye Shewunt Row Raja Surkey.
3. Bapoojee Boodgoodai.
4. CrutkojeeRow Sooney.
- Servants:
1. Rowjee Khundeion.
2. Gummoo Salakur.
3. Manajee Mohuta.
4. Bannoo Gholup.
5. Toolja Khirsagwy.
6. Pedro Lawrence.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 651, of 1839.)

To the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 29 March 1839.

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated the 14th and 18th instant, regarding the mission on the part of His Highness the Raja of Sattara to England, and to inform you that the proceedings adopted by you, as therein reported, are approved by Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 60, of 1839.)

To the Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Bombay Police Office, 14 March 1839.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 12th instant, No. 564, requesting me to refer the two Hindoos, (whose letter I handed up on the 11th instant) to Government, a course, you add, which I ought to have adopted in the first instance, and directing that any communication be verbal.

2. In reply, I beg to state, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that the individuals in question came before me yesterday (the 13th instant); and, considering it best to use general terms, I acquainted them, that as the matter of their reply to my letter was totally irrelevant, I had no answer to give to it; that my letter was simply intended to intimate to them, that on their complying with established usages there would be no interference with their proceeding to Europe, and beyond that information I had nothing to add. They said that their object was to make me acquainted with their grievances, and they had written accordingly. I replied, that stating grievances to one in no way empowered to entertain or relieve them, was useless, and if they had any such to advance, they should prefer them to higher authority. They appeared satisfied, and retired.

3. I have since been informed by the captain of the ship "Reliance," that the Hindoos (nine in number), intend to proceed to England in his vessel. When I receive the return of passengers I will communicate their names immediately to Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. Elliot,*
Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

In RESIDENT'S Letter, 29 March 1839.

TRANSLATIONS of Extracts from Copies of Letters from Rungo Bappoojee, to the Address of the Raja of Sattara.

No. 1.—(Under date the 19th March 1839.)

After compliments.

1. RAJUSHRE Yeshwantrao, Rajey Sirkey Bhugwuntrao Wittul, and Chukojee Rao Soorvey, went yesterday on board ship, and returned in the evening, and after having dined at my lodgings to-day, they set out at 10 o'clock, and went on board the ship, at about 11, or a quarter to 11. I also accompanied them afterwards, at about 12, when the ship was on the point of sailing. Rajushre Ranojee Rao Khanalkur, the Mhereykur, myself and the other Mundullee returned to the Bunder, and after seeing the vessel go as far as the Colaba Light-house, we returned. The three persons proceeding to Europe, as also their followers, offered their obeisance to the feet of the Surkar, and took their departure.

2. They are accompanied by Bappoojee Boydgoorey Raojee Waeed, Gungoo Saleykur, Rano Gholup, Manajee Moluta, and Toolja, and Pedro Christian,* an interpreter, who have offered their obeisance to the feet of the Surkar; I will submit, to-morrow, in an humble petition, the messages which the two persons have given to me on the subject.

3. I send the letters written and given on board ship by the Rajushre Sirkey for Shreemunt Rajushre Senaputtee Sahib and the Chitnuvees.

4. That Woolman Sahib, in order to bring an action in the court, served them a notice of an attorney, and so far they have written direct to the Surkar. In short, measures were taken to raise difficulty in the way of their going; afterwards they both gave that notice to me; and when it appeared that Woolmar Sahib was opposing their departure, I asked the attorney and barrister if there was any objection to their going; if so, they should inform me accordingly; or if there was any thing to be said concerning them, I was their Mookhtar; having said so, I reported the above matter to them both, and, without taking Woolmar Sahib with them, they went away; I will write hereafter, in an humble petition, the matter which they have fully mentioned about this.

No. 2.

No. 2.—(Under date the 20th March 1839.)

After compliments,

RAJUSHRE Yeshwuntroo Rajey Chitkojee Rao Soovey, and Bhugwuntras Wittul took their departure yesterday for Europe, agreeably to the orders of the Surkar. When the ship sailed from the Bunder she was accompanied, as is customary, by a Government pilot-boat and a Sahib; the three persons wrote and sent a note by that boat, copy of which is sent in the service.

3. In conformity to the orders of the Surkar, having translated the Mahratta papers into English, and having copied them all in Mahratta to go to England, and having got a book made of them, I beg to send an humble petition written by them to the Sirkar.

4. On my having informed the Doctor Sahib that the Rajey Sirkaj and others had gone off to England yesterday, he offered his obeisance to the Surkar, and said, "This Mandullee will first go to Liverpool, where Mr. Macdonald Sahib will treat them with great care and attention, afterwards accompanying them to the city of London; he is to introduce them to Charles Forbes, whom I have made acquainted with my letters and papers, and the proceeding adopted; he himself will report the whole of the case to the Court of Directors; and I have also written letters to other friendly Sahibloks, stating, that in consequence of the Maharaj Surkar having suffered great oppression, the Mundullee, on the part of the Maharaj Surkar, have set off, and requesting them to meet them and render them good assistance; amongst these there are one or two Sahibs who speak Mahratta; and there is one Sahib who writes and speaks Mahratta; these are good; they are such as can exert themselves in the Court of Directors, &c., the Parliament included. Let not the Maharaj Surkar entertain any apprehension whatever." Thus he spoke.

5. A letter to Macdonald Sahib, requesting him to treat them with care and attention, to accompany them to the city of London (to introduce them to the) Sukeels and Barristers of the English Government, to furnish information as to the rules of Parliament and Court, and introducing them to good speakers to set the business agoing; and also a letter from Pollexfen, Milne & Co., being two letters, with my own, were given in charge of the three persons.

6. When the letters from the Doctor Sahib, which he is writing, asking the assistance of the Sahibs there, may be despatched by a steamer, I will write an humble representation.

7. The three persons said to me on board ship, "As we may send you a communication you should accordingly come away to us in England." Upon this I spoke to them, "I am willing to come with you just now, but the Doctor says, that on the arrival of Governor Sahib, and after seeing what arrangement he makes, or whether he allows the same confusion to exist, he will despatch me. Thus he says. This being his limitation as to the course, if I should go away without his knowledge, I have no order from the Surkar. If I should obstinately go away, the Doctor would take offence, and the business would miscarry; consequently I have been stopped. I am unfortunate to have to send you away, and to keep myself back has fallen to my lot. As to this, after seeing how he effects this business, I will come away." I communicated these circumstances to the Doctor Sahib, who said, "On the arrival of the Governor Sahib, I will see and despatch you; or on the arrival of this Mundullee in England, if any communication comes from them, I will despatch you. Let there be no apprehension as to the measures on the part of the Surkar in England. I however recommended one thing, viz. that a proper arrangement should be made for letters going there and coming here from thence." Being so told, I have submitted this humble petition.

8. Woolmar Sahib having served a notice from Leech Sahib Sukeel to the two persons, and having had in contemplation to offer opposition at the time of their departure, they both gave me a Mookhtiarnamah; upon which I went to the Sahib, and asked if he was about to oppose their departure to England. He said, "I am not opposing their departure; when you are a Mookhtiar to speak, there is no fear; let them go who are to go. This Sahib, who was to have accompanied your Mundullee, and to have effected the business and secured a settlement, is just now about to prefer a complaint for the sake of 700 rupees. How can the Surkar rely upon him; all this is for pelf. The rule of the Vakeels of the Court is to send a note to whomsoever there may be any complaint against, giving a certain time. Such being the rule, it was sent accordingly." So he said. A copy in English of the notice served by him, as also a translation into Mahratta, and a copy of the Mookhtiarnamah, are transmitted to the Hoozoor. Some other papers in English about this were given, which, when translated, I will send to the Hoozoor. The above matter was mentioned by the Doctor Sahib. As Dr. Woolmar Sahib went so far as to lay a complaint, it was found incumbent to report this to the Doctor. He also said "I will get this privately settled; do you go and meet him; he can offer no interruption." He moreover said, "It is not agreeable that you should meet such people; or litigate with them as he is about to bring an action, it is incumbent to give an answer; but making a compromise with him bring the dispute to a close. If he of himself raises it, it matters not, and write the above circumstance to the Hoozoor, and act as orders may come about it." (So) he said. The translation of the notice in English has not been made; I merely send a copy in English.

9. The Doctor Sahib having gone to the office of Forbes & Co. on the 19th, had an interview with Farquharson Sahib. A conference passed between them for two hours. After this the Sahib did not mention the matter to me. He, however, said to-day, "I have ascertained that no difficulty will be experienced by those destined to go, and that the Captain should take the greatest care of them; and so far it has been arranged, and a letter and Hoondee have been taken upon Charles Sahib; this is a good thing." (So) he said.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

10. The three persons said that they had obtained a letter from Forbes Sahib to Charles Forbes, and that the Bottle Walla had also given a letter. Thus they spoke.

11. I will write to-day and send to-morrow some other matters which they mentioned.

No. 3.—(Under date the 21st March 1839.)

After compliments.

1. THE humble representations which Rajeehre Yestwuntrao Rajey Sirkey and Bugwuntrao Wittul desired me on board ship to write to the Surkar are,—

1st. "By the time we arrive, money should be positively supplied to the extent of a lac of rupees. The above amount should be remitted." So they said.

2d. "Agreeably to the orders of the Surkar, we have set off; but some Moossulmans who have come to proceed to Europe, should not now be despatched. Let the Surkar place his reliance on us until we go and arrive, and a letter comes from us to the Surkar. The departure of these messengers should not be expedited; they should not be sent. Let no confusion appear there by there being numerous agents." Thus they desired me to submit an humble representation.

6. "Woolmar Sahib is not serviceable to the Surkar. He should, therefore, not be sent again. All that was stated by those who spoke that he belonged to the Badshah Surkar, and so forth, is incorrect. He should, therefore, not be sent."

9. They said to me, "As we may write to you asking you to come, you should come immediately; do you assure us about this." Upon this, I made an oath, and assured them and said, "When I receive a communication from you, I will come by a steamer." Thus I spoke.

No. 4.—(Under date the 22d March 1839.)

3. COPIES of yads regarding Akulkot Eta, sent expressly under date the 15th March of the present year by the Dawkwalley, have this day arrived. I will explain them to-morrow to the Sahib, and humbly submit whatever may pass.

No. 5.—(Under date the 23d March 1839.)

3. SUKHARAM Forbes Walley, having sent for me this morning, asked me thus: "You are sending certain Mussulmans to Europe by the steamer; this is one thing; and the other is, that you are going; what is this?" I then said to him, "Until the arrival of the Governor Sahib, the Doctor Sahib will not permit me to go; consequently I have remained entangled, or else I would have gone along with the two persons who departed; if I go I will inform you and meet you before I go; but I am not going immediately in this month by the steamer, nor do I know who or from whence the Mussulmans are." He then said, "Having obtained information as regards the steamer, where it was said that three persons belonging to the Maharaj Surkar were going, and that you were despatching them, I have sent for you to ask about this." I then informed him in the presence of the Mhereykur thus: "I do not know any thing of this matter; do not credit any vague report." He then said, "If any Mundulle be now sent to follow, my master will not approve of it," and so forth he observed. I assured him thus, "If any one should go at all, I will only go, and I will go after consulting and meeting you and your master; on an interview taking place between the Doctor Sahib and your master, whatever may be necessary will be done; do not you entertain any suspicion without reason." So I said; and I beg humbly to submit the circumstances for information.

No. 6.—(Under date the 25th March 1839.)

4. THE Sahib has prepared letters to send to the friends by the steamer, which is to sail to-day for England. When they are transmitted, I will submit an humble petition.

5. With reference to the order that I should despatch the Rajay Sirkey and Bhugwuntrao Wittul, and report their departure, I beg to say that the circumstances as to their departure and as to my having rendered them such assistance as I could in furnishing papers agreeably to the orders of the Surkar, have already been written before, by which the whole of the matter will have been known to the Hoozoo.

No. 7.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from Janordun Gopal Mhereykur to the Address of Babojee Chitnuvees, dated Bombay, 11 Chytrusood (25 March 1839.)

After compliments.

FURTHER I have received your letter, under date the 5th Mohurram (21st March) to me thus: "Buttshastree brought letters from Woolmar Sahib, stating that the Mundulle were about to forsake him, and, engaging another Sahib, were to go. To this an answer was returned, that after making his preparations to set out, he should send a communication, when it would be arranged to despatch him. Thus a communication was sent him." So it is stated in your letter. As to this, it having been understood that measures were adopted to prevent the departure of Woolmar Sahib by any English ship, the Mundulle left him, and

and having formed another communication, prepared themselves to take their departure. When Woolmar came to know of this, he, with the view of opposing their departure, sent a notice from a barrister of the Court to Yeshwuntrao Rajey Sirkey and Bhugwuntrao Wittul, requiring them to settle the claims of Woolmar, or else he would bring an action. Such a note came. These, both of them, gave a Mookhtiarnamah, agreeably to the rule here, to Rungoba Bhao, regarding this dispute, and the Mundullee went off. As to what is now stated (by you), that he is to be despatched, Rahojee Mahreek, who is acquainted with the whole of the circumstances about this, will fully state them, and the same will be understood from their having been stated in letters already sent. Let it be done accordingly. Woolmar Sahib is indeed ready to go; but he cannot proceed by any English vessel. If any French ship can be procured, he will go, or by hiring a pattaman and proceeding to Maluir (Mahe), a Bunder in Malabar, belonging to the French, and thence engaging a French ship, and by landing in the country of the French, he can go. There is no other alternative. On his arrival in England, it is certainly impossible that he and our Mundullee who have gone will act in concert. Should any difference arise there, it will have a bad appearance, and confusion will be the consequence. Therefore, after attending to the whole of the circumstances, whatever is necessary should be done hereafter. As to your direction to me to come away soon, I will leave this to-morrow, Tuesday, and proceed through the concan, and arrive quickly in the service. I will obtain my leave to-day. I will not stay here to reap any profits. Sukharam Bharoo, in consideration of our name, interested himself in this business, and carried it through, and he also entertains a high hope hereafter. His master is fully favourable to this. When I meet you I will communicate the whole of the circumstances, if you wish to hear them. Be it known in the service, this is a respectful representation.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(True extracts and translations.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Resident, Sattara.

In RESIDENT'S Letter, 4 April 1839.

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copies of Letters from Hunnumtrao Goonajee Chindurker, to the Address of the Raja of Sattara.

No. 1.—(Under date the 22d January 1839.)

1/2. MORBAN Cogan Sahib has come from England; he is the bearer of an honorary letter of recommendation from the present Padshah Mherban Victoria, under her seal, to the effect that if he brings any business of the people of Deccan, from any great Sounsthan, it will be justly effected; upon this he undertook a commission from Arbusthan, and having made himself acquainted with the papers, he delivered presents mutually from here to there, and *vice versa*; a correspondence is passing; such is the case. Upon inquiry about this I have understood that this matter is true; he is to stay here for a month; if an order come I will meet him through an intimate friend of his, and humbly write whatever may pass; I have met the friend; it is a good plan; if any satisfaction about this is required through other means, let some trustworthy person come, and if he be satisfied, it may be taken in hand; if not, let any order as may be liked come; I have humbly written what has come to my knowledge, and I will act accordingly; an order in reply should, however, come soon.

No. 2.—(Under date the 3d February 1839.)

1/4. AGUM Cogan Sahib, about whom I wrote before an humble petition, is about to proceed quickly to Muskatt, on the part of the Company; he has now become a stipendiary.

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copies of Letters from Rungo Bappoojee to the Address of the Raja of Sattara.

No. 3.—(Under date the 5th February 1839.)

After compliments.

1. HAVING understood that Mr. Cogan Sahib, after bringing a ship and other presents from the Bradshah Surkar to the Bradshah of Arbusthan, and after delivering them to him, had come to Bombay to return to Europe, I spoke to Mr. Milne Sahib thus: "After a letter coming to you from the Maharaj Surkar, I am either to be despatched or am not to be despatched to England, or if it be settled with your and the said Surkar's opinion that after seeing what happens on the arrival of the new Governor, I should be despatched, do you introduce me to this Sahib, who belongs to the Badshah, and between whom and Robertson and Elphinstone Sahibs, &c., there exists friendship, or if you direct me, I will go and meet him." (So) I said. After this, the Sahib said on the 3d February, "There is friendship between Cogan Sahib and Pollexfen Sahib, and also with me a little; I will, therefore, give Pollexfen Sahib with you, and effect an interview." (So) he said. Afterwards Pollexfen Sahib fell sick, and was laid up for two days; now he is better, I will take him with me, and visit him, and write whatever may pass.

2. Rajushu Hummunston, as Goonajee, said to me this evening, "That I should communicate to you the circumstance of my having had an interview with Cogan Sahib, and act with the advice of the Doctor Sahib; I have received an order some papers should be shown to him, and he should be made conversant (with the case); it having been determined that he should afford assistance, instructions have come; but he says, that the matter should

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

should not for the present be communicated to the Doctor Sahib. So it is. Upon this I informed Hummuntrao of the circumstance stated by me in the first paragraph. He then also consented thus: "If Pollexfen Sahib comes, and a meeting takes place, it will be good." Upon this I informed Pollexfen Sahib yesterday of some of the matter, after making the Sahib desire him to take me to-morrow, Hummuntrao and myself, in company with Pollexfen Sahib, will go and see him, and I will humbly submit in the service whatever may pass.

3. A certain Sahib, who, after visiting Poonah from Sattara, arrived here yesterday, spoke to the Doctor Sahib, and to some one else, to the same effect as stated in the communication received from the Hoozoor; I have reported what has passed.

No. 4.—(Under date the 9th February 1839.)

After compliments.

1. WITH the permission of Milne Sahib, having taken Mr. Pollexfen Sahib with me, I went and met Captain Cogan Sahib yesterday; Hummuntrao Goonajee and Naro Chinunagee Kagheykur had gone there as desired; he inquired after the health of the Maharaj Surkar, and so forth; and he asked to whom Humnastra and Naro Punt belonged; then I said, that they belonged as well as myself to the Maharaj Surkar; after this a conference passed between Pollexfen Sahib and him, which, after having it explained, I will submit in an humble petition. After the departure of Pollexfen Sahib, whom I conducted outside, I returned and sat down, after which he spoke about Elphinstone Sahib, Robertson Sahib and Lodwick Sahib, to which I replied, "These Sahibs being highly reputable are speaking." After this he said, "Do not tell the Doctor Sahib what I have spoken;" I then said, "You are of the Badshakee Khata; what then is the difficulty? If the business should not be effected here, the Doctor Sahib is to take me with him to England; so he is resolved upon. He is possessed of every information, and the papers." "Then it's right," he said. After this, having taken my leave, I informed the Doctor Sahib of the above matter, and also that Pollexfen Sahib said, "When you look at the case of the Mahaj Surkar the whole will be understood;" upon this Cogan Sahib said, "If the papers of the Doctor Sahib come I shall be very happy to look at them." Upon hearing this the Doctor Sahib was gratified, and gave me six numbers that very moment, which I took and delivered to the Sahib (Captain Cogan), to read. When he has looked at those letters, I will take and give the orders to him, after one or two days. Thus it has passed, and he asked (said) thus: "By placing reliance, the matter is to be confidently spoken;" thus Cogan Sahib said. As to this, I will go to-day also and see him, and write an humble petition as to whatever may pass; I will likewise try to arrange for an interview taking place between him and the Doctor Sahib.

2. I have sent in the service a Lukator, given by Hunmanton Goonagee; he first sent the paper open that I might look at it; I saw it, the contents of which may be as to the conversations which may have passed between him and the Sahib; whatever took place on my visit is humbly stated in the first paragraph.

No. 5.—(Under date the 12th February 1839.)

3. As regards the matter about Captain Cogan Sahib, he means to say that he cannot at present interfere in a Government affair. Just as I may perceive matters, I will write an humble petition.

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copies of Letters from Humnantrao Goonagee Chindurkur, to the Address of the Raja of Sattara.

No. 6.—(Under date the 9th February 1839.)

After compliments.

FURTHER, as to the orders directing me to visit Ajum Cogan Sahib, and to speak to him, through Rajustra Rungraojee, as to the future steps, I beg to say, that the Khanwilkur and Rungrao were not originally acquainted with the Sahib aforesaid, and that I was not aware of what mode of proceeding was written by them to the Sirkar; when I questioned them both, they said before that they were not acquainted with this Sahib, and that they did not go to him. Upon this, I submitted an humble petition, requesting to know whether I should pay him a visit; in reply to which, an order to the above effect came. However, without the knowledge of Ajum Milne Sahib and Rungraojee, I and Rajushri Rayjeykur both went, on the 3d instant, and visit to Cogan Sahib, when hearing the name of the Surkar, the Sahib came forward, and taking us by the hand, made us sit by his side, and treated us with high respect; during the interview, I stated the whole of the case, from the beginning to the present time, without failing in our object. The Sahib said, "It is four months since I left England, where Mherban Elphinstone Sahib, Robertson Sahib and Sparrow Sahib, having made good arrangements with the Court of Directors, as regarded the Maharaj Surkar, an order was to have come soon; but why it has been kept back, I do not know. Now, when Mherban Carnac Sahib will come, a favourable order about this case, leaving nothing out, will come in favour of the Maharaj Surkar." "Have no apprehension," I replied; "this is likely to be the case, but as what is the nature of the profession of the Kamdars here, as to maintaining the friendly understanding, has fully been experienced, one like yourself should become an advocate on the part of our Surkar at the chief place, and secure a settlement

a settlement for the Maharaj Surkar, in the same way as you have done for the Badshah of Arbusthan, so that the Kamdars here may have regard for friendship, and not conduct themselves improperly." Having listened to this, he rejoined, "I am no servant to the Company's Government, but am a vukeel of the common house, so that it is not impossible to have this business done; but I am just now proceeding to Arbusthan, and after presenting the articles, with one lac of rupees, with which I have been charged by the Badshah of England to the Badshah of Arbusthan, I will return to Bombay, after three months, when I will have your papers explained, and after directing my exertions through the existing channel of having a settlement made, I will proceed to England, taking with me the people belonging to the Surkar, and have a perfect arrangement effected." To this effect, I have obtained his full promise. Formerly, an arrangement consistent with the previous custom of the Hindoo Pud Radshee was not made; when I alluded to this, and what was the nature of the former agreement, and what was the nature of the treaty subsequently made, he was much gratified, and said, "It is indispensably necessary for me to do this business, the reason of which I will not now mention. Do not reveal my name; I will not at present have any interview with Milne Dr. Sahib; show me the papers belonging to you, so that I may just now send a communication to England, and get an answer." He then gave me leave. He conducted me to the door, and after making a salam thrice, he returned. Next day, in accordance to the orders of the Surkar, I mentioned this matter to Rungraojee. He answered, "The papers are not in my charge." After cautiously informing Milne Sahib, if I could get them, I would show them to-morrow, he then said, next day, "Pollexfen Sahib, a friend of Milne Sahib's, intends to come on a visit to Cogan Sahib; do you first see him, and speak to him about this matter." According to this appointment, I and the Rajherkur went and formed the plan, and Pollexfen Sahib and Rungraojee followed; immediately after, an interview taking place between the two Sahibs, Pollexfen Sahib went away; afterwards, we three and Cogan Sahib sat together for two ghutkas, and a discourse passed; and as to what is the nature of the high respectability of the Sahib, and what reception he gave us consistently with the name of the Surkar, Rungraojee will fully write the matter, from which it will be understood. The Sahib has desired us to call on him to-morrow; Rungraojee and myself will go together, and write a humble representation as to whatever may pass. In the 4th paragraph of my humble petition, No. 43, under date the 3d instant of the current year, I humbly represented, from what I understood, that Cogan Sahib had become a stipendiary of the Company's Government; but this Sahib will not accept of that duty. This Sahib will stay for 10 or 12 days. If any thing else is to be communicated to him, let an order come immediately, so that I may speak to him accordingly, and write an humble petition as to whatever may pass. Be it known in the service, this is a respectful representation.

No. 7.—(Under date the 10th February 1839.)

1/2. AJUM Cogan Sahib is considering the papers belonging to Ajum Milne Sahib; has been much gratified. I write hereafter an humble petition as to whatever may pass. Even if, on the arrival of Carnac Sahib, good understanding be restored, still, by maintaining a communication with England, disputes will not in future be created on the part of the Kamdars, or the friendly intercourse disturbed. I have therefore secretly explained this matter to Cogan Sahib, and he has consented to it. On his return from Arbusthan he is to proceed to England, at which time I will repair to the Hoozoor, and humbly represent some secret matters. The Sahib is desirous of having an interview with the Surkar, but on the arrival of Carnac Sahib, this will come to pass. So he spoke. I visit him daily.

1/3. When Cogan Sahib may go, Rogushri Naro Chimnagee Rayheykur agrees to proceed to England.

3. Thus I have humbly submitted three paragraphs, and request an order in acknowledgment of its receipt. Be it known in the service, this is a respectful representation. The Sahib above mentioned is excellently acquainted with the Hindoo customs, understands the Mahratta and Hindostanee fluently, and he entertains an ardent desire that, after taking a lively interest, he may obtain credit. If the Surkar think fit the negotiation should be kept up, if not, I have merely submitted the necessary humble petition, in conformity with my duty as a servant. This is a respectful representation.

No. 8.—(Under date the 25th February 1839.)

After compliments.

I WENT on a visit to Agum Cogan Sahib on the 22d instant, and communicated to him the tenor of the Sirkar's order; he answered "I did not allude before Rungoba to the secret matters which I mentioned to you as regards this affair; whatever I had to say confidentially I have spoken to you; when I return, I shall meet Mherban Carnac Sahib, when I shall communicate with him, and determine the plan of maintaining subsequently a communication with the Mool." Do not you be apprehensive about this; the reason of my speaking to Rungoba that I could not interfere in this business was that it was unnecessary to make any noise at present; with this view I spoke, but do you write and send my best salem to the Hoozoor.

1/2. Having received an intimation this morning, the 25th instant, from the Sahib, I, accompanied by Ramrao Vishram, visited him. "The ship by which Woolmar, the Armenian, was

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to have proceeded, has gone, and the people who were to have gone, have staid ; what is the reason of this ?" Thus he asked. I said I was not aware of it. "I am to stay five or six days, and on the day preceding my departure I will send you an intimation, and you should accordingly come and see me ; the general conduct of your Surkar is good, on which subject communications have taken place several times between Mherban Elphinstone Sahib, Robertson Sahib, and myself, in England. Do you humbly submit this matter to the Hoozoor." Thus he said.

No. 9.—TRANSLATION of an Extract from a Copy of a Letter from Ramras Vishran at Bombay, to the Address of the Raja of Sattara. Dated 25 February 1839.

After compliments.

1. RAJUSHRI Hummunstan Abba and myself went on a visit to Agum Cogan Sahib, when, conformably with the name of the Surkar, he advanced to receive us, and taking us by the hand, and placing chairs with his own hands, made us sit by his side, and leaving his own business aside, he sat conversing with us for six ghutkas ; Abba repeated the matter settled during the last two interviews, and numerous skilful things and expedients to be adopted for maintaining hereafter a good communication with the principal place were touched upon in a long conversation in a minute and very delicate manner ; why should this circumstance be described at present in an humble petition ? Abba has probably written the substance of it. I have hitherto met five or fifty (many) Sahibloks, (but have found none) like this Sahib, whose conversation is so agreeable, who is so respectable, and with interest affords good and mature counsel ; such is his character ; from witnessing which I have derived much gratification ; how much shall I describe it in an humble petition. Being desired to send his best salam to the Surkur, I have humbly submitted it.

No. 10.—TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter from Hunmunstrao Goonajee Chindurkar, at Bombay, to the Address of the Raja of Sattara. Dated 14 March 1839.

1/3. AGUM Mherban Cogan Sahib proceeded yesterday the 13th instant to Arbusthan by sea ; agreeably to an intimation, myself and Ramrao both went on a visit to him on the 12th instant. He said, "I will return after three months ; in the meantime, Mherban Carnac Sahib will arrive by the end of May ; he is my close friend ; I will then render such assistance as I can in the business of the Maharaj Surkar, and use such means as may lead to the increase of friendship ; and I will think of adopting measures at the chief place on the part of the Commons House Surkar, for though the Badshah Surkar is really supreme, still the "Commons House" is a committee of delegates invested with three prerogatives—Badshahee prerogative, Parliament prerogative, and Court of Directors prerogative ; being delegates of three prerogatives, whatever decision may be come to at that place, cannot be reversed by any one, nor has any one the power of reversing it ; such is the case. Write my best salam to your Surkar." Thus he spoke ; which I have stated for information.

1/4. Before the Sahib above named took his departure, I sent his bungalow some articles of the superior sort filled in four plates ; they were sent with Rameo ; he presented them ; the Sahib was gratified, and sent me his best salam, and said, "Inform Hummansho that I have just now written some matter to England." To this effect the Sahib sent me a message with Raamroos.

(True extracts and translations.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident, Sattara.

In RESIDENT'S Letter, 25 April 1839.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

No, 757 of 1839.

No. 1.—TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copy of a Letter from Sukharam Ambaram to Rajaram and Harrydapat, Sattara. Dated 10 April 1839.

1/6. AGREEABLY to the letter which you state you have written and sent by Wusee Oolla, I will make arrangements, and despatch him ; know this. The steamer is to sail on the 16th or 17th, by which I will despatch him, and write an answer ; know this.

1/8. Having paid 1,000 rupees to the Meers brother, I have enclosed his receipt in this letter ; receive it. After getting a receipt from Sunna Oolla, with the whole particulars, I will enclose it on this person's departure ; know this.

No. 2.

No. 2.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter purporting to be a receipt.

Shruman Maharaj Rujushri Chutruputte Maharaj, in the service of the Maharaj.

THE obedient Mahomed Jaffer and Shek Kumalloden pass this receipt, to wit, the amount ordered by the Surkar to be paid by Rugushri Ragaram Hurrydas, and by him ordered to be paid by Rugushri Sukharem Ambadass, at Bombay, being Surat rupees 1,000, in words one thousand, has been paid through Rajushri Ranojee Rao Khanvilkur, which we have received in full. Dated this 10th of April 1839.

A Persian signature.
(In the handwriting of
Wusee Oolla Moonshee.)

No. 3.—TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rangsejeeras Khanvilkur, (to whom is not known), dated 13 April 1839.

AND preparations are made for despatching the Moonshee. The sum of rupees 1,450 was paid yesterday the 12th, into the pay-office; and having delivered to Nott Sahib of the dockyard, a note given by Captain Charles Hunter Sahib of the pay-office, and having fixed upon the accommodation, I introduced the Moonshee to the Captain Sahib of the steamer to-day. The steamer is to sail on the 16th April, on which day I will despatch the Moonshee; and a letter received from the Meer from the chief place is given, enclosed by the Bhaee in his own lukota. As the Bhaee has advised me, it is necessary that I would repair to the elder. If I should not go, the Bhaee will be displeased, consequently make an humble petition to the elder, and let an order come from him permitting me to come, so that I may come away, and make an humble representation to the elder, and communicate the circumstances above stated. The rest of the matter will be understood from what Sukharam has written. Send an answer to this letter; the lukato from the Bhaee is enclosed in the letter to the elder. Let your kindness remain. This is a respectful representation.

No. 4.—TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Ranojeeras Khanvilkur to the Address of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, dated 18 April 1839.

After compliments.

I BEG to make the following representations as to the orders which I have received :

1. I received the order of the 6th of April on the 14th April, commanding thus: "A letter from Rajaram and Hurry Bhaee is sent to Nurotundass Hurry Bhaee, respecting expenses for despatching Wasee Olla; according to which pay 5,100 rupees to Wasee Olla Moonshee, and despatch him soon; upon this I made the Shetjee give 5,100 rupees, agreeably to the letter of the Bhaee; and the Moonshee was despatched on the 16th April by being sent, at four o'clock, on board the steamer, and I returned to my lodgings when the vessel sailed. I beg to send in the service a receipt for the sum of 5,100 rupees above alluded to; and an humble petition given by the Moonshee. As to the order that a difficulty was raised by me in the last month, I beg to say that I made the necessary preparations as regarded the steamer, &c.; but a difficulty arose for money, which I could not remedy, consequently the Moonshee staid still this time.

1/6. A sum of rupees 1,450 was paid for the steamer on account of an accommodation in the cabin; 200 more were received; but as there was no room in the cabin, I will give in a yad, and take the money as is usual.

No. 5.—TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Ranojeeao Khanvilkur to Ragaram Hurry Dass, dated 18 April 1839.

AND I have sent to the elder a receipt for 5,100 rupees, and a letter given by the Moonshee; the new Shet will come in the month of June, and I have received the luckhota of a letter sent to the address of Meer Azzul Ally. I request an answer to this letter. Be it known. Let your kindness remain. This is an humble petition.

No. 6.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from Ursee Olla Verlud Kurim Oolla Moonshee to his Highness the Raja of Sattara, dated 16 April 1839.

After compliments.

FURTHER I delivered to Ranojeeao Khanvilkur the order which the Surkar sent to him by Suna Oolla Moonshee, and the Khanvilkur, agreeably to the order of the Surkar, made the Shetjee give me 5,100 rupees, for which I have passed a separate receipt; and I have embarked this day in the steamer, and taken my departure at four o'clock; the next of the matter will be humbly submitted by the Khanvilkur, and Suna Oolla Moonshee will come and personally make an humble representation; from which it will be understood. Be it known in the service, this is a respectful representation.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

No. 7.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Receipt from Wusee Oolla Verlund Kuramoola Moonshee, addressed to his Highness the Raja of Sattara, dated 1st Vyshak Sood Sukey 1761, Veekureenam Sawunt Surey, or 14 April 1839.

After compliments.

I BEG to represent that the Surkar having ordered Rajaram Hurrydass to pay money, he gave a letter to Nurotumdass to pay money in Bombay, requesting him to pay the money; upon which the Shetjee paid to me through Ranojee Rao Khanvilkur and Sukharem Ambaram the sum of Surat rupees 5,100 (five thousand one hundred), which I have received in full. The Surkar having given an order to the Khanvilkur to cause the above sum to be paid, he made the Shetjee pay 5,100, which I have received in full; and I have given a separate receipt to the Shetjee with my own hand and in my own hand-writing. This receipt is truly passed.

No. 8.—TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Gandee Sukharam, from Bombay, to Rajaram and Hurrydass, at Sattara, dated 15 April 1839.

After compliments.

FURTHER be it known to you, that I have paid 5,100 rupees, in cash, to Wasee Oolla; and further, that he has also taken 1,520 in cash, out of which it appears he has left about 300 rupees at home; for if any hoondie, &c., or guineas or reals were required, they might answer the purpose, consequently they should be given in cash into his charge; so saying, he took away the rupees in cash, of which I know nothing. He embarked yesterday in the steamer, and she sailed off; know this. Further, I have inclosed in this letter a receipt for the Shreemunt Senaputty, and one to your address, being two receipts; and request an answer in acknowledgment of the same. Further, I have paid 250 rupees to the Khanvilkur; know this; he has also written this in his letter.

No. 9.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Receipt from Wusee Oolla Moonshee, addressed to the Senaputty Sahib, dated Vyshak Sood, 1st Sukey 1761, Veekmeenam Sumont Surrey, corresponding with the 14th April 1839.

After compliments.

I BEG to represent that out of the amount of 2,000 rupees, in words two thousand, which the Surkar ordered Rajaram Hurydap to pay, he paid me at Sattara 480 rupees in cash, and gave a letter to Sukharam Ambadass to pay the remainder in Bombay; upon which I received before, on the 11th March, the sum of 540 rupees (five hundred and forty), and the remaining 980 rupees were paid in cash through Ranajeeroo Khanvilkur; in all, I have received 2,000 (two thousand) rupees, in full; with my own hand, and in my handwriting. This receipt is truly passed by the above 1,500 Surat rupees; and the remaining 480 Chandunur rupees; making in all 2,000 rupees, I have received in full.

No. 10.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Receipt from Wusee Oolla Moonshee, addressed to Rajaram Hurrydass, dated Vyshak Sood, 1 Sukey 1761, Veekureeman Seumont Surey, corresponding with the 15th April 1839.

After compliments.

IN consequence of your having given a letter to Nurotumdass Hurry Bhaee, in Bombay, he paid through Ranojee Rao Khanvilhur and Sukharem Ambaram, the sum of Surat rupees 5,100, in words five thousand and one hundred, which I have received in full, with my own hand, and in my handwriting. What more need be written? This is the matter.

(True extracts and translations.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara.

(In RESIDENT'S Letter, 4th January 1839.)

TRANSLATION of a Yad, No. 117, from his Highness the Raja of Sattara to the Resident, Soor Sun Tissa Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf, dated 15th Sharban, or 4th November 1838.

Low, fabricating and calumnious people connected with the Surkaree Har Khana, having forged papers, put on them the Surkar's khasa siccas (seals), and having taken them out from the Jamdar Khana, and committed theft in the Jawahkeerkhana, and occasioned other losses, of which information having been obtained, some of the letters, with the siccas (seals) themselves on them, were found. As to how many others and what have been made, an inquiry is in process. On the completion of the inquiry, copies of them, together with a yad, will be forwarded, that the matter may be known to the British Government. That an inquiry is now going on may be known this yad is sent.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident.

(In

(In Resident's Letter, 26th January 1839.)

LIST OF ACCOMPANIMENTS.

- No. 1.—Translation of a Paper, purporting to be a Letter from the Raja of Sattara to the Hindoo Sepoys and Umuldars in the service of the British Government, under date the 21st November 1836.
- No. 2.—Translation of the Deposition of ——— taken before the Resident at Sattara, under date the 25th January 1839.
- No. 3.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, one of the agents of the Raja of Sattara at Bombay, to the address of His Highness, under date the 12th November 1838.
- No. 4.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, one of the agents of the Raja of Sattara at Bombay, to the address of His Highness, under date the 15th November 1838.
- No. 5.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, one of the agents of the Raja of Sattara at Bombay, to the address of His Highness, under date the 17th November 1838.
- No. 6.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, one of the agents of the Raja of Sattara at Bombay, to the address of His Highness, under date the 21st November 1838.
- No. 7.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, one of the agents of the Raja of Sattara at Bombay, to the address of His Highness, under date the 22d November 1838.
- No. 8.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, one of the agents of the Raja of Sattara at Bombay, to the address of His Highness, under date the 25th November 1838.
- No. 9.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, one of the agents of the Raja of Sattara at Bombay, to the address of His Highness, under date the 2d December 1838.
- No. 10.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, one of the agents of the Raja of Sattara at Bombay, to the address of His Highness, under date the 4th December 1838.
- No. 11.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, one of the agents of the Raja of Sattara at Bombay, to the address of His Highness, under date the 9th December 1838.
- No. 12.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, one of the agents of the Raja of Sattara at Bombay, to the address of His Highness, under date the 12th December 1838.
- No. 13.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, one of the agents of the Raja of Sattara at Bombay, to the address of His Highness, under date the 13th December 1838.
- No. 14.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, one of the agents of the Raja of Sattara at Bombay, to the address of His Highness, under date the 13th December 1838.
- No. 15.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, one of the agents of the Raja of Sattara at Bombay, to the address of His Highness, under date the 17th December 1838.
- No. 16.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, one of the agents of the Raja of Sattara at Bombay, to the address of His Highness, under date the 4th January 1839.
- No. 17.—Translation of Copy of a Paper purporting to be a Letter from the Raja of Sattara to Hybutrao Bulwunt Topkhaney, under date the 21st November 1836.
- No. 18.—Translation of Copy of a Paper, purporting to be a Letter from Agtuhoa Bulwunt Sikar Khaney to Nana Gonow, under date the 12th November 1838.
- No. 19.—Translation of Copy of a Blank Paper, stamped with a Sicca and Morhib (Dowl).†
- No. 20.—Translation of Copy of a Blank Paper, stamped with a Sicca and Morhib (Dowl).†
- No. 21.—Translation of Copy of a Blank Paper, but having the signature of Almarain Luksmun attached (Dowl)†.
- No. 22.—Translation of Copy of a Paper, stated to be a receipt passed by Luksmun Ballajee Kamader to the Raja of Sattara, under date the 1st January 1839 (Dowl).†
- No. 22.—Translation of Copy of a Paper, stated to be a receipt passed by Luksmun Ballajee Raundeg.
- No. 23.—Translation of Copy of a Paper, stated to be a receipt passed by Nanling bin Gunling, linguist to the Raja of Sattara, under date the 30th December 1838.
- No. 24.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba to the Address of the Raja of Sattara, under date the 13th January 1839.
- No. 25.—Translation of a Copy of a Paper, purporting to be a Letter from Almarano Luksmun Deshpundey of Turuf Hordus Mawul, to the Address of the Raja of Sattara, dated 15th Ramzur (no year.)
- No. 26.—Translation of Copy of a Paper, purporting to be an anonymous Letter, addressed to Almarano Luksmun, under date the 1st March 1838.
- No. 27.—Translation of Copy of a Paper purporting to be an anonymous Letter, addressed to Atma Sindkur, under date the 4th March 1838.
- Sattara Residency, 26 January 1839. (signed) C. W. Ovans, Resident.

† Dowl literally means form, shape, &c., but is here used to signify papers sealed and signed, leaving the rest blank, to be filled up as occasion may require.

No. 1.—TRANSLATION of a Paper in Mahratta.

(Sicca (or)
Large Seal.)

LIVASTEE Shri Raja, Bhy Shuk Sukey 163, Doormookhee Nano Sawant Surey, the 13 of Karlik, Buhool (Monday), Bom, in the race of Robutrees Shri Raja Puitap Linhu Chutruputee Swamee, hereby commands all the sepoys and umuldars, being Hindoos belonging to pultans, of the English; to wit, Though Hindoos you are to make out the time you entered the service of the English people, and, having distinguished yourselves as soldiers with extreme effort, introduced the English authority; but it has not been done right. Though we are born of the race of Hindoos, we have extirpated the (our) religion; to this it amounts. Therefore, without thinking of any imputation of perfiding, you should join the surdars of the Hoozoor, and restore the (our) religion. As to your conceiving (this) to be perfidious, the English people reside in the Raj (dominions) of the Hindoos as servants, and the English mixing themselves up in war effect the overthrow of the same Surdar, and again take possession of his Rajas his former servants. This is a very great injustice done. They cannot be punished by the same stratagem without you; when they are punished, perpetual enams, hereditary privileges and ingheers being obtained, you will enjoy comfort. Therefore, whoever may be the white people belonging to the Pultans respectively should be punished by those forming those pultans, and they should muster themselves under the Surdars of the Hoozoor, when you will get for the present from the Surdars your emoluments greater by a fourth to what they may formerly have been. Subsequently enams will be granted hereditarily from the Hoozoor. Know this. Dated 11 Shaban (corresponding with the 21 November 1836). Chu. Chu. Chu.

(Mortub (or)
Small Seal.)

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

No. 2.—TRANSLATIONS of the Interrogations of ——— under date the 25th January 1839.

Question.—STATE how the papers now shown to you fell into your hands?—*Answer.* This paper was given to me by Vishwanath Bhavo Purbhoo, and he said, "This paper is one of the papers which were made by the Maharaj before the seoznoe of Govind Row, and which remained in consequence of the seoznoe of Govind Row; the Maharaj is now to imprison me; therefore, do you show this paper to the Sahib, and protect me if possible;" he only said to me, he gave them to me in the month of Ashwin, Luke 7, 1760, (September, October 1838), which paper I showed to Ballajee bunt Nuthoo, who said at that time, "This paper is of no use to us;" saying so, he returned it; I was to have returned that paper to Vishwanath Bhao, but just then he was imprisoned by the Maharaj; consequently it remained with me; regarding which, Ballajee Nathoo lately said to me, "Have you, or have you not, copy of the paper which you showed me?" So he asked me; when I said that I had the original paper itself; upon this he lately asked for the paper, in the month of Poush (December, January); consequently I made it over to him; this is the same paper.

(signed in my own handwriting.)

Dated the 25th January 1839.

No. 3.—TRANSLATION of Extracts from Copies of Letters from Rungoba, one of the Agents of the Raja of Sattara in Bombay, addressed to his Highness.

No. 3.—(Under date the 12th November 1838.)

2. IN order to take Hytubroa Birlwunt Sukarkhana to the Hoozoor, Manajee Daney came; in order to enable them to go by the Nagotna Bunder, I gave five rupees for boat-hire and eight rupees for road expenses, being in all 13 rupees. The Daney taking Hytrition left Bombay this morning; he went by way Nuher Mahable (shwer); an order in reply, communicating his arrival at the Hoozoor, is requested. At the time of his departure, he said, in presence of the Mundulle, "If a meeting secretly take place between myself and the Surkar, I will humbly represent every thing," and so forth, he said; therefore, I have written this supplication.

3. Thus, composed of the paragraphs, I have written an humble petition. Here a Bazar report is heard of, that, out of opposition to the British Government, the Maharaj Surkar has hitherto committed treason, regarding which no substantial proof was found which has now been discovered. Thus numerous people say. Upon making an inquiry about this (it appears that) a report is prevailing amongst Sahibloks, that as regards the enmity evinced to the Maharaj Surkar by those who are so disposed, substantial proofs with documents are said to have been found by the Maharaj Surkar; and as the Maharaj Surkar is most mighty and religiously meritorious, every thing has been and will be brought about; thus it having been said by a certain person, I have written this humble petition, and out of the orders received from the Surkar, I have explained part of the matter to the Sahib, and part remains to be explained, which, too, I shall explain to-day. I have omitted to report this to the Surkar; after extracting its substance, a delay occurred in sending that yad to Calcutta. I will shortly write replies to the same. The time is final. After paying most serious attention, it must be done regularly. I have written this supplication from my narrow understanding. Be it known in the service, this is a respectful representation.

No. 4.—(Under date the 15th November 1838.)

After compliments.

HERE is a Bazar report that the British Government has found documents of substantial proofs regarding the treasonable affair; and some say that the Maharaj Surkar has discovered documents of substantial proofs of fabricating people, newly forged; but the matter is not accurately known, and during the last seven or eight days no order has come, from which I have no quietude; consequently, setting aside the writing of an humble petition at length, I have written (this) supplication.

No. 5.—(Under date the 17th November 1838.)

After compliments.

THE lukkota, containing an order of the Surkar under date the 11th November, arrived yesterday. I immediately went to Dr. Milne, taking with me, in order to explain it, the yad sent to the resident Sahib, stating that fabricating people having reduced the Jamdar, and having taken out the Surkar khasa siccas, had forged papers, and had committed a theft in the Inwakeer Kana, and occasioned other losses, on which subject an inquiry was going on; but in consequence of there being some strangers, I refrained from explaining it. I will explain the whole to-day, and write an humble petition. It has been very excellently done. That yad was sent to the Resident, and this affair, I suppose, may be the same as that concerning Wurak Sahib and the Leley. In short, through the blessing of Shree Ingdumba, the Kools Wamy and Shree Samee, this fabrication has with evidence been found

found out. This is a thing of great moment. Those who are charged are servants of the Surkar and their friends of the British Government. If their documents can be discovered with those who stand charged, it will be very good. I have written an humble petition which has occurred to me.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

No. 6.—(Under date the 21st November 1838.)

After compliments.

1. As to the order of the 10th November of the present year, and copy sent of the yad of the 4th November, No. 117, delivered to the Resident by the Surkar, I communicated that matter to Mr. J^h Milne Sahib Bahadove. Afterwards I again explained the matter fully yesterday in the presence of the friend. Then the Sahib was extremely gratified, and offered his best obeisance. The substance of what he said is, "With whom and in what manner did the fabrication first originate, by seducing the Jamdar? and taking out the siccas, they were used on papers newly forged; this should be ascertained from himself with great care, as to what document of the Nathoo, the Kibbery and other British Kamgars is in this affair, or whether it was merely a verbal communication, or whether this has been created by any one else; after fully inquiring into this, and taking zubanees, copies should be sent here and there; after making copies the yad which may go to the Resident (should state that) through the Bombay Council, they should go to his Lordship in Bengal, and afterwards they should be forwarded to the Court of Directors in England; to this effect letters, one to the Bombay Governor, one to the Lord, and one to the Court of Directors, being three letters, should be written and given to the Resident, and copies thereof should come here, so that I may send them privately to Calcutta and England; I will also make a previous intimation." Thus he said.

No. 7.—(Under date the 22d November 1838.)

After compliments.

I HAVE received two lucknoteers containing orders under date the 17th and 18th November, the contents of which I communicated to Mr. John Milne, Sahib, Bahador; the replies returned by him are:—

On the arrival of Hyhutras here, when an inquiry has taken place, copies of all the papers, in order that the matter may be fully understood, will be forwarded; as regards this, the substance has already been written before, as there is nothing in this (one) part, you need not be apprehensive regarding this. Thus it is ordered; as regards this, the points are:—

1st. In this affair, a document of the Nattoo Kibbry and others will be discovered in the hands of these fabricators; so I think; therefore, in this case, if papers be found out, it would be very useful.

2d. Those who had done such deeds, have not done so without the instigation of some one, or without the love of money; this is certain. Therefore, after obtaining terms for doing them good in future, they may have received a document; that this should be got hold of, is excellent; if such not happen, they should state upon oath what may be true; when they make that statement, substantial witnesses, being creditable persons, should be present; this step should be first taken.

3d. Some one observed, "That as the sentries are servants of the British Government, in the same way these are servants of the Maharaj Surkar." Upon this I answered thus; "There are answers to this, which I will give, if they be attended to with the principles of justice; if not, the whole is an oppression." After this, being told to give what answer there was, I replied thus: "The British Government made fabricating people get up a false accusation, but there is not a document of the Maharaj Surkar, nor has such been the practice from former times, when the ———— was his servant; then by forming a ———— intrigue, he should have put him in confinement, and ruled his own Raj; though he had such right, he did not do it; now, after gaining the friendship of the British Government, without longing after the Raj, and without being influenced by avarice, he took what was given for his comfort and dignity, knowing that he had the right over the whole of the Raja; what Elphinstone Sahib did, he (the Raja) has conformed to.

In consequence of an interruption being raised in this, written communications went several times to the Resident; no answer could be got, in violation of established practice on the part of the Governor in Council, the Agent also began to conduct himself; therefore, an intimation was made the advocates would be sent to England and Calcutta upon this, and because as to the dispute about the boundary, and the questions regarding the Jagardars, &c., which were raised, the Maharaj held good documents; to and in this representation a false charge of treason was got up, and Hurack Sahib made Leley and others forge papers, and gave a letter under his own signature, when there are such documents of the Maharaj Surkar, show it that even is not shown. The inquiry to be made is instituted with making any communication, and zubanees, just as are liked, are taken as to them when a confronting takes place. "The Natter and the Nibbey wrote as they liked; I, from fear, put my signature;" so it will be (said). And the Maharaj maintained a proceeding regularly, thus: as the Governor would not hear, permission from Calcutta was procured, getting what was the true case prepared by the hand of Milne Sahib; he sent it through the Governor in Council to Calcutta and England, and whatsoever people were demanded were made

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over, and even more; when the papers were discovered, a yad was first sent to the Resident; he does nothing clandestinely; he was then convinced, and the Maharaj Surkar is highly of a propitious fortune; besides this, the Doctor, who is versed in the principles of equity, has been found thus; he spoke in various ways; he spoke in behalf of the Company, and the Doctor Sahib made me speak and convince him; such circumstances passed on the day before yesterday, which I have written for information.

4th. That Anondrow, writer, Paudoo Kotaree and Durrack Sahib were also concerned in this affair, a yad, under date 3 November 1837, of 3 paras. was given in me by Seeterane Gopal Kinsakur; the original itself was formerly transmitted to the Hoozoor, of which a copy likewise is now sent in the service; he must have documentary evidence; so I think.

5th. What sum of money was given by the British Kamgars, whether it was given in ready cash, or how it happened; this point should also be included in the inquiry; so the Sahib said.

I read to the Sahib the matter written about Gomatuck (Goa), upon which the Sahib replied thus, "We possess substantial proof about this time, and the witnesses too are substantial, such as may suffice for Calcutta, England and Bombay, and the letters which they wrote on this case to his lordship, were formerly despatched; any fabrication which may be got up there, should be watched; every thing will of itself be warded off." (So) he said.

No. 8.—Under date the 25th November 1838.)

AND the Sahib said, "These fabricating people must have with them for the most part documents from the Natto and the Kibby, so I consequently, without using any harshness in making the inquiry, by means of caution, the whole of the purport may be developed, and it may be got hold, together with the document; this the Maharaj Surkar will fully have in view; but let a hint be given on my part, for these are fabricating people, their statements cannot be credited; this is one thing; the other is, they are your own servants; such things will appear to the world, therefore attention should be fully paid; this will correspond with the document of Dunack Sahib; so it appears.

No. 9.—(Under date the 2d December 1838.)

6. COPIES of the papers which may be of such a delicate nature as not to be made known at present, are about to come; those papers, however, must go to England, which, only if it be the wish of the Surkar that they should be kept secretly despatched to both the quarters, should be made known." (So he said.)

7. "Documents of the Kamgars of the British Government and others may have been found out, consequently, considering them to be of a delicate nature, if any objection has been conceived how they can, the authors, be trumpeted forth throughout the world; first, I brought home to them a false act regarding the Lady and Durrack Sahib, consequently, those people have been subject to difficulty; there are numerous such things, but a written communication may come from the Surkar; I will act after prudent consideration." Thus he said.

No. 10.—(Under date the 4th December 1838.)

After compliments.

1. IN the 2d paragraph of the order of the 30th November, it is ordered thus:—Just as you have written, means are in progress, only that which you wrote remains to be discovered: "Thus it is ordered as to this, without using any harshness towards the prisoners, measures are going on, on the part of the Surkar, to lay hand upon all the documents; but Balajie Kassey Kibbey was directed by the Surkar to communicate (certain) matters to the Resident Lodwick Sahib; afterwards, the Kibbey having reported to the Resident the communication, the questions proposed by the Surkar, and the tenor of the Resident's intimation, wrote replies in which the substance of 3 and 6 paragraphs, as thus." It is necessary to attach more filth (myle) to filth comes off, and where there is khawhar (state business), it is difficult to remove doubts, in spite of every assumption; doubts will also be removed, embodying such things, in those paragraphs; and five paragraphs of queries, and nine of the replies given by the Sahib to this effect.

A letter from the Ribby to the address of the Surkar, under date the 19th March 1836, Chyttee Sood 1st, in his own handwriting, has come from Nulun (Mahablesheer) to the Hoozoor. As to this, to attach filth to a dowlet is to give rise to some dispute; and although the dispute about the boundary line, and peevish complaints against Jagheerders were raised, still it being understood that to discuss this the Surkar had substantial documents, a treasonable affair was wanted to agree with the fifth article (of the treaty); then this affair was got up, but in the written communication sent to the Surkar regarding the conversation of the Resident which first took place with the Ribby, whilst there was good understanding existing, this document was pledged, of which they may not be sensible. After this there must be letters to Anna Sindkur from the Ribbey's nephew, Gunputras, who was in the closest friendship with Anna; so I think. As to this, first the Ribbey writes the letter, and afterwards meeting Anna, he introduces him to the Resident, Lodwick Sahib.

Therefore

Therefore, with these forged papers the documents of the Ribbey clearly correspond, viz., a thing which is rather dirty should be made more foul; and then, attaching treason as foulness, he caused these false papers to be counterfeited to serve as documents in evidence to prove the treason; and the Sindken and others may have received money from him for expenses, all of which, on the inquiry taking place, will doubtless be contained in the zabanee, and in the case of Durack Sahib, the Lelley was to have procured documents. The same design is established in this; so it appears positive. Such is the matter as to this. I was perplexed for two or three days, thinking whether or not there was any document of the Ribbey and the Resident. In the meantime this paper came to my recollection. As to this, let the letter alluded to be taken and read; then the whole of the matter will be understood by the Rhamnud Surkar, although they have given birth to this affair. Now some persons speak to the contrary. As to this being fully satisfied, from the contents of this letter, that such is the strong document, I have written this supplication to request that along with the copies of the forged papers, which will be sent to the Resident Sahib, copy of the letter of Ballajee Punt Ribbey should be transmitted. Such having occurred to my judgment, I have written this humble petition from my narrow understanding. As to this, after ascertaining what is the opinion of the Mootsudees at the Hoozoor, it should be ordered to be done. After mature consideration, what has occurred to me, I have submitted.

No. 11.—(Under date the 9th December 1838.)

BUT upon inquiry (it was said that) Hybuhad was apprehended and sent him from Bombay, was an account highly improper, done by Rungoba. He has rendered himself liable to severe blame from the Surkar; such threatening language is used to excite fear; such designing purposes are going on. I replied to the person who mentioned this matter. The British Government and the Maharaj Surkar are not two. As to my having sent Hybukar, he was a servant of the Surkar; it was right that he should go. Had he had recourse to any violent overbearing demeanor, a yad would have come, and he would have been delivered up. He then rejoined: "There is severe displeasure against you." I then said, "On my being called by the Surkar, I will give the proper answer; to whatever master one is a servant, he will serve his own master; to take offence at or be displeased with this, there can be no reason; in short, if for the sake of fabricating people anger is stirred up, it is very good." (So) I observed; but in the name of the Surkar most numerous means are going on; consequently precaution should be taken, and whatever is necessary should be done. This is my humble request. I will communicate to-day the above circumstances to the Sahib. Having just now understood it, I have written in the service. Fabrications of various sorts are in progress.

No. 12.—(Under date the 12th December 1838.)

3. THE order of the 4th December of the present year, and copies of the proceedings held regarding the persons who forged papers of a treasonable nature and used the Khasa siccas (seals), with a list of the same expressly sent, arrived yesterday, and reached the servant at Bombay as per list. I immediately went to the Sahib with the papers, and communicating the matter, read to him the order received. The friend also was present. Afterwards the Sahib said, "I will for the present keep the matter secret, according to the Maharaj Surkar's order. Let there be no apprehension on the subject; get the above papers received, translated into English, and explain them, so that after fully understanding the case, I will give answer, which you should write and report." Thus he said. I will get the translations made, and explain them.

5. When the copies of the papers forged by Anna Sindkur Hybutrao and others came, I had no opportunity to read them; I informed the Sahib of the papers and the bundles of copies; afterwards I went to the Ghorpurey; when returned in the evening afterwards I went to one or two places where I had to go; then at night I sat and read all the papers, but I found no copies amongst them of notes received from Gunputrao; whether Anna said ——— has given them or not, or whether in consequence of some reason they have not been despatched, is not known. I, however, beg humbly, through my narrow understanding, to represent to the feet of the Rhamund that all these papers, after being translated from Hindiwee to English, and after being explained to the Sahib, are, according to the English rule, to be forwarded to both quarters amongst which those notes are required. From the copies of those notes remaining behind, it would be just the same, as there is no document of the Maharaj Surkar; still they say that from the zubanees of the sentries, &c., a suspicion has been entertained in the same way. From these zubanees it amounts to a suspicion that it has been done by the Ramyars of the British Government, as those are servants to them belonging to the regiment, in the same manner these are servants of the Maharaj Surkar. There will be room for such assertion, and if after such papers being discovered they be not sent, it will be difficult to send them hereafter to both the quarters, and if they go afterwards (it will be said) they did not accompany the proceedings, and they now come. This is one thing. Such are the difficulties; consequently if the documents of Gunputras have been found for the purpose of despatching them, it is excellent; if not, there can be no remedy. Without communicating it here, the whole of the proceeding should be kept secret, and before it could be transmitted to both the quarters,

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ters, the new Governor is to come. On his arrival, the whole should be made known. Such an order has come accordingly. It has been arranged; therefore, if there be any documents bearing on this, they should be ordered to be sent.

No. 13.—(Under date the 13th December 1838.)

After compliments.

1. IN the written statement given by Hytentrao Bulwunt (it is mentioned that) the papers which were forged at Mahim, near Bombay, and upon which the saccas were used, are with his Bramin and Anna Goorow. I, therefore, communicated this matter to the Sahib, who said that he would try about this, and procure those papers. (So) he said. This effort was to have been made to-day; but it was understood yesterday evening that Hybutrao's servant and Bramin, while going on their way, were brought back from Poonah by Junordun Gopal Mhereykur, and were with him. Consequently, I sent for the Mhereykur to-day, and said to him that papers forged at Hybutrao's lodgings at Mahim were required to be brought, and that therefore those persons were wanted. Afterwards he said he would inquire about this; that the papers were with Nana Goorow, but that he was owed 275 rupees, and that unless this was paid, the Goorow would not give the papers, and that Hytentrao had also given a writing, that except he paid the money, he would not take away the papers. To this effect he spoke. The Mhereykur said he had written and sent an humble petition on this subject. As to this, I first communicated the above circumstance to the Sahib; it was to be attempted to-day. I will report to him what has occurred, and I have written what has passed, for the information of the Hoozoor.

2. When it will be ordered to take back from hence to the Hoozoor the forged papers, after paying the money, it should be directed that those papers should be taken in presence of witnesses, and after showing them to the Doctor Sahib, they should be taken to the Hoozoor; how the design has been formed will incidentally be perceived by him.

3. The papers of Anna Sindkur and others are not witnessed, as Hybutrao gave in his paper lastly in writing, with witnesses in the same manner; let those who were present at the time of writing (them) witness them. But, agreeably to the regulation, it will be difficult for any paper not witnessed to be of any use; I have therefore written this supplication.

4. As regards their having given them in writing, no coercion was used on them on the part of the Surkar. But there should be witnesses; consequently I have written this supplication to request that while the translation is being made (here), after taking down in writing the names of the witnesses, and having them written there on the zubanee's papers, and cross-examinations of different dates sent to me, a yad of a similar kind should come, so that I may have those names inserted; I have therefore written this supplication.

No. 14.—(Under date the 13th December 1838.)

After compliments.

1. It having been (stated) in a reply to a question put to Hybutras that the papers were at Mahim, the Sahib had said that he would arrange to get hold of these letters, and as soon as I went and met him yesterday, he said, "The lodgings are said to have been in the house of Anna Goorow, with whom the letters are at Mahim; as to this, if the forged letters themselves be found in Bombay, it will be good. The police master, that is, the European officer in charge of the city police, should be informed, and causing that Goorow to be brought, the letters should be got possession of; the evidence will incidentally extend as far as the Records Court. It will be necessary for you to go to that Sahib for this purpose." (So) he said. After this I said, "I said that the papers were at Mahim as stated in the interrogative, but the Karkoons and other people on that part of the Surkar having called Nana Goorow and the Bramin of Hybutrao, made an inquiry, in which they stipulated that, on discharging the debt due by Hybutrao to Nana Goorow the Mahimkin, amounting to about two hundred and seventy-five (rupees), as well as the money due to Bramin and the servant, the papers should be taken, and they have left in charge of the Goorow the forged papers which he had possession of; thus I understood this morning." Then he said, "Without your knowledge, why did they promise to pay the money to them; the same person who kept the forged papers is to receive the money; as to this, it was not done right to have promised the money to a thief." I then said, "Hybutrao passed a note to the Goorow promising to pay 275 rupees, and then to take back the letter; this paper having been seen by Innordum Gopal and others, it was found necessary to make the promises." (So) I said. Then he observed, "The fabricating and calumnious people of Bombay cannot be depended on, therefore it should have been mentioned to the Sahib of the police; but you have agreed to pay the money, and there is actually a note; the money should be paid, and the papers taken immediately; as to this, after bringing Goorow into my presence, and paying him the money, the papers must be taken; the Goorow cannot be relied upon; bring and give the money; if you have not got it, will be given (by me); but bring and get the papers to-day." (So) he said. I then said, "I shall go and ascertain in what manner they have settled this, and then come and report (to you)." Afterwards I went to the lodgings of Rajushri Eshwuntrao Rajeej Sirkey and Bugwuntraojee to inquire after the Mherey Rwo, and was told

told that the Mhereykur had gone on some business; I then informed the Sirkey Bhugwuntraojee of what the Sahib had said, viz. "The money should be caused to be paid to-day, and the paper should be taken from the Goorow in his presence, with witnesses;" so the Sahib says; "What should then be done?" then both of them said, "Having taken precautions about the paper, and having charged it to the keeping of the Goorow, we have addressed and sent a letter to the Surkar; until an order comes from thence, nothing can be done;" (so) they said; then there being nothing worth while being communicated to the Sahib in answer, after going to him, I did not go; I only informed Hummuntrao of what had passed. When the money comes from thence, and they receive an order, the paper is to be caused to be brought. If the Sahib again ask me to-day, I will inform him. I have humbly written the circumstances which have occurred. Having understood this matter, the Sahib was much gratified, offered his obeisance to the Surkar, and said that no apprehension should be entertained.

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No. 15.—(Under date the 17th December 1838.)

3. I HAVE received the order which came on the 15th December, stating thus: "Hybutrao Sikarkhaney gave you a letter containing three paragraphs alluding to the matter of the siccas (seals); secondly, to (certain) arrangements regarding the Rhaogee Karkhana, and, thirdly, requesting that a yad should be sent to the British Government, transmitting his urzee. To the above effect a letter was given to you last year, subsequent to the month of Tarkik, which has not come here; send that letter, and form this, though the circumstance of the khasa siccas having been used on forged letters, and so forth, was formerly known to you, you did not write here any hint whatever; on this affair having become known here, you doubtfully write, so it must be; so it may be so; this is a very surprising thing;" thus it is ordered. As regards this, I was not aware at all of the circumstance of the khasa siccas having been used on forged letters, and so forth. Had such a thing come to my knowledge, I would not have refrained from reporting it to the Surkar, nor concealed it; of this the feet of the Swamee are aware. Whatever passes here, and whatever I come to understand, I immediately humbly write and report to the Surkar; this rule I have observed. Hybutrao states, that he gave to me a letter, containing such matters; as to this, his assertion rests on the plea of his having given me a letter to such effect; and after this he went to and returned from the Hoozoor; but why did he not report this? Letters used always to come to the Surkar from him, and he used to send them; why did he not then send it? How then could I have written to the Surkar his case as to the petition, written and sent to Bengal and England? Still, however, he says he gave it to me; and how long is it since the letters were forged? After his having done all, whether he did or did not report to the Surkar should be seen; and the Rhawund should see how this thing itself appears. The Dhaney having come, and having gone to Mahim, brought Hybutrao to my lodgings; then he asked me; at which time I explained to him, and satisfied him thus: "As you intend accompanying Woolmar Sahib to England, you may have to speak several things, or to obtain money for going; you had better have a personal interview; and placing your head on the feet (of the Raja) obtain your leave; and it is very right that you should go and then return;" so I assured him; then he said, "I think that, unless the Wurgaonkur, whom I have sent, returns, I should not go;" so he said. Afterwards, having learnt something from Manajee Dhaney, in the absence of Hybutrao, that letters were forged with siccas, in which he was concerned, and that those letters were of a treasonable nature, I immediately became fearful that if this person of my own caste should not go from Bombay to the Hoozoor, this reproach would fall on me. Then, remembering the feet of the Surkar, I prayed to Heaven to ward off this reproach; after, without letting any one know at home, I visited the police officer and my friends, and expending some little thing, I procured a chuprasee, for if he refused to go, I should have no remedy; robbers and murderers and many other people from beyond the seas come and reside here; consequently I strengthened myself, and then, having arranged so as to prevent any difficulty arising at the Bunder, I afterwards sent Bapoo Boodgoory and Dowlutee Seekey, and hired a Bunder boat, and then I sent Hybutrao with Manajee; and as soon as they got into the boat, I sent the sepoy back; and having furnished Hybutrao and others with means for travelling expenses, and having paid five rupees for the boat, stipulating with the boatman that he should quickly carry them to Negotna by the evening, under such arrangements, I despatched them; I adopted means to get information as far as the limits of the Surkar, and I sent them, without letting Hybutrao know; I kept the sepoy secret and concealed: such circumstances passed; what arrangements were made to despatch him, Manajee Dhaney may have most probably reported. From former times he was employed in the business, and from that time he was actuated by a deceitful intention, that he should push himself forward and act, and should obtain every information; thus he maliciously conducted himself, and did not allow of his own views being known; a communication also came from the Surkar regarding him, that he should be admitted into the writing business, but I did not admit him; in consequence of this, being influenced by grudge, and sensible as he is of the circumstance of my having despatched him, if he makes these assertions, I do not know; Hybutrao gave to me an urzee on the 25th December 1837, copy of which was sent with my humble petition of the 25th December, to which an order in reply came, under date the 1st January 1838, that the original urzee was sent on the 14th January 1838, agreeably to the orders of the Surkar, to which the servant received an order in reply, under date the 19th January. Copies of these papers are sent to the Hoozoor. In short, he did not give any paper containing any such matter. I am a poor wretch; and it depends on the Surkar to protect me and exact service from me.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

No. 16.—(Under the date of 4th January 1839.)

After compliments.

THE order of the 19th December, which has come, states, "As regards the papers of Hybutrao, you wrote that they were in the possession of the Goorow; as to this, agreeable to your request, instructions have been separately sent to the Mhereykur to deliver to you the dowlee,* letters bearing the siccās, and the writing letter, with the sicca (together with those of the Goorow), he will deliver them to you; and you should do this before such witnesses as may be necessary, with the concurrence of the Doctor Sahib, afterwards retaining copies of these letters, and send those original forged letters by the Mhereykur; thus it is commanded; as to this, I told the Mhereykur, by order of the Sahib, that he should obtain a receipt in writing, with witnesses, and stamped paper, and bring all the papers; and that then I would show them to the Sahib. The Mhereykur acted accordingly, and obtained the forged papers, and also receipts, which he then took out and showed to the Sahib on the 3d. The roomae of other miscellaneous papers is in the possession of the Mhereykur. After reading all those papers, I will submit an humble petition. The papers now taken are—

Forged papers, having the siccās attached:

1. A letter written in the form of a raj, Suvunt Surey, the 13th of Kartik Buhool, Monday, in the name of Hybutrao Bulwunt Topkhaney, dated 11th Shaban (21 November 1836), a copy of which is sent to the Hoozoor.
2. Blank papers, with the sicca and mortub fixed, made for the purpose of writing such contents as may be liked, being khasa papers, with the sicca and mortub—two.

3.

1. "Subhee Atmaram Lukshamun Deshpandey, of Turuf Hirdus Mawal;" so written on a blank paper as dowl; it is a Khurchee paper.
1. A note written to Nana Goorow by Hybutrao, under date the 11th Kartik vud, Sukey (12 November 1838); thus, "To secure the payment of the rupees, papers, &c., regarding the Maharaj Surkar are deposited with you; as to this, I will pay you rupees, and then take the papers, as the account through Lukshmun may show they may be paid;" and stating so forth. Signed Hybutrao. Copy of the above (is sent).

2. Two receipts.

163 2 2 Under date the 30th September 1838. A receipt of Nanling bin Gunling Goorow Mahunkur, in the handwriting of Govind Lukshmun Mahunkur, with three witnesses. Copy of the above original is sent to the Hoozoor.

55 - - Rupees paid to Lukshmun Ballajee Ranurey, on account of service, and receipt taken, with witnesses. A copy is sent to the Hoozoor.

318 2 2

In all, two papers.

In all, seven papers having been obtained,—Janordum Gopal Mhereykur, on the evening of the 2d January,—I took and showed them to Mr. John Milne Sahib on the 3d; then he saw them, and felt astonished, and said, "Get copies made from the Mhereykur, and have the copies witnessed by Rajushri Sirkey Rajey and Bhugwuntrao Wittul, and when you return the above papers to the Mhereykur, bring the Goorow before you, and then return them." Agreeably to whatever directions he may give consistently with rule, I will act, and write a supplication as to whatever may pass; I will now get the translations made, and, showing them to him, explain the case fully. Copies of four papers are sent in the service, with three copies of donee, being, in all, seven papers.

2. The order of the 17th December 1838, received, states, "As to the matter of the document of the mundullee there, when ten or twelve days' time may remain to complete your transactions, you should write an intimation, then copies will be sent; such an order came; as to this, the extent of half the business of making an abstract translation is done; in the course of one or two or four days, it will be finished; therefore, copies of letters of Gunputrao Ribbey should come; these papers are shortly to be despatched to the 'Mool;' such is the intention; I have therefore written this supplication to request that the copies should immediately be ordered to be sent."

3. A certain person has come from hence to this goair (village); how this matter is in his judgment cannot be said; in short, unless I come to know any matter fully, I cannot write a supplication; what has occurred to my sight I have written.

No. 17.

* Dowlee literally means form, shape, &c., but is here used to signify papers sealed and signed, leaving the rest blank, to be filled up as occasion may require.

No. 17.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

SHRI.

(Sicca.
Large Seal.)

SWASTEE SHIRE RAJA CHISHUK, Sukey 163, Door Mookee, Nam Suvunt Surey, Kartik Buhool 13th, Monday; born in the race of Ksemtrees Shree Rajah, Prutap Sinlue Chutruputy Sawaree; does hereby command Rajmania Rajushre Hybutrao Bulwunt Topkhaney, to wit, the English people, inhabitants of an island in the sea, having come on the earth (continent), and having trampled over the capability of almost all, have destroyed every exploit of heroism; they have seized the dowlits of all, which have never again taken their rise; by such means they have rendered powerless the whole of the people; and those who remain are to be made (so) hereafter; from an apprehension of this, you are hereby commanded to enter in warfare, viz., by collecting in a mass of power in our diverpu (continent), and by making vehement efforts, and by performing prodigies of force and valour, overcome the enemy, and, making our people conduct themselves consistently with their own religious law, render them happy; as you are of old standing and fully trustworthy, whatever engagements you may enter into severally with those who may be serviceable to you are to be considered as ratified on the part of the Hoozoor. Dated this 11th Shaban (corresponding with the 21st November 1836). What more should be written?

Mortub (or small seal).

No. 18.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

SHRI.

RAJUSHRI NANA GOOROW, residing at Mahim Ram-Ram-Veenuntee. Further, as to the rupees on account of house-rent and loans inclusive, due to you, papers, &c., regarding the Maharaj Surkar are deposited with you; as to this, after paying your rupees, I will take the papers; as the accounts through Lukshmun may be settled, I will pay. Dated this Sukey, 1760, Veelumbee Nam Snout Surey, Kartik vud 11 (12th November 1838). What more should be written? This is an humble petition.

(signed)

Hybutrao Bulwunt Sikarkhaney,
in my own handwriting.

No. 19.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

(Faithful copy from the original.)

(Sicca.)

(Forged papers blank, with the sicca and mortub stamped upon them.)

No. 20.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

(Faithful copy from the original.)

(Sicca.)

(Forged papers, though blank, having the sicca and mortub stamped on them.)

No. 21.—TRANSLATION of a Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

SHRI.

(Though blank, bearing a signature.)

Suhee, Atmaram Lukshmun Deshpandey, of Turuf.

Hirdus Mawul,
in my own handwriting

No. 22.—TRANSLATION of a Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

SHRI.

Sheemun Maharaj Rajushri Chutruputtee Swamee, in his service.

RECEIPT of Lukshmun Ballajee Kanudey Nisbut Hybutrao Bulwunt Sikarkhaney, Soor Sun Fissa Sullaseen Megantyn Oulf. This receipt is hereby passed; to wit, I was in the service of Hybutrao Sikarkhaney, for which service arrears of pay were due, which, on account of Hybutrao, the Surkar having caused to be paid to me through Rajushri Eshwunt-rao Rajey Sirkey and Bhugwuntrao Wittul, being rupees 55 (in words fifty-five), I have received

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received the same in full; no balance whatever has remained. Dated this Parsh emo 2d, Sukey 1760 (1 January 1839), Veehunbee nam Sunvut Surey. This is truly given in writing. In the handwriting of Wamnuajee Ramchundru Gudrey, now residing at Bombay.

Signature in Canaree, in his own handwriting.
(Signature.)

Witnesses,
Gunnesh Abbajee Dotar, residing in Bombay.
Nanting Gunling Goorow, residing at Mahim.

No. 23.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

Stamped paper, value rupees $\frac{1}{2}$.	Number	Faithful copy of original.
Signature in English.	in	One stamp, value rupees $\frac{1}{2}$.
Goojerattee, signature.	English.	Another stamp, mint.
	SHRI.	

Shrimun Maharaj Rajushri Chutruputtee Swamee, in the service of the Swamee.

RECEIPT of Nanling Bin Gunling Goorow Lingaett, residing at Mahim, in Bombay, Soor Sun Tissa Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf. This receipt is hereby passed; to wit, Rajushri Hybutrao Bulwunt Sikarkaney, having come to Bombay on business on the part of the Surkar, took up his lodgings on rent in my house at Mahim above mentioned, during which time he obtained loans of rupees from me; subsequently, having received an invitation from the Surkar, he prepared himself to proceed to Sattara; when I asked him for the rupees at that time, not having any rupees to pay, he said to me, "I have in my possession papers bearing siccas, which I will leave with you, and pass a writing that I will pay whatever rupees are due to you, and that then I will take my papers of siccas." Having said so, he made over to me papers bearing siccas, being a written letter with sicca and mortub, and two letters on blank paper, having the sicca at the top and the mortub at the bottom, in all, three papers; and besides this, a small roomal containing private miscellaneous papers; having made these over to me, he passed a note to me; as Hybutrao stayed at Sattara, an order came to Rajushri Eshwuntrao Rajey Sirkey and Bhugwuntrao Wittul, that the debt due by Hybutrao to the Goorow (me) and others, should be discharged, and the papers and chattels belonging to him in charge of the Goorow, should be taken; upon this, the two persons have paid to me the rupees that were due by Hybutrao, as justly proved by the testimony of Lukshmun Bramin Nisbut Hybutrao, as follows:—

<i>Rupees.</i>		
93	-	On account of private debt.
23	-	Those caused to be paid from Sukoo Sonim.
18	-	House-rent.
29	2 2	On account of articles caused to be given on credit from Kanoo Rhojia Wanee, due to the Wanee through my means.
163	2 2	

In all, one hundred and sixty-three rupees, two quarters and two annas, were paid, which I have received in full; the three papers bearing siccas above alluded to, and besides a small roomal containing private papers, and also chattels deposited with me by Hybutrao, I have delivered up to the Rajey Sirkey and Bhugwuntrao Wittul; beyond which no paper or chattels have remained with me, nor has any balance of money or any thing else remained due by Hybutrao; I have received every and each dain in full. I have truly passed this receipt while in possession of my senses. Dated this 30th December 1838, A.D., in the handwriting of Govind Lukshmun Thutey, at Mahim.

(signature) *Nanling Bin Gunling Mark Ling.*

Witnesses,
Gunnesh Abbajee Dotar, residing at Bombay.
Bhikajee Krushna Guabooly, residing at Mahim.
Wamunajee Ramchundru, in his own handwriting, residing at Bombay.

No. 24.—TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, addressed to the Raja of Sattara, under date the 15th January 1839.

4. JANORDUM GOPAL MHEREYKUR having given to me the forged papers which Hybutrao has deposited with the Mahimkur Goorow, I sent a supplication and copies of them to the Hoozoor. Afterwards I said to him, "Any of the correspondence which passed with him has not been found; therefore, do you again make a strict inquiry." Some time after this a quarrel took place between Nana Goorow and Lukshmun Bramin, and he turned him out of his house. At this time, whether he had no opportunity to take away his papers, or how it happened, is not known; but on his departure the Goorow searched the whole of the house, and discovered papers kept by some one under the tiles of the house (roof), which the Goorow aforesaid brought and made over to the Mhereykur. The Goorow being a faithful

a faithful man, brought and gave the papers, and is trying to apprehend Lukshmun Bramin, for he had employed assassins against the Goorow. That the Goorow said so, the Mhereykur informed me. I went yesterday to the lodgings of Rajushri Sirkey, &c., to the Mhereykur, to inquire if any of the papers above alluded to had or had not been discovered, when he informed me of the above circumstance, and amongst the papers found there were two forged (letters) on blank papers, as dowl, having the siccās (seals) stamped on them; one urzee, in the name of the Surkar, written and kept by Atmaram Lukshmun, under date the 15th Rumgan; and two letters in the handwriting of Gunputrao Kibbey, bearing dates, one letter being dated Falgoon Sood 9th, Sunday, Sukey 1759 (4th March 1838), stating, after Viennutee, "Your friend, inhabitant of Sattara, Sunwar Peytkur;" and the other letter being dated 1st March 1838, Falgoon Sood 5th, containing three paragraphs, having a remark at the end of it, "Your friend Sattarkur, residing in the Peyt Shunwar Machee:" thus written, in all two letters are found. But I am not acquainted with the handwriting of the Kibbey, and from conjecture, they appear to be his. In all, two forged papers of dowl, on blank paper, with siccās, one urzee and two papers of the Kibbey, amounting in all to five papers, were brought by me yesterday evening from the Mhereykur; copies of which are forwarded with this letter to the Hoozoor; and it is requested that the Sinakur should be questioned as to whose letters these are, with whom they came to him, and whether they are of the Kibbey or of any one else, and an order in reply should come. I will communicate the above circumstance to the Sahib, and get both the letters translated, by which time a written communication should come.

No. 25.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

SHRI.

SHEEMUN MAHARAJ, Rujushri Chutruputti Swamee, in the service of the Swamee. The servant, Atmaram Lukshmun Deshpandey, of Turuf Hirdus Mawal, placing his head on the feet, respectfully represents that, up to the 13th Rumgun, through the tortoise-like sight of the Swamee, the servant is at Poonah in the same state as before. Further, as regards the affairs here from Sattara, a certain person having given to me Surkaree documentary letters, said, "You had better go to Poonah or Bombay, and getting your arrangement effected as to a pension, reward, and so forth, according to the representations charged (to you), deliver the Surkaree letters to the English people." Upon this, having come here, I ascertained the inclination of the Durber, without pledging any document, when an intimation came that, agreeably to his request, an arrangement would be effected. To consent to this, and have an arrangement made, does not appear agreeable to me, for I have hitherto lived at the feet of the Surkar, and derived my pittance then; now, in consideration of a scanty gain, it is not right that I should do mischief; I have therefore written this humble petition. As to this, if I should receive a promise of safety from the Hoozoor, I will come on a visit from my ancestors. God has not hitherto permitted me to act faithlessly to the feet, nor will it be so hereafter. Let there be conviction in the service. The affairs as regards Bombay have been mentioned to Seetaram, who will accordingly make an humble representation. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

No. 26.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

SHRI.

Rajushri Atmaram Lukshmun.

AFTER offering many a salutation, an humble petition is that here is welfare up to Talgoon Sood 5th. Further, since you went, no matter whatever is known; therefore, without doing so, do so, that in some way or other accounts as regards you may be known. After this, the affairs here, which are more or less, when fully communicated by the person who is now purposely sent to you, will be understood.

1. In order to inquire into the matter which passed after you went, the person aforesaid was taken and kept for two or three days, and the said person was also subjected to great annoyance; but as he would not tell, and as much publicity began to occur, I employed a certain person as mediator, and have taken upon myself the charge against the person above mentioned. In order that this news may be known to you, I have, after taking upon myself personally the blame as regards the above point, sent the said person to you.

2. After this being determined upon, and after the object being accomplished, a conversation took place between you and myself on the upper-story of the friendly person; remembering that promise, forward by the person now sent the affair accomplished, and when you come here, from whom you intended to have my business effected, from him you had better yourself get it; but if you have any desire, in consideration of friendship, to preserve my character at this time, and if you yourself, by all means suffering a thousand difficulties, have the business done as you spake (promised), my character will be upheld. It is not requisite that I should write; you may be sensible of every thing, being wise; but at the time of your departure you gave a message that you were proceeding to Tartar, and went off there; for this it is apparent that you have become weary of friendship; this is not your fault. When closest friendship has existed for a long time, some obstacle or other

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under some colour arises. God himself will not tolerate closely intimate friendship; but if man, after distinguishing good from bad, and judging of an individual, were to use deceit, it would matter not; the deceitful can do with a deceitful friend; but if with one who is fair falsity is used, it gives much pain; therefore do not do so. To make the use proper to it of the friendship which you have so long continued with heart and soul, this is the time. If you, therefore, get me safely out of this embarrassment this time, it would redound to the credit of friendship, and it would be as if you had upheld my character. In consequence of this, I have written this to request you to fulfil your word as spoken.

3. Your friend arrived at Sattara on the 14th Maghous, Friday; so I hear; and I also received a message from him desiring me to go on a message to him; but being myself entangled in this difficulty, I could have no opportunity to go on a visit to him. Had I been in the town, I would have by all means gone; being at a distance, I have no remedy. It rests in your power to effect a meeting between the friend and myself; consequently, I have written this. Even the friend for whose sake I stopped at home, giving up my employment, I have had no meeting with, nor have I any employment; nevertheless, I have been caught in a net. Such a thing has come to pass. The grief which I suffer from this, both you and myself are already sensible of; it is not requisite to describe it. In short, the wish which I have, that, after surmounting this difficulty, I and he may have a meeting, it rests with you to accomplish. I have therefore written this humble representation.

In all, three paragraphs are written, in which the substance only is written; the circumstances in detail, when mentioned by the person above-mentioned, will be understood. This matter is not likely to be productive of any detriment to you; the object will be effected by other means, whilst you will confer an obligation, and a friend will be got safely out; so it is; it is requested, therefore, that you should at this time effect the business, and take the credit to yourself, and when you come here, from that person from whom you intended to have my business done, you had better yourself get it. The thing is not so considerable, nearly 300 (three hundred); you, a Prubhoo Rohutic, can get at any place with such assurance; do you make me free; if I should write more, I am in difficulty; I have to write by stealth, and have no opportunity, in spite of which I have made it convenient to write (this); therefore, let it be so that the person above-mentioned may not come empty; so that what I have written under inconvenience may be effectual. Be it known. Gratify me frequently with your letters, and let me have the honour of meeting you. The friend also may be waiting; do not be wanting in your kindness, and make no hesitation about the business; do not send the person aforesaid averted. He Veemunttee.

Your friend Stattarkur, residing in the Pegt.

Shumwar Machee.

Date, 1 March 1838.

No. 27.—TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

SHRI.

To Rajushri Anna Sindkur.

AN humble representation is, that from the time you went, no matter whatever was known; now Rajushri Seetarin Punt, who has come from you, has mentioned it, from which it has been understood. As to the affairs here, after your departure, we both have been in embarrassment, and reduced to distress, regarding which the particular circumstances have been mentioned to the person above-mentioned, who will communicate them; which being taken into consideration, you should rid us from embarrassment; if you make me free from this calamity, then alone friendship will have been applied to its proper use, and you will have effected the business; as you said lately on the first, having made two persons intercede, and having acted agreeably to their wishes, and having consented to what they said, I have procured some little permission to go into the town. The circumstances as to the compromise made with those mediators, I have also mentioned to the person above-named, who will communicate them; in order that these circumstances might be known to you, a man was purposely despatched on the 6th sood, who also is acquainted with the whole; if he has met you, he may have also mentioned it. Be it known. In short, I may get through the embarrassment, and that, without making myself liable to any blame from the elder in the house, a settlement may soon take place, arrange so; I shall wait for your reply until the first vud, and afterwards adopt the last course which may occur to me. What more shall I write? You are already aware of every thing; it is not requisite that I should write, nor have I any leisure to write, and I am under restraint, consequently I am helpless and consequently, I hesitate. Increase your kindness constantly, and effect the business as soon as possible by some means or other. He Vunnutee.

Your friend, inhabitant of Sattara,

Shunwan Peytkur.

Date, Falgoon sood 9th, Sunday,
Sukey 1759, (4th March 1838).

(True extracts and translations.)
C. Ovans, Resident.

(In RESIDENT'S Letter, 26 February 1839.)

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

No. 1.—TRANSLATION of a Petition from Lukshmeebyee, Wife of Hybutrao Bulwunt Sikarkhaney, residing at Sattara, to the Honourable the Governor in Council, Soor Sun Tissa Sullaseen Myantyn (A.D. 1838-39).

I HUMBLY beg to represent that my husband, Hybutrao Sikarkhaney, and my brother, Anna Sindkur, were both sent by the Maharaj Surkar on political affairs (Rajharun). Having lately brought them, and having charged them with forging papers, he gave them a very severe beating, and he demands of them to give in writing the names of Sahib-loks, and of the Kamgars of the Company's government, and for which purpose he is greatly harassing them. An inquiry should be made into this, by bringing them both in person, when they will state to the Sahib the circumstances that have occurred; if the Sahib takes no notice of this, it cannot be understood what they may give in writing by reason of such beating; it is therefore requested that an inquiry should be immediately instituted; in the event of any delay taking place, it cannot be hoped that their lives would be saved; when they meet the Sahib, they will state the whole of the circumstances that have happened. I request a speedy answer to this petition; it should come to Sattara. In the handwriting of Bulwuntrao Mahadeo Gooptey (indorsement on the top of the petition).

The petition is ordered that you should communicate your case to the Resident Sahib at Sattara. Dated this 3d January 1839.

(signed) *W. S. Boyd.*

No. 2.—TRANSLATION of the Examination of Lukshmeebyee, Wife of Hybutrao Bulwunt Sikarkhaney, on the 19th February 1839.

Question. A PETITION presented by you to the Honourable the Governor in Council, to which you received an answer by an indorsement, under date the 3d January, on the petition has this day been given in by you and your sister Fateebyee, by appearing personally at the Bungalow (Residency). As to this, state what are the circumstances regarding this; who advised you to make this petition, and where is the writer of the petition?—*Answer.* Both Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur, to whom Fateebyee went in the Turaskhana to inquire after their health, and circumstances told her to make this petition; upon which my nephew, Sitaram, caused it to be written; we are not perfectly acquainted with the writer; that he was an inhabitant of some place about Paladpoor; Sitaram said it was caused to be written by him. We received this petition from Bombay by the dawk on the 9th of Alagh Und (8th February), which we have brought and produced to-day, the date above-mentioned.

After your receiving this petition, did you or did you not communicate the circumstance to Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur?—On the receipt of the petition we informed Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur of the matter, who said, "Take and deliver the petition to the Sahib at the Bungalow (Residency); when the Sahib may call us; we will explain to him whatever may be the matter as regards it." Date as above.

Where are Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur kept in confinement; are they in irons, or what is the nature of the restraint; at what time and for what purpose do you go (there); and when the sepoys are present, how do you communicate with them; state this?—They are imprisoned in the Turarkhana; they are not in irons; there are four sepoys after them, two on each; Fateebyee goes daily with their dhoturs either in the morning or at noon; then at the time of giving them, the dhoturs, whilst they are making shutparolee (walking about after their meal), one or two words pass. Hybutrao was beaten two or three times, and was kept tied up, from which his right arm is sore; he therefore takes his food by the left hand; such is the circumstance. Date as above.

What village are Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur inhabitants of?—Hybutrao has been a resident of Sattara for two or four generations, having his own house in the Somwar Pegut, in the neighbourhood of the Potnees, and the house of Anna Sindkur is in the Suchew's country, at Moza Sind, to the north of the Neera. Date as above.

What are you both; who is your father, and of what village are you inhabitants?—We two are full sisters; Anna Sindkur is our full brother; Lukshmeebyee is the wife of Hybutrao, and as to Fateebyee Sudoba Purbhoo, a karkoon of the Rastia at Waee, superintending the Gunjand, residing in Gungapoooree, was the father-in-law of Fateebyee; he and Fateebyee's husband are both dead; consequently Fateebyee lives with Anna Sindkur. Date as above.

That the Maharaj charges Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur with having forged papers, you have stated in the petition; as to this, state the circumstances regarding this which you may know of?—On being desired by them to present the petition, we made it; they said to us, "We have not forged papers; because publicity occurred, we have been brought and placed in custody, and are being harassed, and writings are demanded; do you, therefore, present a petition; when the Sahib may send for us, we will declare whatever may be the case;" thus Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur said. Date as above.

State who and where is Sitaram, and where is his house?—Sitaram is a son of Hybutrao's sister; his house is at Moza Devley Turf Palaepoor; whether he is now at Poonah, or has gone home, is not known; he was at Bombay with Hybutrao. Date as above.

This is a true statement. Dated the 19th February 1839.

(Mark of *Lukshmeebyee.*)
(Mark of *Fateebyee.*)(True translations.)
C. Ovans, Resident, Sattara.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(In RESIDENT's Letter, 25 February 1839.)

TRANSLATION of a Yad from Surkar Shreemun Maharaj, Rajshree Shahjee Maharaj, Chutruputtee Rajmundul Hocoor, Sattara; dated Soor Sun Tissa Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf, the 7th of Lillurz, corresponding with the 22d February 1839.

A YAD to the affairs here was formerly delivered in, in which all the circumstances as to the malignant conduct of my brother towards me, and so forth, were stated. The same course on his part is on the increase day after day; still, in order that no hurry whatever may occur on my part, I have endured as much hostile conduct as has been pursued by him, and have passed the time with patience. Latterly, my brother has been asserting that he has received a communication from England that I have joined with the British Government; thus he has been speaking for the last two or four months by implication. I have, however, patiently conducted myself. During these four or eight days he has been openly affirming thus: "I have received perfect information from England that he has joined with the British Government; consequently, I will bring about his ruin by every means;" and his Karbharies sent word to my confidential person thus: "The Maharaj intends killing Bujaba Purrarkur and Yeshwuntrao Fouzdar by every means; if on this account the Dawlut be lost, it matters not; such a resolution the Maharaj has positively come to. For the sake of friendship, we have sent you word; be you on your guard; do not disclose our name." Such a message came. As to this, the British Government is my protector. When my brother has had the intention of evincing hostility towards the British Government, who, to uphold the name and reputation of our house, was pleased to confer the raj, what more is to be reckoned that he has shown malice to me? My koonbin, though innocent of any offence, was imprisoned as if a murderer, and was soon after released. The object of this proceeding is merely to disgrace me in some way or other. Several such occasions are of daily occurrence; how far should they be detailed? The intention of effecting (our) ruin beginning now openly to appear, myself and the mundullee have become fully impressed with fear, even as far as our lives are concerned. I will therefore avail myself of an opportunity and repair to the Resident, Sahib Bahadoor. When the British Government has already shown consideration of my house, it is not requisite that it should be extended to me. That the name of the house may be maintained and the mundullee protected, the British Government has already taken measures, and will also take measures in future; and what is the nature of my claim to the raj, the British Government is sensible of.

(True translation.)

C. Ovans, Resident, Sattara.

(In RESIDENT's Letter, 11 March 1839.)

TRANSLATION of a Yad from Surkar Shreemun Maharaj, Rajshree Shahjee Maharaj, Chutruputtee Rajmundul Hoooor, Sattara. Soor Sun Tissa Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf, 20th Zellurz, or 7th March 1839.

FROM the yads formerly sent by me to the British Government, the conduct of my elder brother, his hostility towards me, and his treating me constantly with indignity, may have most probably become known. Let it not be conceived that I write from malice. The Government may have most probably been satisfied as to the cruel behaviour of my brother; the same disposition of his fixed, that if I come to know positively that personal danger is likely to arise, I should immediately come away; otherwise, that I should remain carefully so long as I possibly can; thus the Mherban Resident Sahib Bahadoor has given his advice; as to this, I will do nothing without his advice. So long as I can carefully remain, I will not hasten to move out; but I do not know what he has understood from England. He has evinced much malice during these four months. Consequently, as regards his conduct, I have no confidence. Should any such time arrive when the life or character of myself, or of my people, may appear at stake, I shall repair to the Mherban Resident Sahib Bahadoor, unaccompanied by any retinue or baggage. I am not aware whether he will prevent my baggage, &c. being removed; if he should begin to harass my people, the Government will certainly provide against it. The whole of the circumstances have already been detailed in the former two yads. I place my whole confidence on Government. I will not, therefore, repeat them. The British Government is highly just and all-knowing.

(True translation.)

C. Ovans, Resident, Sattara.

(In RESIDENT's Letter, 24 March 1839.)

TRANSLATION of a Yad from Surkar Shreemun Maharaj, Rajshree Shahjee Maharaj, Chutruputtee Rajmundul Hoooor, Sattara. Soor Sun Tissa Sullaseen Ingentyyn Oulf. Dated 8th Mohrun, or 24th March 1839.

IN the former yads sent by me to the British Government, the circumstances of my having been under great difficulty in remaining in the warree (palace) have already been written; but the advice of the Resident Sahib Bahadoor has been, that so long as I could possibly remain, I should not hasten to move out, and no one, even of my own mundullee, would consent to my removal; and it was also my intention not to make any hurry; but the fear recently excited in the course of these last five or six days has been such

such as cannot be removed by any means whatever; why need it be fully described? In consequence of this, the Swaree (myself), unaccompanied by baggage or retinue, has this day, the 24th March 1839, repaired to the bungalow of the Resident Sahib at 12 o'clock. This is written for the information of the British Government. The British Government has conferred the raj out of regard to the name of my house; it has not been conferred because any assistance was rendered by my brother; although it was the wish of the British Government that every one should enjoy happiness, still, by the acts of my brother, I have been subject to oppression which it is discreditable for me to particularize. Every thing will hereafter be known to Government; I have my whole reliance on the British Government; whatever was necessary, I have already written before; the British Government is all; knowing it is not necessary, therefore, frequently to repeat the same, now that I have come to the British Government, leaving my brother, it is my wish that I may not be obliged to go to him again, which it rests with Government to fulfil.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident, Sattara.

(In RESIDENT'S Letter, 26 March 1839.)

TRANSLATION of a Yad from Surkar Shreemun Maharaj, Rajshree Shahjee Maharaj, Chutruputtee Rajmundul Hoozoor, Sattara. Soor Sun Tissa Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf. Dated 9th Mohummur, or 25th March 1839.

THE Swaree having repaired to the bungalow of the Resident Sahib Bahadoor, on the 24th March 1839, the Sahib has provided sentry sepoy from the regiment for my protection; I am, in consequence, free from fear. Whenever the Swaree went out for the jumabundee, &c., swars and seebunders belonging to the Doulat accompanied it, which, in consequence of the Swaree having now come to the bungalow, my brother has not sent. The articles belonging to my karkhana which have come are lying loose on the open ground; if there be no sebundees to take care of them, they will be stolen away; it is, therefore, indispensably necessary to employ sebundees sufficient to guard the baggage; if any from Sattara should be employed, I have no confidence in those people; consequently, some have been sent for from the country. In order that this matter may be known to the British Government, this is written.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident, Sattara.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To the Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c., Bombay.

Sir,

Agent's Office, 14 July 1838.

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a correspondence with the Commissioner with Bajee Rao, at Bittoor, and request to be favoured with the instructions of Government on the subject to which it refers.

As two of the suspected individuals have taken up their residence within the territory of his Highness the Raja of Sattara and in the Carnatic, I beg to suggest that copies of the correspondence herewith submitted may be forwarded to the Resident of Sattara and the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta country, in order that the movements of the susepted individuals may be strictly watched.

I have, &c.

(signed) A. Bell, Agent, Deccan.

To the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, &c. &c. &c., Poonah.

Sir,

Bittoor, Commissioner's Office, 21 May 1838.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, with reference to information lately received by me from the Secretary to the Governor-general of India, that I consider it expedient that you should watch the motions of a man named *Venkut Rao, and another named Abba Abbuykur, both in the employ of Yemma Bae Gokle, who quitted this place in the early part of November last, with the ostensible view of collecting the rents of some of her villages, which had been for some time withheld by her previous Agent; this was the declared object of their visit to the Dukhun; but I have now every reason to suppose that they must have been intrusted with some political mission on the part of Bajee Rao; I therefore lose no time in making you acquainted with the suspicions entertained by me, in order that you may employ means of ascertaining whether they are well-founded or otherwise, or whether any other parties unknown to me are employed on the same or similar.

There is also another man who has been absent from this about the same time with the other parties, commonly known by the appellation of the "Brimacharry," the supposed paramour of Yemma Bae; this person did not leave this in company with the others, but it is very probable she may have joined them on the road to Poonah.

All these parties have occasioned me much trouble here, and are fully capable of entering into any plots which may endanger the peace of the country.

Permit me to request the favour of your making me acquainted with the result of your inquiry.

I have, &c.

(signed) F. Manson, Commissioner.

To

* This man was for many years in the service of Soubadar Ramchunder Vlurut.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

To the Agent for Sirdars, &c. &c. &c., Poonah.

Sir,

Bittoor, Commissioner's Office, 24 May 1838.

REFERRING you to my letter of the 22d instant, I have now the honour to acquaint you with the departure from this place, for Poonah, of another very suspicious and intriguing character, named Damoodkur Shastree; it has been reported to me that he left this place about sixteen days ago.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. Manson*, Commissioner.

To the Agent for Sirdars in the Dukhan, &c. &c. &c., Poonah.

Sir,

Bittoor, Commissioner's Office, 30 May 1838.

REFERRING you to my letters of the 21st and 24th instant, I beg leave to inform you, I consider it expedient that all letters, of which we are respectively made the channel of transmission, should, in the present state of affairs here, be subjected to a vigilant scrutiny; unfortunately, I possess not the means of effecting this desirable measure, with regard to the letters despatched hence without incurring the risk of discovery, having only one man on my establishment who can read Mahratta, and who I am fearful of trusting in so delicate and important a matter.

2. Should you consider yourself justified in complying with this suggestion, I have to solicit the favour of the immediate communication to me of any treasonable or even suspicious correspondence which may thus be brought to your notice, adopting the precaution of taking a copy of such letter or letters prior to their being reclosed and forwarded to the parties addressed.

3. I shall transmit a copy of this letter for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. Manson*, Commissioner.

To the Commissioner with Bajee Rao, Bittoor.

Sir,

Agent's Office, 14 July 1838.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 21st, 24th and 30th of May. The two first reached me the day I proceeded on circuit to Sholapoor, and the latter I found awaiting me here on my return on the 28th ultimo.

I regret I am unable, owing to the short time which has elapsed since I returned to Poonah, to furnish you with any satisfactory information regarding the movements of the individuals alluded to in your several communications under reply. Venkut Rao, also called Tickoottee, if the person you mean (his father's name not having been mentioned, I found some difficulty in tracing him), arrived here from Bittoor about the time stated in your first letter, and is at present residing at a village called Brawulgoond, in the Carnatic. Abba Abbujankur has taken up his abode about six coss from Sattara, in one of his Highness's villages.

The object of their visit, as far as I have been able to ascertain, corroborates that to a certain extent given out by them previous to their leaving Bittoor, namely, to collect funds for Yemma Baee, with a view to procure her release from Bittoor, where she is represented to be detained in consequence of her pecuniary embarrassments with some house of agency, and thereby enable her to return to Poonah.

I have been unable to obtain any information regarding Brimacharry. A person of this name is represented to have left Bittoor, about four years ago in consequence of suspicions having been entertained against him of having been implicated in an attempt on the life of the Soubadar, but what foundation there is for this report, you doubtless are better informed than I possibly can be; but where he now is, nobody appears to know.

As regards the contents of your last letter, I do not feel myself justified in adopting your suggestions, without, in the first instance, laying the subject before my own Government for its instructions, as I conceive it would be a breach of faith, opening the letters of those individuals which the Bengal Government have authorized my franking, unless substantial reasons exist for so doing, and of which I am totally ignorant; and I have consequently determined on submitting your several letters, with copy of my answer thereto, and on receipt of a reply, I will again address you.

I shall not fail to place you in possession of any information which may reach me; and in handing on the correspondence shall suggest to Government to direct the Resident at the Court of his Highness the Raja of Sattara and the Political Agent at Dharwar to keep a strict watch over the movements of the suspected persons.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Bell*, Agent.

(True copy.)

J. W. Langford, Assistant Agent.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To the Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Agent's Office, Poonah, 15 July 1838.

IN reference to my letter of the 14th instant, I have the honour to forward a further communication from the Commissioner at Bittoor, dated the 2d instant, which reached me yesterday.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Bell*, Agent.

To the Agent for Sirdars, &c. &c. &c., Poonah.

Sir,

Bittoor, Commissioner's Office, 2 July 1838.

WITH reference to my letter, dated the 30th May last, suggesting the subjection to a vigilant scrutiny of all letters of which we may be respectively made the channel of transmission, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the same has been disapproved of by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, as notified to me by Mr. Deputy Secretary Torrens, in a letter under date the 21st ultimo.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. Manson*, Commissioner.

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Belgaum, 3 October 1838.

I HAVE the honour to reply to your letter of 19th July last, No. 120, and to forward such particulars as I have been able to collect regarding Venkut Rao and Abba Abenkar Nisbut Yemma Bae Gokle; also regarding Damoodkur Shastree and the Brimacharry, an intimate of the Bae, reported by the Commissioner at Bittoor to have left that quarter, and proceeded on some secret mission from Bajee Rao to the Deccan in the Carnatic; all these persons, except the Brimacharry, have appeared in this part of the country, and have been joined by one Wittul Rao Ponee Ree, also a dependent of Gokle. They move about together, and, as I am informed, visited Poonah in the early part of the year; from Poonah they went to Wuroot, a village within a few miles of Sattara. They stayed at Wuroot for four months, from April to July, and had frequent interviews with the Raja of Sattara during that period, through one Govind Punt Gudray, of Wuroot, a dependent of the Raja from Wuroot; these persons came to Nurgoom, near Dharwar, where they have been staying for the last two or three months, and where they now are. They are expected to return soon to Sattara and Poonah. They carry on correspondence with Yemma Bae Gokle at Birmawurth and with Gudray, and a cacoon of Wittul Punt Poonakur at Wuroot. These four persons are in constant consultation together, as they give out, upon Yemma Bae's affairs in Hunsee, and other her villages in the Dharwar collectorate. The Brimacharry also is said to have visited this part of the country; but I have not been able to gain distinct traces of his residence at any time. The nature of the designs on which these people have been deputed may be guessed from their long residence at Wuroot, and the character given of them in the Bittoor Commissioner's letter of 21st May last.

I have, &c.

(signed) *William Simson*,
Acting Political Agent.

To the Acting Political Agent, Belgaum.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 31 October 1838.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 3d instant, reporting certain particulars collected by you regarding the persons suspected of having been deputed from Bittoor to the Deccan, on some political mission, on the part of Bajee Rao, the ex-Peishwa.

2. In reply I am desired to request, that the movements and proceedings of these persons may be narrowly watched, and if by the employment of confidential agents you are of opinion that you can discover the real objects and the measures they are pursuing, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the adoption of such a course, reporting the result for the information of Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

LIST of DOCUMENTS forwarded with the Letter to the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, dated 31st October 1838, No. 380 A. Secret Department.

- No. 1. From the Agents for Sirkars in the Deccan, dated 14th July 1838, with Enclosures.
- No. 2. Ditto - - - ditto - - - dated 16th July 1838, with Enclosure.
- No. 3. Minute by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by Mr. Anderson.
- No. 4. To the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated 19th July.
- No. 5. To the Agent for Sirkars, dated 19th July.
- No. 6. From the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated 25th July.
- No. 7. From the Acting Political Agent at Belgaum, dated 3d October 1838.
- No. 8. Minute by the Governor, dated 19th October 1838. Subscribed by the Board.
- No. 9. To the Acting Political Agent at Belgaum, dated 31st October 1838.
- No. 10. To the Resident at Sattara, dated 31st October.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 29 of 1839.)

To the Acting Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, Belgaum.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 7 January 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of a letter from the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, dated the 29th November last, relative to the persons suspected of having been deputed from Bittoor to the Deccan on some political mission on the part of Bajee Rao, the ex-Peishwa, and with reference to the second paragraph of my letter to your address, dated the 31st October last, No. 380 B., to request that you will be pleased to act agreeably to the orders therein contained regarding the individuals in question.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 239 of 1838.)

To the Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Agent's Office, Poonah, 8 September 1838.

1. I HAVE the honour to submit for the consideration of the Honourable the Governor in Council translations of a Mahratta memorandum presented to me by Vittul Nielkunt, accredited agent of Junardun Narrayen Desponday, a surdar of the third class, and of letters therein referred to, to the address of Bajee Rao Sahib, concerning the construction of a ghaut (stone stairs) on the back of the Krishna, at the village of Mahoolee, near Sattara.

2. As this charitable work will be of considerable advantage to the community, I beg to solicit the orders of Government either to frank the envelope, or to forward the letters to the Commissioner at Bittoor, provided the Raja of Sattara has no objection to allow Babajee Rao to construct the intended building within his Highness's territory, or if no other impediment of a political nature exists.

3. I have not thought it necessary to trouble Government with translations of the plan and estimates of the work delivered to me with the letter, but which I have retained in my possession.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Bell*, Agent.

TRANSLATION of a Mahratta Yaud, presented to A. Bell, Esq. Agent, by Junardun Narrain Deshponday, turuf Kharday Barray, dated 1st September 1838.

I BEG to represent that his Highness Bajee Rao Sahib, the Peishwa, having resolved to complete the ghaut or steps constructed on the banks of the Kristna, at the village of Mahoolee, situated in the Sattara jurisdiction, in consequence of which his Highness ordered me,

me, while at Bittoor, to frame an estimate of the probable expense, and to transmit a plan of the undertaking, I accordingly proceeded to Maholee, and got a plan prepared of the work in question, as also of the probable expense necessary to complete it. Being now desirous to communicate with his Highness on the subject, I deem it expedient to forward the communication through your department, and therefore request your signature to the envelope. I accordingly transmit you the packet, with the amount of postage, and beg you will be pleased to forward it by the Government mails to his Highness Bajee Rao Sahib, at Bittoor.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(True translation.)
(signed) A. Bell, Agent.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Junardun Narrain Deshponday to the Address of the Ex-Peishwa Bajee Rao Sahib, dated the 5th of Shrawun Shood, Suckkay 1760, or the 26th July 1838.

After compliments:

WHEN I was with your Highness at Bittoor, your Highness communicated to me your intention to complete the ghaut (steps) originally commenced by your Highness on the banks of Maholee Sungum, but your Highness then apprehended that the Chuttruputtee Maharaj would obstruct the execution of the design.

Having lately quitted Sheveapoor, and arrived at Sattara, I had an interview with his Highness the Chuttruputtee, and besought him on the subject, whereupon his Highness said, "That should Rajeshree Rao complete the ghaut, it would impart much joy and pleasure to him (the Chuttruputtee), and that he would not in any way obstruct the execution of the work."

The Maharaj has further personally granted Ramoju Naick Gowndee, who had originally planned and commenced the building of the ghaut in question, permission to proceed with it; I therefore beg most humbly to submit three different estimates with the plans thereof, which I entreat may be taken into consideration.

The estimated amount for the completion of the ghaut is enormous, and in consequence of the materials having been removed, it will be indispensably necessary to obtain an entire fresh supply of materials. I also beg to observe, that the durud (bank) is principally composed of very soft black earth, and it is quite hollow to the bottom, in consequence of which it will be necessary to lay a deep and solid foundation; for the fabric should then be raised in a substantial manner, by which means it will appear elegantly constructed. The old foundation has been very neatly and compactly executed, and if the building be now constructed with rough or unhewn stones or bricks, it will not appear elegant; moreover, the brickwork would neither be solid nor lasting. I have, therefore, after the most minute inquiry, made estimates for three sorts of stonework.

I also submit an estimate of the probable amount necessary for the construction of a "dhurmshalla" on the surface of the ghaut; I would therefore wish to know your Highness's pleasure as to whether this should be built with solid stone or wood, and I shall then act agreeably to such instructions as I may receive. The estimated amount for both the works (namely, the ghaut and the "dhurmshalla") is immense; I therefore think that if the work is every year carried on gradually, it will in time be wholly completed.

In respect to the land stated to have been purchased for the purpose of laying out a garden, I beg to state that I find on inquiry that the Sirkar's authority formerly existed in the village of Maholee; 20 begahs was at this time allowed to rupees 140, at the rate of seven rupees per begah; and which amount was generally credited to the village.

At present, under the Company's administration, the land in question has been alienated or made over to the village, and the income thereof realised by the Sirkar, consequently the land has not been purchased. Should your Highness feel inclined to commence upon the work, your Highness would do well to do so with the knowledge of his Highness the Chuttruputtee, and of the British Resident at his court, when I have not the least doubt all matters relating to both the cash and the workmanship can be regularly conducted without any obstruction; such is my opinion. I therefore beg to submit a plan of the ghaut constructed by Anugid, which is situated to the left side of your Highness's proposed ghaut.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I shall act agreeably to such orders as your Highness may be pleased to communicate to me on the subject. (Concludes with the usual complimentary salutation.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Gungahram Seelahdar, Resident at Sattara, to Dajeeba Joonurkur at Benares, dated the 6th Shrawun, Suckkay 1760.

After compliments:

As it is the intention of Shreemunt Rajeshree Baba Sahib to construct or complete the ghaut at the village of Maholee, and should he deposit any cash into your bank for such purposes, you are hereby requested to draw a hoondree upon me, and I shall disburse the amount of such hoondree to the person in whose favour it may be drawn. (Concludes with the usual complimentary salutation.)

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

TRANSLATION of another Letter from Junardhum Narrayen Deshponday to the Ex-Peishwa Bajee Rao Sahib.

After compliments :

I BEG to state that Gungahram Suladar has a bank at Sattara, and has informed me that if cash were paid into the bank of one Dajeeba Joonurkur at Benares for the purpose of completing the intended ghaut, he (Gungahram) will pay the same in this quarter, and he has accordingly granted me a separate letter to the address of the said Dajeeba Joonurkur, which I herewith beg to enclose, and shall await your orders on the subject.

(True translations.)

(signed) *A. Bell*, Agent.

LIST No. 1.

LIST of the Names of the Persons concerned in the Intrigues at Sattara, all of whom, with the exception of the Senaputtee, are now confined as State Prisoners by the British Government.

1. The Senaputtee, Balla Sahib.
2. Balwunt Rao Cheetnaveese.
3. Govind Rao Dewan.
4. Dinkut Rao Mohitey.

5. Babojee Purarkur.
6. Roolojee Naik Khaskur.
7. Ramchunder Rao Kharkoon.
8. Raghoo Punt Dhat Sakul.

Sattara Residency, }
29 June 1839. }

(signed) *C. Ovans*,
Resident at Sattara.

LIST No. 2.

NAMES of the Persons for whose Protection in Person and Property some special Provision is required to be made.

1. Appa Sahib Maharaj.
2. Bugaba Purarkar.
3. Eswunt Rao Foujdar.
4. The Punt Pritty Niddy.

5. Dajeeba Putwurdhun.
6. Elloojee Mohitey.
7. Abba Maruk.
8. Abba Purusnees.

Sattara Residency, }
29 June 1839. }

(signed) *C. Ovans*,
Resident at Sattara.

THE Cases of the following Persons, subjects of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, and others now confined as State Prisoners by the British Government on charges of a treasonable nature, are as follows :

1. Govind Rao Dewan, now a state prisoner at Ahmednuggur.

Charge :—For having aided and abetted in an attempt to seduce certain native officers of the 23d regiment, and through them the sepoys, from their allegiance to the British Government.

The facts of this case, the evidence by which these facts are supported, together with the circumstances under which this evidence was obtained, are detailed in the first charge against his Highness the Raja of Sattara, the whole of which applies to Govind Rao Dewan.

As regards this prisoner, however, it is necessary to advert, 1st, to the important information obtained from his mother, Geerjabhye, on his behalf; 2dly, to the important disclosures made by Govind Rao himself at Ahmednuggur; and to observe, that although according to the instructions of Government, paragraph 11th, under date the 13th June 1837, no direct promise of pardon was held out to Geerjabhye for her son, yet as the more guilty originators of these plots have been discovered mainly through her means, it is confidently expected that Government will now extend the mercy held out to Govind Rao in that letter.

2. Bulwunt Rao Mulhar Chitnavees, now a state prisoner at Poonah.

First Charge :—For having instilled into the Raja's mind false and calumnious charges against the British Government, in stating, in a bukur or memoir prepared for that purpose, that the British Government had originally broken its faith, pledged through him (the Chitnavees) by Mr. Elphinstone, and that, instead of restoring the whole raj or sovereignty of his ancestors to the Raja, only a limited raj had been given, thereby predisposing the Raja's mind to treasonable designs against the British Government, to recover the rights supposed to have been unjustly denied to him.

Second Charge :—For having been cognizant of, and for having aided and abetted various treasonable designs in progress at Sattara for years back against the British Government, and particularly in being engaged in certain clandestine communications with the Hubshee for purposes hostile to the British Government.

Third Charge :—For having advised and strenuously supported communications with certain Mussulmen agents and others in Bombay, in violation of the treaty, and in breach

breach of the friendly relations existing between the British Government and the Raja, and for fraudulently using his evil influence over the Raja for his own pecuniary advantage.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

The evidence in support of the above charges is as follows:—

1. Kasseew Sewram Bundrey (No. 4 of 12th August 1837).
2. Abba Purusnees (No. 3 of 12th August 1837).
3. Dajeeba Jossee (No. 1 of 6th September 1837).
4. Acting Resident's letter and its accompaniments of the 24th July 1837, regarding Bhao Gooptey.
 1. Zubanee of Ballaram Chuprasee, dated 24th July 1837.
 2. Zubanee of Bhao Gooptey, dated 24th July 1837.
 3. Zubanee of Bhojaba Datoojee Hurkara, dated 24th July 1837.
5. Acting Resident's letter and its accompaniments of the 23d August 1837, regarding Bhao Gooptey.
 1. Statement of Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees, dated 16th and 17th August 1837.
 2. Copy of zubanee of Bhao Gooptey, dated 24th July 1837.
 3. Interrogation of Bhao Gooptey, under date 16th August 1837.
 4. Paper found concealed in the dhol.
 5. Zubanee of Ballajee Punt Kibbey, dated 22d August 1837.
 6. Zubanee of Yellojee Mohitey, dated 28th July 1837.
6. Confessions of Govind Rao Dewan (paragraph 6th of No. 1 of List (C.) of 24th November 1837).
7. Examination of Sudasew Wamun (No. 1 of List (E.) of 24th November 1837).
8. Babajee Soobahdar (No. 2 of 6th September 1837).
9. Abba Purusnees' second statement (No. 3 of 6th September 1837).
10. Translation of the Bukhur or "Historical Sketch" of the Chitnavees, transmitted to Government with Dr. Milne's letter to the Government of India, under date the 15th January 1838.
11. Copy of the Acting Resident's letter in reply thereto, under date the 1st February 1838.
12. Copy of the deposition of Ballajee Punt, dated 31st January 1838, forming accompaniment of the above.
13. Confessions of Govind Rao Dewan (paragraph 12th of No. 1 of List (C.), and paragraph 13 of No. 6 of List (C.) of 24th November 1837).
14. Extract of the evidence of Colonel Lodwick, late Resident at Sattara, before the Commission.
15. Copy of a letter to Government from the late Resident, Colonel Lodwick, under date the 30th May 1837.
16. Statement by Abba Purusnees of frauds by the Chitnavees, dated 17th April 1838.
17. Extract of examination of Babajee Purarkur (No. 8 of List (A.) of 24th November 1837; questions 2 to 4 inclusive).
18. Extract of examination of Babajee Purarkur (No. 5. of List (A.) of 24th November 1837; questions 9 to 18 inclusive).
19. Extract from a yad from Shahjee Maharaj Chuttruputtee, the Raja's brother (No. 1 of List (D.) of 24th November 1837).
20. Extract from the evidence of Ballajee Punt Nuttoo before the Commission of Sattara, under date the 22d and 25th October 1836.
21. Accompaniments Nos. 1 and 2 of the Acting Resident's letter of the 24th September 1837, containing the receipt of Synd Meer for 10,000 rupees.
22. Acting Resident's letter and its accompaniments under date the 29th September 1838.
 - No. 1. Letter from Rungooba.
 - No. 2. Letter from Dr. Milne.
23. Acting Resident's letter and its accompaniments, under date the 6th September 1838.
24. Examination of Bulwunt Rao Mulhar Chitnavees (No. 4 of 6th September 1837).
25. Ditto - - - ditto (No. 5 of 6th September 1837).
26. Examination of Abbojee Narrain Josee (No. 6 of 6th September 1837).

Remarks on the above evidence, and a detail of the circumstances under which it was obtained.

There can be little doubt that Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees has, by his evil counsels, been the original cause of all the treasonable designs formed at Sattara. It will be seen by the evidence above, as also by the admission of the Chitnavees himself, that the wild and extravagant claims set up by the Raja regarding his right to the sovereignty of his ancestors, and his having been unjustly deprived of this sovereignty by a breach of faith on the part of the British Government, were from the first instilled into the Raja's mind by the Chitnavees.

Although the evidence of the first witnesses to this effect was taken as far back as August and September 1837, yet it was not until the receipt of the bukkur itself, handed up by Dr. Milne in his letter of the 15th January 1838, that the full extent and nature of these calumnious charges against the British Government, and the designs founded thereon,

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were fully developed; for by a reference to that document, it will be seen that the Chitnavees clearly charges Mr. Elphinstone with breach of pledged faith, and states that the whole of the late Peishwa's territories was to have been conferred on his master; and it is remarkable that this is the very ground taken up in the Goa papers for opening the treasonable communications with that government.

As regards the direct share of the Chitnavees in these treasonable communications, although he has had cunning enough to avoid appearing as an active party in these proceedings, there is no doubt that he was cognizant of, as well as aiding and abetting all the treasonable schemes in agitation, and there is evidence to prove that he was present with the other conspirators at the secret consultations held in the palace. He admits himself that he aided in the scheme of sending the two Mussulmans, Ibrahim and Synd Meer, to Europe, and the evidence given above proves that, in addition to the representations with which these men were charged to the English Government, they received a Persian paper to be taken to the Russians. It is also a very remarkable fact, that immediately after the receipt of the 10,000 rupees by Synd Meer, in September 1837, he appears to have left Bombay ostensibly for Mecca, and that he is now reported to be in Europe.

As regards the treasonable communications with the Hubshee, the proof is more direct. To admit of a right understanding of these intrigues, it should be observed, that each intrigue was entrusted to a separate agent; for instance, that with the Soobadars was entrusted to Govind Rao Dewan, that with Goa to Nago Deorao, that with Joudpoor to the Mahreeks and Eloojee Mohitey, and that with the Hubshee to the Chitnavees, he having connexions in that country. It is difficult to say what was the precise object of this intrigue, unless we take the words of the witnesses Kasseewram Bundrey, and Abba Purusnees, who distinctly affirm that it was to establish, by means of the Hubshee, an intercourse with Arbusthan, and thus obtain aid from that quarter when required, the ports in the Hubshee's country affording facilities for this purpose.

The circumstances attending the transmission of the paper by the witness Bhao Gooptey, and the contents of that paper, which were meant to put words into the mouth of the Hubshee's vakeel, if questioned on the subject, leaves little doubt that some design was in agitation which it was important to conceal, but which it has been impossible fully to develop; and although no direct proof of treasonable intercourse with the jaghirdars has been elicited, except that contained in the depositions above given; yet the fact of the Chitnavees having received a loan of 5,000 rupees from the Junkeerdykur, which he himself admits, serves to substantiate these accusations.

The fact of the Chitnavees having originated the communications with Dr. Milne through his relation, the person called Sukharam Bellasis, in Bombay, is stated by Dr. Milne and by the Karkoon Rungoba, and admitted by the Chitnavees himself. That these were opposed to the letter of the treaty the Chitnavees well knew, and admitted before me. Indeed he states, in his examination, that this proceeding had been stopped on my arrival here, which was false. That the object of this, as well as of all the other intrigues of this person, was to establish himself in the favour of his master, and thus fraudulently to obtain sums of money, is evident. This is stated by the late Resident, whose character of the Chitnavees is strictly consistent with truth; indeed the frauds practised by him on the Raja are so gross as almost to exceed belief, if not vouched for by persons of the highest respectability here. Whatever, therefore, may be the final decision of Government in this person's case, it will be evident that his presence here cannot fail of proving mischievous in the highest degree, and that therefore before his release he should be called upon to find heavy security that he will not return to Sattara without the sanction of the British Government.

3. Dinkur Rao Mohitey Senakurty, at present detained as a state prisoner, in the custody of the Resident at Sattara, on the following charges; viz.

For being cognizant of, and for aiding and abetting in certain treasonable designs in progress at Sattara against the British Government, particularly in the following instances:

1st. For being cognizant of, and for aiding and abetting certain treasonable communications between his Highness the Raja of Sattara and Moodajee Bhonsla, otherwise called Appa Sahib, ex-Raja of Nagpoor, now at Joudpoor, for purposes hostile to the British Government.

2d. For being cognizant of, and for aiding and abetting certain treasonable communications between his Highness the Raja of Sattara and the Viceroy of Goa, by means of Nago Dewrao and others, for purposes hostile to the British Government.

As regards the general charge against Dinkur Rao Mohitey of being cognizant of, and for aiding and abetting the treasonable designs in agitation at Sattara for some years back, it is to be observed, that being a personal favourite of the Raja's he was brought up at the palace, and was in the constant confidence of his Highness, and it is clearly stated by the following witnesses; viz.

1. Abba Purusnees (No. 3 of 12th August 1837),
2. Kossee Punt Bundrey (No. 4 of 12th August 1837),
3. Dagaba Josee (No. 1 of 6th September 1837),
4. Babajee Purarkur (No. 8 of List (A.) of the 24th November 1837),
5. Confession of Govind Rao Dewan (accompaniments No. 1 of List (C.), and paragraph 13th of No. 6 of List (C.) of the 24th November 1837),
6. Abba Mahreek (accompaniments to the Acting Resident's letter of the 14th July 1837),

that

that he took part in these proceedings. It is also admitted by Dinkur Rao himself, that he was one of the party engaged in all the secret conferences and consultations at the palace.

The facts against Dinkur Rao Mohitey as regards the first instance of the above charge, viz. the treasonable communications with Joudpoor, the evidence by which those facts are supported, together with the circumstances under which that evidence was obtained, are detailed in the third charge against his Highness the Raja of Sattara; and in like manner the facts and other particulars against Dinkur Rao Mohitey of the second instance of the above charge, viz. regarding the treasonable communications with Goa, will be found detailed in the second charge against his Highness the Raja.

By reference to the evidence in the Joudpoor case, it will be found that Dinkur Rao Mohitey is proved to have had cognizance of, and to have aided and abetted in, these treasonable communications, by the following witnesses; viz.

1. Eloojee Mohitey (No. 7 of 7th August 1837).
2. Abba Mareek (No. 4 of 22d July 1837).
3. Appajee Jadov (No. 1 of 7th August 1837).
4. Govind Rao Dewan (paragraphs 3d and 4th of No. 1 of List (C.), and paragraph 13 of No. 6 of List (C.) of 24th November 1837).

And by reference to the evidence in the Goa case it will be found that Dinkur Rao Mohitey is proved to have had cognizance of, and to have been aiding and abetting in, these treasonable communications, by the following witnesses:

1. Abba Parusnees (No. 3 of 12th August 1837).
2. Dajeeba Waeed (No. 2 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
3. Tejeeram Jowherdass (No. 15 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
4. Hurry Punt Phatuk (No. 21 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
5. Raojee Kotnees (No. 22 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
6. Balkoba Kelkur (No. 25 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
7. Moro Punt Josee (No. 26 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
8. Narain Bhut Chitney (No. 27 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).

The examination of Dinkur Rao as regards the above charges forms No. 1 of List (B.) of the Acting Resident's Report to Government, under date the 24th November 1837, of which Report, paragraphs 10 to 14 inclusive may also be referred to in elucidation of this case.

Finally, it is necessary to remark, that all the time these treasonable designs were in progress Dinkur Rao Mohitey and the Senaputty Balla Sahib were the officers through whom the public business of the Sattara government was transacted with the British Resident, and were both high in his confidence, so that the treachery of their conduct in being privy to such designs whilst openly professing their friendship and attachment to the British Government, must serve to enhance their guilt.

Though, as regards Dinkur Rao, it must be mentioned that although he is clearly proved to have had cognizance of these proceedings, he never appears as a principal, and this, together with his youth and dependence on the Raja, will, it is to be hoped, be admitted in extenuation of his offence.

4. Rowlojee Naik Kaskur, jemadar of horse, at present detained as a state prisoner, in the custody of the Resident at Sattara, on the following charge:

For aiding and abetting certain treasonable communications between his Highness the Raja of Sattara and the Viceroy of Goa, by means of Nago Deorao and others, for purposes hostile to the British Government.

The facts as regards the above charge against Rowlojee Naik Kaskur, the evidence by which those facts are supported, together with the circumstances under which that evidence was obtained, are detailed in the second charge against his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

By reference to that evidence, it will be seen that Rowlojee Naik Kaskur is proved to have aided and abetted in those treasonable designs by the following witnesses; viz.

1. Abba Parusnees (No. 3 of 12th August 1837).
2. Wassodew Shastree (No. 1 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
3. Dajeeba Waeed (No. 2 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
4. Bhugwan Tejeeram (No. 3 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
5. Khundo Venkutesh (No. 4 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
6. Surgeewun Brahmin (No. 7 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
7. Tejeeram Jowherdass (No. 15 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
8. Hurry Punt Phatuk (No. 21 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
9. Raojee Kotnees (No. 22 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
10. Balkoba Kelkur (No. 25 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
11. Moro Punt Josee (No. 26 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
12. Narain Bhut Chitney (No. 27 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).

The examination of Rowlojee Naik Kaskur forms the accompaniment No. 9 of List (A.) of the Acting Resident's Report to Government, under date the 11th November 1837.

5. Ragho Gopal, otherwise called Ragho Punt Dhant Sukul Nisbut Treebhooovun bin Choteclal Guyawul, of Runala Prout Khandeish, at present detained in the custody of the Resident at Sattara on the following charge; viz.

For being cognizant of, and for aiding and abetting certain treasonable communications between his Highness the Raja of Sattara and Moodjee Bhonsla, otherwise called Appa Sahib, ex-Raja of Nagpore, now at Joudpoor for purposes hostile to the British Government.

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The facts as regards these treasonable communications, the evidence by which those facts are supported, together with the circumstances under which that evidence was obtained, are detailed in the third charge against his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

The facts against the prisoner Ragho Gopal are detailed in the latter part of the above charge against his Highness the Raja of Sattara, as also in the Acting Resident's Report to Government, under date the 3d March 1838, with which translation of his examination was laid before Government.

In that examination he himself admits that on one occasion he brought one packet of letters from Joudpoor to Sattara, and that he was present when another packet of letters from Sattara was delivered by a third person to Moodajee Bhonsla at Joudpoor.

The accompaniments to the Acting Resident's Reports to Government, viz. No. 2 of List (B.) of Report of the 24th November, and accompaniment of Report of the 20th December 1837. The first being a letter from Moodajee Bhonsla himself to the Raja of Sattara, and the second being a letter from Moodajee Bhonsla to Ballajee Rojey Bhonsla, Senaputty at Sattara, in both of which letters the prisoner Ragho Punt is expressly mentioned by name as having been the bearer of communications both to and from Sattara, clearly prove the crime now laid to his charge.

6. Pudmakur Rughoonath, otherwise called Babojee Purarkur, and Ramchundree Khundey Rao Karkoon, at present detained in the custody of the Resident at Sattara on the following charge :

For being cognizant of, and for aiding and abetting certain designs in progress on the part of his Highness the Raja of Sattara for seducing and bribing the public servants of Government at Poonah, in order to effect the release of Govind Rao Dewan, then a state prisoner at that place, as also for other unlawful purposes.

The facts of this case, as well as the evidence by which these facts are supported, together with the circumstances under which that evidence was obtained, are as follow :

In August 1837, when the inquiry into the intrigues at Sattara was in progress, it having come to the knowledge of the Acting Resident that Ramchundur Khundey Rao was engaged by his Highness the Raja in some designs of a suspicious nature at Poonah, the magistrate was requested to send him to Sattara. Immediately on his arrival here being known, a sepoy of the Raja who came with Ramchundur from Poonah was directed by Babajee Purarkur to return there and secure certain letters. As this sepoy, however, was leaving Ramchundur's house at Poonah with the letters he was seized by the city police, and after undergoing an examination before the magistrate, he was sent with the papers to the Acting Resident by order of Government, in order that the whole affair might be investigated.

The evidence elicited by this examination will be found in the papers from No. 1 to 7 inclusive of List (A.) forwarded to Government with the Acting Resident's Report, under date the 24th November 1837. These are as follows :

No. 1. Copy of a Letter from the Magistrate of Poonah to the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor, under date the 15th August 1837.

No. 2. Copy of the Memorandum by Lieutenant Rudd, alluded to in the above letter, under date the 15th August 1837.

No. 3. Translation of the Zubanee of Babojee bin Ballajee Moolik, under date the 13th August and 10th October 1837.

No. 4. Translation of the Zubanee of Ramchundur Khundey Rao Karkoon, under date the 9th, 12th, and 25th August, and 21st September 1837.

No. 5. Translation of the Examination of Pudmakur Rughoonath, *alias* Babojee Purarkur, under date the 14th, 16th, and 18th September 1837.

No. 6. Copy of the Translations made at Poonah of the original Papers seized there, and adverted to in the above Examinations ; viz. Nos. 2, 3, 7, 12, and 15.

No. 7. Translations made at Sattara of original Papers seized at Poonah, and adverted to in the above Examinations ; viz. Nos. 27, 28, 30, 61, 62, and 71.

In addition to the above, it is proved by the following evidence, now in the hands of the Resident, that a considerable sum of money was actually sent to Poonah by his Highness the Raja of Sattara for the purposes set forth in the above charge, consequently there seems little doubt but that the unexplained parts of these intercepted letters had reference to this design :

1. Deposition of Nillo Punt Bhurkunkur, under date the 5th and 10th October 1837.

2. Deposition of Tejeeram Jowherdass, under date the 3d October 1837.

3. Deposition of Raojee Geerdhurdass, under date the 2d and 4th October 1837 and 17th January 1838, with a Letter from Raojee to Tejeeram Jowherdass, adverted to in this deposition.

4. Interrogation of Pudmaker Rughoonath, *alias* Babojee Purarkur, under date 10th October 1837.

5. Confessions of Govind Rao Dewan, No. 6 of List (C.) of 24th November 1837, para. 14.

6. Confessions of Govind Rao Dewan, under date the 23d October 1837.

As regards the prisoner Babojee Purarkur, it is also to be observed, that from his situation as private secretary to the Raja, and from his being in his Highness's confidence, it is scarcely

scarcely possible that he should not have had cognizance of the treasonable designs in progress here. Abba Mareek states (accompaniment to the Acting Resident's letter of 14th July 1837), that Babojee Purarkur brought him a secret message from the Raja regarding the affair of the sentries, and it is proved by the following witnesses, and admitted by himself, that he took part in the secret consultations held at the palace.

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1. Abba Parusnees (No. 3 of 12th August, and No. 3 of 6th September 1837).
2. Kasseew Sewram Bundrey (No. 4 of 12th August 1837).
3. Dajeebe Josee (No. 1 of 6th September 1837).
4. Govind Rao Dewan (paragraph 13 of No. 6 of List (C.) of 24th November 1837).
5. Dinkur Rao Mohitey (No. 1 of List (B.) of 24th November 1837). Reply to question 13).
7. Bulwunt Rao Rajey Bhonsla, otherwise called Balla Sahib, Senaputty of his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

The charges against Balla Sahib Senaputty are as follow :

For being cognizant of, and for aiding and abetting in certain treasonable designs in progress at Sattara against the British Government, particularly in the following instances :

1st. For being cognizant of, and for aiding and abetting certain treasonable communications between his Highness the Raja of Sattara and Moodojee Bhonsla, otherwise called Appa Sahib, ex-Raja of Nagpoor, now at Joudpoor, for purposes hostile to the British Government.

2d. For being cognizant of, and for aiding and abetting certain treasonable communications between his Highness the Raja of Sattara and the Viceroy of Goa, by means of Nago Deorao and others, for purposes hostile to the British Government.

With regard to the general charge against the Senaputty, it is notorious that he has lent himself to all the treasonable designs in agitation here for years back against the British Government ; and it is clearly stated by the following witnesses, that he was always one of the party engaged in all the secret conferences and consultations at the palace.

1. Abba Parusnees (No. 3 of 12th August 1837).
2. Kasseew Punt Bundrey (No. 4 of 12th August 1837).
3. Dajeeba Josee (No. 1 of 6th September 1837).
4. Babajee Purarkur (No. 8 of List (A.) of 24th November 1837).
5. Confessions of Govind Rao Dewan (accompaniments No. 1 of List (C.), and paragraph 13 of No. 6 of List (C.) of 24th November 1837).
6. Dinkur Rao Mohitey (No. 1 of List (B.) of 24th November 1837). Reply to question 13th).

The facts against Balla Sahib Senaputty, as regards the first instance of the above charge, viz. the treasonable communications with Joudpoor, the evidence by which those facts are supported, together with the circumstances under which that evidence was obtained, are detailed in the third charge against his Highness the Raja of Sattara ; and in like manner the facts and other particulars against Balla Sahib Senaputty of the second instance of the above charge, viz. regarding the treasonable communications with Goa, will be found detailed in the second charge against his Highness the Raja.

By reference to the evidence in the Joudpoor case, it will be found that Balla Sahib Senaputty is proved to have had cognizance of, and to have aided and abetted in these treasonable communications, by the following witnesses ; viz.

1. Appajee Jadov (No. 1 of 7th August 1837) ;
2. Abba Mareek (No. 4 of 22d July 1837) ;
3. Ellojee Mohitey (No. 7 of 7th August 1837) ;
4. Govind Rao Dewan (paragraphs 3 and 4 of No. 1 List (C.), and paragraph 13 of No. 6 of List (C.) of 24th November 1837) ;

as also by a letter written to the Senaputty himself by Appa Sahib Bhonsla, translation of which was transmitted to Government with the Acting Resident's letter, under date the 20th December 1837, the original of which letter is now in the possession of the Resident ; and by reference to the evidence in the Goa case, it will be found that Balla Sahib Senaputty is proved to have had cognizance of, and to have been aiding and abetting in, these treasonable communications, by the following witnesses :

1. Abba Parusnees (No. 3 of 12th August 1837).
2. Dajeeba Waeed (No. 2 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
3. Tejeeram Jowherdass (No. 15 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
4. Hurry Punt Phatuk (No. 21 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
5. Raojee Kotnees (No. 22 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
6. Balkoba Kelkur (No. 25 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
7. Moro Punt Josee (No. 26 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
8. Narain Bhut Chitney (No. 27 of List (A.) of 11th November 1837).
9. Dinkur Rao Mohitey (No. 1 of List (B.) of 24th November 1837). Reply to question 14th).

It not having been deemed expedient at the time to examine the Senaputty on these charges, it is proposed, that whenever his Highness the Raja may be called upon for his

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defence, the Senaputty, in like manner, may be called upon personally to answer the above charges.

With regard to the Senaputty, it should likewise be stated, that he is the officer next in rank under this government to the Raja's brother, and that although he and Dinkur Rao generally came together to the Residency, on the part of the Raja, for the despatch of public business, the Senaputty was, in point of fact, the real agent; and that, as mentioned in Dinkur Rao's case, both he and the Senaputty were high in the confidence of Colonel Lodwick; so that the treachery of their conduct in being privy to these designs, whilst openly professing their friendship to the British Government, must serve to enhance their guilt; nor are there any extenuating circumstances in the case of the Senaputty, for, by lending himself to all the intrigues in progress here, he has managed to maintain the confidence of the Raja, and, since the confinement of the Chitnavees, to establish a greater influence than ever over his counsels, which influence has only been used to widen the breach with the British Government.

Sattara Residency, }
29 June 1839. }

(signed) C. Ovans,
Resident at Sattara.

(True copies.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary in attendance on the Honourable the Governor.

To the Honourable Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

Honourable Sir,

Bombay, 23 July 1839.

I HAVE the honour herewith to submit, for the information of your Honor's Government, the accompanying unopened letter, which I this day received from his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

With reference to this letter, and as connected with a communication to me from the late Government of Bombay, under date the 28th of February last, I have now the honour to state that shortly after my arrival in India, in December last, I received a communication from two or three parties, representing themselves as his Highness the Raja of Sattara's subjects, who intimated to me that their sovereign being informed of the interest I had taken in the natives of India, desired them to inform me, that through the misrepresentations and intrigues of others, he was in very great distress, and requested me to lay his case before the Home Government, as he could get no answer to his communications, although some of the most respectable of his subjects had for a long period been in confinement, and particularly urging me to visit him at Sattara. I replied to the parties, in substance, that I felt very much for his Highness, but that the members of Government could have no object in injuring his Highness, and that on the arrival of the newly-appointed Governor I was sure every consideration and justice would be given to his Highness, as he well knew the usages of the people of India; that I could not interfere in the matter without the permission of Government; but I had great hopes that on my return to Bombay everything would be amicably settled, when it would afford me much pleasure to visit his Highness.

The second day after my return to the Presidency (about the 29th ultimo) I was waited upon by one of his Highness's subjects, who informed me that his Highness desired him to express his particular wish that I should visit Sattara, and that his Highness would make the most agreeable arrangement for my so doing. In substance, I replied that I could not do so, under existing circumstances, without permission of the Government, but if his Highness obtained that permission it would afford me great pleasure to pay my respects to his Highness; and with reference to the matters at issue between the two Governments, I took the liberty to remark, that in my opinion nothing could tend more to place them on the former friendly footing, than implicit attention on the part of his Highness to the wishes of the British Government.

The particulars of the accompanying letter I am ignorant of, although I am informed by its bearer that its purport is soliciting me, with the permission of Government, to visit his Highness at Sattara; and without presuming to imagine that my services could be useful either to Government or to his Highness, and without wishing in any way to interfere with the political position of his Highness, contrary to the wishes of Government in India, I have only to add, that as I purpose visiting Poonah in a few days during my unavoidable detention in India, it would afford me much gratification to comply with the request of this unfortunate prince, by visiting him as a private friend, provided you, however, see no objection to my so doing.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. Cogan.

P. S.—I shall feel obliged by the letter being returned, should it not be required by you, however.

(signed) R. Cogan.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 1,209 of 1839.)

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To Captain *Cogan*, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 25 July 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 23d instant, relative to the affairs of his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that Government consider it very undesirable that you should proceed on a visit to the Raja of Sattara, and recommend that you should abstain from all intercourse and communication with his Highness, or with any of his Highness's agents.

3. With reference to the postscript of your letter, I am directed to return to you the kureeta from his Highness, which accompanied your communication.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

TRANSLATIONS of Extracts from Copies of Letters sent by different Agents of His Highness the Raja of Sattara in Bombay to Sattara.

(No. 1.)—From *Hunmunt Rao Goonajee* to *Chintoo Punt Bhatey* and *Vessajee Punt Sherrey*, under date 29th June 1839.

1. (6.) *COGAN* Sahib arrived yesterday. I have sent Rammo to-day to him with some prints; to-day being an unlucky day to me, I will go to-morrow.

(No. 2.)—From *Rungoba* to His Highness the Raja, under date the 4th July 1839.

I WENT, and met *Cogan* Sahib to-day, at half-past nine o'clock, and presented to him a salam offered by the Doctor Sahib. He gave his salam in return. I said I would pay him a visit after a day or two.

(No. 3.)—From *Hunmunt Rao Goonajee* to His Highness the Raja, under date the 4th July 1839.

1. (2.) AGREEABLY to *Cogan* Sahib's intimation, Rammo and myself went to-day to see him. A conference took place for three gatkas, the substance of which is, that no injury will be done by the hand of the Governor Sahib; he will, by maintaining friendship, effect a settlement. I have met the Governor Sahib, and enjoy the favour of the Madam Sahib. Let not the Maharaj Sirkar be apprehensive, and no pay shall be given to me at first, nor do I ask for any. The Maharaj should only address a letter to me stating thus, We have derived much pleasure from hearing of your arrival in this country, and of your highly good and respectable character in upholding the honourable name. We are in consequence desirous that you should come here, and afford us an interview. For this reason, and as it is necessary to obtain the consent of the Governor Sahib to your coming here, a separate thely to the address of the Governor Sahib is delivered to *Ajum Ovans* Sahib, the Resident, which will reach the Governor Sahib; and on your receiving this letter you will meet the Governor Sahib, and proceed here, when on an interview taking place, the mutual wishes will be [expressed, or accomplished.]

1. (3.) A thely putra for the Governor Sahib, to the effect stated in the foregoing paragraph, should be given to the Resident Sahib, and the thely putra to be sent to *Cogan* Sahib should be forwarded by the dawk, enclosed in a lukhota to me, so that *Rungoba* and myself may conjointly declare the thely putra to the said Sahib, and think of arranging for his proceeding to the Hoozoor.

1. (4.) When *Cogan* Sahib came before, I first visited him, and wrote an humble petition to the Sirkar, to which an answer was returned, that I should introduce *Rungoba* to him, and form an union between the Doctor Sahib and *Cogan* Sahib. I, accordingly, after obtaining the Doctor Sahib's consent, effected a meeting between *Rungoba* and *Cogan* Sahib, through *Pollexfen* Sahib, which circumstance was stated in an humble petition, under date the 9th February 1839. Afterwards the Doctor Sahib and *Cogan* Sahib became of one mind, and interviews took place, and papers were also shown by the Doctor Sahib to *Cogan* Sahib. This circumstance was most probably written formerly by *Rungoba*; and as to interviews having now taken place between *Cogan* Sahib and the Doctor Sahib, and as to their being of one mind, what *Romgo Bappajee* may write to the Hoozoor will be correct.

1. (5.) *Cogan* Sahib is to remain here for a month and a half from this day; it is therefore requested that a letter, as stated above, may be addressed to him, and sent to me, and when a thely comes direct to the Governor Sahib, the heart of the Mookh will be developed, and I will bring *Cogan* Sahib with me to the Hoozoor. When *Cogan* Sahib comes

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he will come with Milne Sahib's consent. It is therefore requested that an order may be sent as to whatever may appear suitable and fit unto the Swamee.

1. (6.) If any other mundulla on the part of the Sirkar, excepting Rungoba and myself, go separately, and speak to Cogan Sahib, and if the Sahib be disgusted thereby, I am not to blame. The Sahib has made an intimation to me to this effect, and it is in fact true. If, therefore, the Swamee will arrange this, it will be very good.

(No. 4.)—From *Hunmunt Rao Goonajee* to *Vissajee Sherrey* and *Chintoo Punt Bhatay*, under date the 4th July 1839.

I REQUEST an answer to the matters written on the 2d instant, the day before yesterday :
1. I request that a thely putra, as solicited in a letter written to-day, the 4th instant, to the Sirkar, may be sent. This plan has been suggested by Cogan Sahib, who is to remain here for a month and a half. In the meantime the thely should come, when he will visit Sattara, with the consent of the Governor here, and it is likely that the business will succeed. The necessary orders are therefore requested, that I may inform the Sahib accordingly.

(No. 5.)—From *Ram Rao* to his Highness the Raja, under date the 4th July 1839.

1. WE have had an interview with Cogan Sahib to-day, the whole of which circumstance has most probably been written by Hunmunt Rao, and Rungoba has also been informed. An interview was formerly effected by the Chundukka between Cogan Sahib and the Doctor Sahib, and it is also now arranged to effect a meeting, and to form an union. This is of advantage to the Sirkar. It depends on Rungoba to bring this about. If he should say that there is nothing in the power of this Sahib, and that he only can do whatever is requisite, there will be no remedy. We both, after forming the intercourse, have brought it to the notice of Rang Rao. If a thely putra to the Sahib [be sent] after this to us, containing the names of us both, it will be well.

* Jugunauth Sunkusath.

1. (3.) There is friendship between Cogan Sahib and Nana.* He also had an interview, and spoke about the Sirkar's case, which matter was understood from what the Sahib said. The Sahib intends to go to-day to Nana.

1. (6.) Cogan Sahib is a friend and relation of the Mookh ; the Madam Sahib also entertains kindness towards him. He always goes to dinner. He is likewise on friendly terms with all the Rongoos, and is becoming in his conduct, is forbearing and intelligent, and actuated by noble feelings ; his desire being to carry through, by some means or other, whatever business he may undertake. He is to remain here for a month and a half, in the course of which it appears likely that the affairs of the Sirkar will be accomplished, and friendship restored between the two Governments by his means. When he will have an interview in person with the Sirkar, the Sirkar will perceive this.

(No. 6.)—From *Rungoba* to His Highness the Raja, under date the 12th July 1839.

6. BEING desired by the Doctor to go to Captain Cogan Sahib, I went, and delivered the Sahib's message, that with reference to what passed when he (Captain Cogan) paid him a visit, he himself would visit him in the course of a day or two. He answered, it was right. Formerly a conference passed between them both, and all the papers were shown. Whatever may now be agreed to after a conference, and be mentioned to me, I will humbly write.

7. I have informed Hunmunt Rao and Ram Rao of the matter as regards Captain Cogan Sahib ; but when they both meet the Sahib, and it be positively determined, I will submit an humble petition.

(No. 7.)—From *Hunmunt Rao Goonajee* to His Highness the Raja, under date the 12th July 1839.

1. (2.) THE wishes of the Mookh are just as were spoken of before by Cogan Sahib, and the Mookh and Cogan Sahib are on good terms with each other. I request that a thely putra may be sent, as humbly applied for in the letter of the 4th instant ; and after that what sort of services the servant renders should be seen ; everything will be got over through the means of Cogan Sahib. The name of the Sahib should be ordered to be written thus : Robert Cogan Sahib, Esquire, Bahadoor.

(No. 8.)—From *Hunmunt Rao Goonajee* to the Prubhawalkur, under date the 13th July 1839.

After compliments :

I REQUEST you will take into consideration the communications addressed by me to the Hoozoor, and to the two, and deliver them, and after obtaining answers speedily transmit them. Four or five letters regarding Captain Cogan Sahib have been sent to you, the Hoozoor, and the two, to which there is no answer. What, then, shall I say to the Sahib ? The Mhubon Governor Sahib is to start for Poonah on the eighth day from to-day, and Cogan Sahib has been prepared to accompany him. We also are to go ; but there is no answer at all from thence. What shall I then do ? I beg, therefore, that without making any delay answers should be sent, and that [cash] for expenses, and the thely putra applied for

for before may be forwarded forthwith. It is necessary to pay the suwaree expenses of the Sahib, for the sake of the importance of our Sirkar. A hoondie for 2,500 rupees, stipulating for no time, but payable at sight, is required, for the interval is short. On our arrival at Poonah, Vissajee Punt Nana and you should hold yourselves in readiness to come. All the circumstances will be understood when we meet. What more need be written? This is an humble petition.

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(No. 9.)—From *Hunmunt Rao Goonajee* to *Vessajee Punt Sherry* and *Chinto Punt Bhattey*, under date the 13th July 1839.

1. RUNGOMA sent for me on the 11th July, and said to me, "You and myself are already in unanimity, which it is requisite should be steady. As Cogan Sahib has intercourse with the Governor Sahib, I have recently obtained the consent of the Doctor Sahib to apply for a thely putra from the Hoozoor for him (Captain Cogan), as requested by him, and I will write to the Hoozoor, and procure the thely putra." I have agreed to this proposal, and given my consent; the reason of this is, that the thely putra, which it is requisite should come to Cogan Sahib, will not be furnished by the Sirkar without the concurrence of the Doctor Sahib; another reason is, that it has, doubtlessly, secretly happened, that the Governor Sahib has informed the Doctor Sahib that he should not interfere; that the Maharaj Sirkar should deliver every communication to the Resident, which will be admitted here; but it is neither the custom nor the rule to attend to any through him [Dr. Milne]; you need not doubt this at all. If I write anything falsely, the feet of the Sirkar are witness to it. In consequence of this I went to-day on a visit to the Doctor Sahib, and the matter which he spoke of in the presence of Rungoba himself is humbly represented in the first paragraph of my to-day's address to the Sirkar, No. 37, to which I solicit your attention, when you will be satisfied; and as Cogan Sahib would not undertake the representation from Rungoba except from me, I was taken, and the matter, as stated above, was spoken of. The Doctor Sahib has accordingly concurred in it, and the Doctor Sahib will pay a visit to-morrow morning to Cogan Sahib; and as it is requisite that it should so happen that Milne Sahib which takes part inwardly, and Cogan Sahib speaks outwardly, and the business shall go, we will settle this in the course of a day or two, and submit an humble petition. The thely putra should mention the names of myself, and of Ram Row, as the two persons who will communicate [with him], and request him to attend to the matter accordingly, and to repair to the Hoozoor. Rungoba's name should not appear in it, the reason of which will be humbly and fully represented by Ram Row, whom I intend to send to the Hoozoor after one or two days.

1 (2.) Milne Sahib is not accompanying the Governor Sahib to Poonah; Cogan Sahib has agreed to do so. For the sake of this business he is not proceeding to Europe for the present, until an interview takes place between the Governor Sahib and the Hoozoor. Cogan Sahib will be in attendance on the Swaree, and on the receipt of a thely putra he will come and meet the Hoozoor before, and then returning to Poonah he will take the Governor Sahib and proceed to the Hoozoor, on which occasion the Resident Sahib will also give his concurrence, and the affairs will be adjusted. The Doctor's exertions are at a stand, which I beg you to know particularly. You may suppose how can even Cogan Sahib be depended upon? As to this, I beg to say that he is agreeable (in conversation); that he asks for nothing at present; that he is on good terms with every Kamgar; that he is known from hence as far as England; and that he possesses an honorary badshakee farmaun, which he will show to the Hoozoor when he comes, and by which he is respected by all Sahib loks. Such is the proposal, and is a good course. This attempt may be made, as so many were made. If the Hoozoor and yourselves approve of this, it may be taken into hand, if not, an answer should be returned accordingly, that I may speak accordingly to the Sahib, and humbly write whatever may pass.

1 (3.) Milne Sahib is an old man, honest and upright, and according to good faith he has exerted himself to the utmost possible degree; he has suffered himself to contract the hostile feelings of all Sahib loks and maintained friendship with the Sirkar. It is hardly possible to get such a faithful Sahib; but the journey is not within the control, which he has admitted with his own mouth; you will, therefore, without betraying any depression, speak clearly to the Sirkar, and make him understand the matter above adverted to, and a thely putra should be sent to Cogan Sahib, desiring him to repair to the Hoozoor. Be not indifferent. Will you report to the Hoozoors that we intend bringing Cogan Sahib to Poonah with the Governor Sahib, and send an order permitting us to proceed to Poonah.

1 (4.) A hoondie for 2,500 rupees should be speedily sent, as it is necessary to pay for the travelling expenses of the Sahib and his mundulle, as stated before.

(No. 10.)—From *Hunmunt Rao Goonajee* to His Highness the Raja, under date the 13th July 1839.

1 (4.) RUNGOMA said to me yesterday, that "the Doctor Sahib may be inwardly engaged and Cogan Sahib publicly; some such plan should be concerted by myself and you together, when it will be well. I have obtained the Doctor Sahib's consent to this." Upon this I gave my assent to this plan. The Doctor intends to go to-morrow on a visit to him. The proposal to be made about this to Cogan Sahib will be made by me on Monday, the day after to-morrow, by paying him a visit, and after settling it I will submit an humble petition.

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(No. 11.)—From *Ram Rao Rushram* to the Senaputty, under date the 13th July 1839.

1 (2.) As there was friendship between Cogan Sahib and the Governor Sahib, formed at the original place, the Chindarkur opened an intercourse, and after my visit to Poonah, the Chindarkur and myself visited him, and whatever matter was spoken by the Sahib was communicated by me to the Hoozoor, and to yourself, when I came on a visit to the Hoozoor. You said that by some means or other this intercourse should be brought about. Upon this, the Sahibs lately returning from Muscat, we paid him a visit, as agreed to, and whatever appeared in his conversation was written twice or thrice by the Chindarkur to the Sirkar, has most probably been known to you. But no answer has up to this time come, nor has the thely putra come. How are, then, those engaged in the inter-communication to keep it up now? A plan has been formed, that when the Governor Sahib starts for Poonah, Cogan Sahib should be constantly in attendance on the Swaree. There is nine days' time remaining. It is requested that an humble representation may be made to the Sirkar on the subject, and the thely putra should come soon, so that communications may take place between the Sahib and the Mookh, and the whole of the matter may be straight, and no difficulty may arise. The Sahib, too, will proceed there for an interview. The Chindarkur and myself are to accompany the Swaree; on that occasion interviews will take place between the Sirkar and the Sahib.

1 (3.) Cogan Sahib does not ask any pay of us at present. On the termination of the affair, it can be considered; so much incovetousness he professes. As, however, it is for the sake of the Sirkar's business that he intends to set out with the Swaree, it is incumbent on us, in view to our importance, to provide for the travelling expenses of himself and of his mandullee, for carriages, horses, palanquins, and for food, &c. The Chindarkur has addressed an humble petition on this subject to the Hoozoor, and it is requisite that it should be accordingly arranged. Relying upon you for rendering fruitful the attempt which we have zealously made by order of the Hoozoor and yourself, I submit this humble petition.

(No. 12.)—From *Ram Rao* to the Prubhawulkur, under date the 13th July 1839.

After compliments:

I REQUEST you to consider the letter which I have addressed to the Senaputtee, and, with the consent of the two, to deliver it him. Numerous letters have been sent to the Hoozoor, and to the two, on account of the affairs of the Sirkar, but there is no answer till this moment. The time of the Governor Sahib's leaving this place is at hand. Taking Cogan Sahib with us, the Chindarkur and myself intend accompanying the Swaree. When we arrive at Poonah we will write to the Hoozoor for you to come. This intimation is made beforehand. Please send an immediate answer. As it is the wish of the two that we may gain credit, we have brought about that juncture. Assistance from you and from the two is requested to be rendered from time to time; if not, we shall be helpless. This is an humble petition.

(No. 13.)—From *Rungoba* to *Babajee Chitnavees*, under date the 15th July 1839.

After compliments:

I PAID a visit formally to Cogan Sahib by taking with me Pollexfen, Milne, & Co., upon which a conference passed between him and myself, which I communicated to the Doctor after this interview took place between him and the Doctor, and the papers regarding Sattara were from the beginning explained to him, and he was convinced. It was that on the arrival of the Governor he would return, and that afterwards it would be done with the concurrence of the Doctor. He then proceeded to Arbusthan, and has lately returned. Communications with the Doctor Sahib have passed, and the proceeding is going on. The yad of the present matter given to him to look at has been given by the Sahib. He has to go to Poonah that he may be serviceable there. I am settling. You have written that the communication [with him] should be maintained through the medium of Ram Rao and Hunmunt Rao; but they are Sahib loks, and are communicating with each other. How can the medium of these be maintained here? Whatever is the matter as regards myself I communicate [to them]. The Khanvilkur only had the first interview with Cogan Sahib; he also spoke. They two tell the Khanvilkur that he should not go to Cogan Sahib, and in like manner they told me first for five or six days not to go. After which I said to them that there was friendship between him and the Doctor Sahib, and that I would only go if he so directed me. Four days after the Doctor Sahib directed me to go to Cogan Sahib; upon which I said that I would look out for his lodgings for two days, and then go; and I acted as he directed. Nevertheless, what can be the suspicion is not known. * * * Cogan Sahib said a thely putra should come to the Governor Sahib through the Resident, requesting the Cogan Sahib may be sent there [to Sattara]. Thus it should be sent. I replied to this, "Do you and the Doctor Sahib sit and consult together, and tell me; if the Governor Sahib should not accede to this, and should become angry, it will be difficult. This must be done after consideration." After this, he said, "It is true; we will both consider, and tell you." As to this, if a thely be sent, he will take a greater offence. His wish as to whether there should be, or there should not be, any mediator, is not fully known. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 14.)—From Rungoba to His Highness the Raja, under date the 15th July 1839.

4. THE English translation of the yad above adverted to was given yesterday by the Doctor Sahib to Captain Cogan Sahib for perusal. As soon as it is returned, either to-day or to-morrow, after being looked at, I will send it to the Hoozoor.

(No. 15.)—From Ram Rao Vishram to Chintopunt Bhattey and Nessajee Punt Shevrey, under date the 15th July 1839.

After compliments.

I HAVE received your letters, and perceiving the import, as written, to be that the journey to the point proposed depends on the pleasure of the Sirkar, I have derived no gratification; on the contrary, have been extremely sorry. Paying regard to the advantage of the Sirkar, we made a promise to Cogan Sahib thus: "On the seventh day the thely patra will arrive. Do not you proceed to Europe. As soon as the thely patra arrives, do you accompany the Governor Sahib to Poonah, from whence, before the Governor Sahib visits Sattara, you are to pay a visit to the Sirkar; and after making yourself acquainted with the wishes and case of the Sirkar, you are to return to Poonah; and after effecting a meeting with the Governor and the Sirkar at Sattara, until the mutual friendship be re-established as before, you are to stop for this purpose; and after obtaining your leave from the Hoozoor, you are to proceed to Europe." In order to induce the Sahib to agree to this, the Chindurkur and myself were obliged for eight days to go from our lodgings twice [in a day], in the rains and mud, to a distance of three coss, and to take with us other persons of rank for assistance, and the Sahib agreed to what is stated above. He asks why the thely has not arrived within that given time, and there is seven days' time remaining for the Governor Sahib to proceed to Poonah. When he goes, and when Cogan Sahib remains here, and he at Poonah, discredit will be attached to our professions; and, moreover, the Kamgor here of the Hoozoor Sirkar says to Cogan Sahib Karbharee, "What is there in the power of Hummunt Rao and Ram Rao? I am the principal man." As to this, if we fail to procure the thely within the time fixed, the assertions of others will prove to be true; we shall then have no other alternative to speak.

(No. 16.)—From Hummunt Rao Goonajee to His Highness the Raja, under date the 18th July 1839.

After compliments.

I HAVE had the honour to receive the order of the 12th instant, containing 11 paragraphs, together with two papers, one being a copy of a letter from Elphinstone Sahib, and the other a yad, showing it to be the former custom that the case of the Sirkar was attended to direct by the officers of the British Government without the medium of the Resident, and that matters at issue were settled agreeably to the command. I explained the matter to Cogan Sahib through his karbharee, and Cogan Sahib has duly considered the papers prepared in English by the Doctor on the subject. Myself, Rungoba, Ram Rao, and Naro Chimnajee went to-day and explained the matter to the karbharee, who introduced us accordingly to Cogan Sahib; in short, the matter here to be adjusted may be cautiously settled by Cogan Sahib with the Mookh at Sattara; he is trying to form his scheme. An interview will take place to-morrow between Milne Sahib and Cogan Sahib. I will humbly submit whatever may then be settled.

1. (2.) It was not on the occasion of the first interview that Cogan Sahib suggested to us the plan that a thely patra should now be procured; he then vaguely said that he would tell us, after six days, whatever might be necessary. Then, after consideration, he desired us, after six days, that a thely should be applied for from this; [it would appear that] this did not happen without the consent of the Mookh. This is the plan which was to be considered; he did not, however, mention it freely to us. The Sahib is not avaricious. He says he wants nothing from us at present. As to the order that a letter, with his signature attached to it, should be obtained from him and sent, I beg to say that it is not he that is hanging upon us entirely; it is we who are urging him, for, being a respectable person, and if engaged in the representation as a stranger, and from the influence which he commands at the principal place, no one can speak improperly to him. As there is close friendship between the Mookh and himself, he can never interfere in the business unless he has consulted his wishes. Let the Swamee be assured of this. His natural disposition is just like water, which mixes itself with all colours, consequently if he be employed [in the affairs], the Swamee will meet with no difficulty in any matter, and the servant has perceived that he also has steadiness as regards this. Accordingly, this humble representation is submitted. It rests in the power of the Lord whether to do it or not after consideration.

1. (3.) We begged Cogan Sahib to accompany the Mookh, who is about to proceed to Poonah. He is accordingly going; he has held himself in readiness. Myself, Rungoba, Ram Rao, and the Rajheykur intend to accompany him. A conversation having taken place between us and the karbharee of Cogan Sahib, that, for particular reasons, he should accompany us, he too is coming. For the sake of the Sirkar's importance, his expenses should be provided for. Cogan Sahib will receive nothing at present, consequently the sum formerly humbly applied for is not required. Four or 500 rupees are required at present. I will pay for his expenses as they may be incurred. I will pay at present for his departure

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100 rupees, and afterwards, as inclinations may appear at Poonah, I will pay him. A hoon-dee for it is requested to be sent.

1. (4.) The Mookh is to start for Poonah on the 27th instant, accompanied by Willoughby and Colonel Wood Sahibs, and the private secretary.

1. (5.) Cogan Sahib says, "I will bring the Governor Sahib to Sattara. It is not his wish to do any injury to the Maharaj; his heart is pure. When an interview will take place at the Hoozoor, the Maharaj should communicate with him in a most pleasant manner, showing that his whole reliance is in him, when there will be no difficulty. If you take me as far as there, God will no doubt do so."

1. (6.) A secret conference took place between Cogan Sahib and his karbharee, thus: "If a thely putra be received, and if the Governor Sahib refuse his permission to [your] going, it will become public, and my name will be stigmatised for nothing. How is this to be provided against?" He answered, "It will never come to pass thus; and if the Governor Sahib take it amiss your having secured my friendship, and take your raj, you are to make it over and remain quiet. I will then proceed to England and return after five months, when whatever may be the matter will be experienced. What professions shall I now make?" Thus the karbharee informed me, Ram Rao, and the Rajheykur, and this circumstance has also been reported to Rungrao. This circumstance should be kept quite secret at the Hoozoor.

1. (7.) That I first effected a meeting with Rungoba, through Pollexfen Sahib, and formed an union between the Doctor Sahib and Cogan Sahib, a letter to this effect should be sent from Rungoba. As to this order, I beg to say that there are with the Sirkar my humble petitions, and I have with me the orders from the Sirkar. Then it is not of any particular importance obstinately to ask for and obtain a fresh letter from him. When the Rajheykur repairs to the Hoozoor, he will make an humble petition; and it was also noted down by Cogan Sahib thus: "Hunmantrao introduced Rangrao." Such is the matter. In short, the business of the Sirkar should be attended to, and there should be good terms. This Shri Jagdumba is sensible of my services. When she shows favour it will be right. With this persuasion I rely on fortune.

1. (8.) I have been much afflicted by hearing of the indisposition of the Sirkar. How far can I describe it in an humble petition? I request an order as to the restoration of health.

1. (9.) Dhakjer Kaka cautiously spoke twice to the Mookh, and afforded honest and good counsel. His wishes are favourable. When an interview takes place, a communication should be made by placing reliance on the Mookh. He spoke just like the intimation made by Cogan Sahib. "He will not pay a visit alone, but will be accompanied by four [some] Sahibboks, on which occasion a most conciliatory language should be held, as sweet as the Kalpi sugar; no hostile feelings should be betrayed at all. Even if there be mention unwisely, it should not be evinced outwardly in conversation. Thus it should take place during the first interview, when everything will be right afterwards." Being thus desired by Kaka to write, I submit this humble petition.

9. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 17.)—From Rungoba to His Highness the Raja, under date the 18th July 1839.

After compliments.

I HAVE had the honour to receive the letters of the 12th and 13th instant, and have delivered the letters to Ranoge Rao, the Chindurkur, the Mherykur, and Ram Rao. Now Chimnajer, the Chindurkur, Ram Rao, and myself, went to-day to Cogan Sahib. He inquired after the health of the Maharaj. When I said it was somewhat better, he said, "If it is the wish of the Maharaj that I should go and meet him, a letter should come to me, and one should come to the Governor, stating that he has addressed a separate letter to Cogan Sahib (to me), inviting him for an interview, and that therefore permission should be granted to him and he should be sent. Thus the Maharaj should write to the Governor Sahib through the channel of the Resident, when it will be right for me to come." I then replied, "The Doctor received an order from Calcutta that he might go to Sattara; still he was prohibited by the Council; such is the case. As to this, a meeting should take place between the Doctor and yourself, and I should be desired so that I may write to the Hoozoor." Then he said, "It is excellent. I will have a meeting with the Doctor after four days." I informed the Doctor of the above circumstance. He said, "I will have an interview with him; make no hurry;" [so] he said. I have informed Raojee Memal, agreeably to the order. I said to the Chindurkur, the Rajheykur, and Ram Rao, "Conduct yourselves with one mind; let no breach be apparent." Thus I said. They said it was right. Let me see, however, what happens. Cogan Sahib said, "Do you know or not who presented a yad to the Governor Sahib, regarding the Maharaj?" I said, "I do not know; but a yad presented by me I received an answer that the thely putra should come through the Resident, which I have already informed you of." He then said, "Some one besides you has given it. This confusion is not proper." Thus he said. On which occasion the three persons were present. They will write; Ranojurao has given two lukhotas. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 18.)—From Hunmuntrao to His Highness the Raja, under date the 19th July 1839.

1. I HAVE had the honour to receive the thely patra to Cogan Sahib, with a copy of it, and also two orders. Agreeably to the commands, I will deliver it. Write an humble petition as to whatever may pass; the rest of the matter will be understood from what is written in yesterday's yad, No. 38.

1. (2.) I forgot and omitted to write yesterday one point mentioned by Cogan Sahib, which was, that "some person on the part of the Sirkar gave into the hands of the Governor, whilst he was on an excursion, a yad made out in English; he returned it, and felt extremely grieved [with the idea] that how did such people come from the Maharaj Sirkar." Upon this I replied to Cogan Sahib thus: "Intriguing people belonging to inimical persons, with a view of exciting the suspicion of the Governor, and of stirring up his disgust, have adopted this proceeding, and they make use of the name of the Maharaj Sirkar. They are fabricators, and Sirkar will never do any such thing." When I said so Cogan Sahib was infinitely gratified; and Cogan Sahib will bring this matter to the notice of the Governor to-day. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 19.)—From Hunmuntrao Gonajee to the Prubhawalkur, under date the 19th July 1839.

After compliments.

THE two and you will understand the contents of my letter to the Sirkar. In short, from the difficulty as regards the union, my situation has been just as a betel-nut is caught in a nut-cracker. It is of no use to write that matter now. I have at present directed my attention to the business of the Sirkar, and conducting myself after overlooking the facts. I have written in the letter to the Sirkar the matter as regards Cogan Sahib, and so forth. A thely patra to the address of Cogan Sahib has arrived this very day, which, for particular reasons, I will deliver to him after two days, and I will then write. I beg you, as I have written to the Hoozoor, to desire the two to send a hoondie forthwith for 400 or 500 rupees. We will start with Cogan Sahib, who is to accompany the Governor Sahib, and we will come to the Hoozoor when Cogan Sahib comes. It will be known. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 20.)—From Hunmuntrao Gonajee to Vissajee Punt Shevry and Chintopunt Bhatti, under date the 20th July 1839.

After compliments.

I HAVE been gratified by the persuasion that it is owing to your skilfulness that the thely patra for Cogan Sahib has been despatched. I will deliver the thely to-morrow; and, after obtaining an answer, transmit it, when everything will be understood. It is necessary to take Cogan Sahib's karbharee with us, for he stands in his full power, and to provide for himself Cogan Sahib pays him from England, from his own pocket, a monthly allowance as a pension. It has thus continued for 14 years. It is absolutely necessary to take him with us; his expenses are, a palanquin, a horse, attendants, and other establishment. For this purpose I have requested, yesterday, that a hoondie for 400 or 500 rupees should be sent. I beg you will accordingly give your concurrence to this, and send the hoondie immediately. A sum of 100 or 125 rupees is at present required, at the time of his departure, which I will pay; and afterwards, just as indications may appear, I will pay him at Poonah. Cogan Sahib is not taking him with him; we however intend, for particular reasons, to bring him with Cogan Sahib as far as the Hoozoor; and having promised that the Sirkar will pay for his expenses, I have submitted an humble petition to the Sirkar, and have also written to you. It rests with you to fulfil my promise, and to uphold my character. I am waiting for [cash for] expenses. If I could afford anything here I would not write to you. Gunesh Punt Deodhur, who has come here on the part of the Sirkar, has visited a vakeel of the recorder's court, and has promised him to procure a thely patra from the Sirkar requesting him to repair to the Hoozoor. He has most probably written an humble petition accordingly to the Hoozoor; as to this, when this proceeding may be adopted, the heart of the Mookh will not remain in its place (he will be displeased); with this conviction, whatever is necessary should be done. Do you make such an humble representation to the Hoozoor; without any delay [cash] for expenses should be sent. You will suppose that this sum of money is lost; as to this, send it with the same belief that it is lost. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 21.)—From Hunmuntrao Gonajee to the Prubhawalkur, under date the 20th July 1839.

After compliments.

As I have written to the two, hoondie for 400 or 500 rupees should be sent. In consequence of my having firmly established the intercourse with Cogan Sahib, a certain person here is evincing the bitterest enmity towards me. By words like arrows the whole of my body has been disfigured. Enduring this, I have maintained good terms with him. As to my having recourse to fighting, or making any hurry, out of regard to the affairs of the Sirkar at present, I have swallowed down my anger like draughts of poison, which, after being inflamed within myself, has been reduced to ashes. He asserts that ourselves and

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those who are our supporters are both intriguing, and threats and abuse are directed towards me. Such a thing is going on. It is with Shri Hurry to save my life from this. I swear by the feet of the Sirkar that I am not afraid; if occasion requires I am possessed of courage like the thunderbolt. You are already aware of this, my natural disposition. An answer to this letter, and the hoondee for expenses, should be sent speedily. The Swarree is to set out either on the 23d or 27th instant. If that person be not paid for his expenses, by that time my character will be lost, and I shall have no alternative to save it. I am accompanying [him] to Poonah, from whence I will proceed to the Hoozoor, when I will fully state the whole of the circumstances. This is an humble petition.

(No. 22.)—From Rungoba to His Highness the Raja, under date the 20th July 1839.

1. A YAD in Hinduvee, containing all the circumstances of the case, was sent on the 15th instant; and after making an English translation of it, and after the Doctor Sahib looking at it, it was given to Cogan Sahib for perusal. After perusal it was returned to the Doctor Sahib. Cogan Sahib returned it on the 18th instant, when there were myself, Ram Rao, the Chindurkur, and the Rajheykur. I gave it to the Doctor Sahib with a salam, which Cogan Sahib had offered. The Doctor said, "The Hinduvee yad and the translation in English, both these papers should be sent with a yad addressed to the Resident, requesting him to send both these papers in Hinduvee and English to the Resident Sahib, and to return an answer in acknowledgment of their receipt. Thus it should be written and sent." Being thus desired by the Doctor Sahib, I now send the English translation, and request that the Hinduvee yad and this translation may be directed to be forwarded.

(No. 23.)—From Rungoba to his Highness the Raja, under date the 21st July 1839.

After compliments.

AGREEABLY to the orders, the papers have been shown to Cogan Sahib, and a communication has passed between the Doctor Sahib and himself, the substance of which he stated to me thus: "What the Governor now does should be awaited, and Cogan Sahib also intends to go to Poonah."

(No. 24.)—From Hunmuntrao Goonajee to His Highness the Raja, under date the 22d July 1839.

After compliments.

I HAVE already stated the affairs here in my former humble petition. I delivered the thely patra to Cogan Sahib, and spoke to him as ordered. The Sahib said, "I am arranging to conduct myself through a regular course. Have you received any copy of the thely?" Thus he asked when I read to him, and the karbharee explained its meaning in English; and the Sahib answered, "The same sentiments which I entertain as to adopting a regular course have been expressed by the Maharaj. The Maharaj is wise. As I have to proceed publicly to the Hoozoor I will take the thely and open it in the presence of the Governor Sahib, and inform him of it. When the Governor Sahib hears the contents, that I should come with his consent, he will be gratified. There is no difficulty in this to the Maharaj. You fear that if I be prohibited from going, discredit will take place. As to this, you need not entertain this apprehension. If prohibition be made, it will not be good to the Kamgars of the Company's Government. Do you positively write this. I will go to-day to the Governor and obtain his consent, and I will also proceed to Poonah on the 27th instant." He will return an answer to the thely according to the Governor's advice. Whilst a conference to this effect was passing, Jamsettjee Bhaee came, when the Sahib said to me that I might go, and come to-morrow at ten o'clock. Being so told, I retired. I twice asked Rungo Bappoojee to give me, to show to the Sahib, copies in English of the thely patras which have lately come to and gone from him. He said that they were at the Doctor's house, and that he would give them. If he give them, it will be excellent. I request that he may be distinctly ordered to give any papers that may be required for the Sirkar's business, and then to take them back. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 25.)—From Ramrao Veshram to Vissajee Punt Shevrey and Chinto Punt Bhatey, under date the 22d July 1839.

After compliments.

YOUR letter to the Chindurkur and myself has been received. I have derived pleasure from understanding that it was owing to your support that the thely was sent. We have adopted the same course as regards Cogan Sahib as stated by you. The Sirkar and you allude to many difficulties in your communications, but through the movement of the Swamee, our exertions will prove successful. As the Sahib speaks, and from the information possessed by persons of rank here, I write humble petitions. I do not write anything falsely or idly. You write that the Shreemunt Senaputty has ordered 2,500 rupees to be given; as to this, it is not stated who is ordered to give it, and to whom it is ordered to be given. What are we then to understand from this? I request an answer. I will write fully hereafter. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 26.)—From Ramrao Vishram to the Phrubhawalkur, under date the 22d July 1839.

After compliments.

IT will be understood from an humble petition addressed to the Sirkar, and from what is written to the two, you need not be afraid as regards here. As you have written, measures are being adopted; it rests with Jugdumba to render them fruitful. She has concern for all; no other bird except the swan can discriminate pure water. Under this impression we have maintained friendship with Cogan Sahib. You have written much in the letter; without however it so happening, he will repair to the Hoozoor agreeably to the thely. It is hardly possible that he can be prevented from coming to know this; even if it should happen he would not sit depressed like Woolmar; he will come in defiance of them. Government will suffer much by this; it will do us no harm; let there be no fear. This is an humble petition.

(No. 27.)—From Rungoba to Babajee Chitnavees, under date the 23d July 1839.

3. COMMUNICATIONS of various sorts have taken place between the Doctor Sahib and Cogan Sahib, which are known to them two and to myself, but to no fourth person. If I were to write them to-day, you would not believe in them; why then am I to be exposed to ridicule for nothing? And they also will not permit me to write them at present. Cogan Sahib sent for me yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and showed me the thely received by him, and said, "I will report it to the Governor Sahib, and act as he may order. If permission be refused, I and the Doctor Sahib, who suspended your going to England from a reliance on this Governor Sahib, will adopt that plan if it be found necessary to resort to it;" [so] he said. Let us see what is the order of the Governor. If permission be obtained Cogan Sahib is to come. "There are numerous agents; I have no confidence; if you assure me I will endeavour and try;" [so] he said. I consequently assured him and solemnly desired him to make a representation and to exert himself. No other agent here is acquainted with this. Had I been actuated by any personal feelings towards any one, I would have gratified my malice, but my only wish is that the service of the Sirkar may be done by some means or other, and those Sahibs confidently make such communications with assurances; whilst Hunmantrao said to me yesterday, that I should not go, and that he would go and present the thely. I said to him it was of no consequence who gave it. After his having delivered it Cogan Sahib sent for me and asked me, upon which I satisfied him. The Sirkar has no confidence, and requires three or four persons for one intercourse. The case here is thus. If through the grace of God he gets permission, he should be asked in person as to this matter, when the truth or falsehood will be discovered.

(True extracts and translations.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Resident, Sattara.

(True copies.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary in attendance on the Honourable the Governor.

TRANSLATIONS of Extracts from Copies of Letters from certain Agents of the Raja of Sattara, in Bombay, addressed to his Highness and others at Sattara.

(No. 1.)—From Rungoba to the Raja, under date the 23d July 1839.

After compliments.

1. HAVING heard that a yad had been received from the Resident Sahib, that the Doctor Sahib should not interfere in the affairs of the Maharaj Sirkar, I communicated the above circumstance to the Doctor Sahib, and said, "There is a pleasant communication going on with you, whilst such things are occurring there." He then said, "This is the same order which formerly came from Calcutta, copy of which, together with the reply thereto, have been sent by us to the Maharaj Sirkar; the same orders are communicated there; as to this, the Governor Sahib is very wise. We must wait for three or four months to see what sort of settlement he effects; it matters not if he makes any prohibition; it will be right if an arrangement take place consistently with justice. If anything like oppression be used, I am ready for the service of the Maharaj Sirkar."

No sooner had this circumstance been known, than he sent for Captain Cogan Sahib, and a long conference passed between them two. Both of them are of one mind; as to which there is not the least doubt. They both thought as I have stated above.

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(No. 2.)—From Ramrao to the Raja, under date the 24th July 1839.

After compliments.

I HAVE the honour to receive the order of the 20th July, and I delivered to the Gomaster the letter from Hurry Rujurum, requesting him to pay 2,500 rupees. He said that the Chindurkur and myself should come and receive the 2,500 rupees, whereon we wanted them. As to this, as circumstances may require it, we will receive them, at which time we will write an humble petition. The Governor Sahib was to have proceeded to Poonah yesterday; Cogan Sahib is also to accompany him, or he will go four days afterwards; but in consequence of very heavy rains falling for the last four days, day and night, the Governor Sahib stopped yesterday; he will start after one or two days when he finds it fair; after which the Chindurkur, myself, and the Rajeykur will set out with the baggage, &c. of Cogan Sahib's karbharee. Cogan Sahib has shown the thely putra to the Governor Sahib; and Cogan Sahib being much gratified by perusing the contents of the thely, and considering it right to speak to the Governor Sahib, is making a communication. He has said, "After consulting him, I will write a reply to the thely putra, either at this place or at Poonah. We will immediately send it in the service.

This is a respectful representation.

(No. 3.)—From Hunmuntrao Gomaju to the Raja, under date the 25th July 1839.

After compliments.

MYSELF and Ramrao went to-day to Cogan Sahib, together with his kurbaree. The Sahib inquired after the health of the Sirkar, and I said it was now better. "The Governor Sahib has seen the thely putra of the Sirkar, about which I am in communication with him. I will not now openly mention the whole of that matter to you. After obtaining the consent of the Governor Sahib, whatever I may do will be favourable to the Maharaj. The measures about this are good; it will be settled in the course of four days. I will accordingly give a thely putra in reply to the thely putra which you are to despatch. In consequence of the heavy rains now, the Governor Sahib has stayed for four days; when they cease a little, and when it is fair, the Governor Sahib will set out for Poma, whom I will accompany. Do you write and send my salam to the Maharaj. If there is confidence in me, and if those who have been ordered to make private communications to the Governor Sahib are making them, it will be right to make representations through several channels. Do you write and send this token." Thus the Sahib said. I accordingly submit this humble petition.

In consequence of my having before written an humble petition, a letter of credit from Hurry Rujurum for 2,500 rupees for expenses was sent enclosed in a lukhota to Ramrao; we will accordingly, if any necessity arise, receive the money here, and humbly write it. We shall take an order on Poma for the remainder.

If any yad or thely be sent to the Resident or to the Council, copies of the same should be immediately sent to the servant; so that it may be right to show them to Cogan Sahib. When Cogan Sahib starts from Poma, myself, Ramrao, and the Rajheykur will also proceed to Poonah. I will humbly submit from thence whatever may pass. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 4.)—From Janordun Gopal Mhereykur to Babajee Chitnavees, under date the 26th July 1839.

After compliments.

As soon as I received the order of the 20th July and the five copies, I informed Sukhram Bhuor, and showed him all the papers, and he at the same time gave the copies for the purpose of being translated. When the translations are made, he intends to send the translations and copies in Hinduvee to the Sirkey and Bhugwuntra by a ship which is to sail on the 1st of August. Be it known

I will send to the Hoozoor the translation in English of the whole "Turjooma," which I have prepared with me. A copy of it given to the friend to explain to the Mookh will no doubt fall under the observation of the Mookh; and the translation in English just alluded to, as well as translations of other important papers, will be sent from hence; and those, besides the "Turjooma," which are intended to be presented, should be sent here from thence, so that I may get them translated and transmit them.

I request that a letter to Jamsitjee Bhaee, desiring him to take a warm interest and take part in the affair, may be addressed and sent to Brown Sahib Khamulkar, so that the Bhaee and the friend may be of one mind. The Bhuor is in communication with the friend, and when the Bhaee interests himself and speaks it will be of more advantage. I therefore submit this humble request in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 5.)—From Ramrao to the Raja, under date the 28th July 1839.

1. (2.) COGAN SAHIB is to start after three days; we will follow him the next day. As Cogan Sahib went to conduct the Governor Sahib on his departure, an answer to the Sirkar's

Sirkar's thely has not been procured. As to-day is Sunday, the answer will be got to-morrow. After receiving it, I will despatch it. Afterwards, when Captain Cogan Sahib proceeds to Poonah, I will submit an humble petition.

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1. (5.) As I am in want of means for expenses, I request that a hoondée for 100 rupees for myself and the Rajheykar, who are to proceed to Poonah, may be transmitted to Poonah. When I come to the Hoozoor, I will explain the travelling charges, hire, &c.

(No. 6.)—From Rungoba to Babajee Chitnavees, under date the 28th July 1839.

After compliments.

THE thely received by Cogan Sahib was, without being opened, sent by him to the Governor Sahib, who, after looking at it, answered that he should not interfere in the affairs of the Maharaj Sirkar. After this Cogan Sahib came to the Doctor Sahib, and gave the thely [to him], which, on my going to-day, was given to me, and I opened and read it to him. Such a thing has passed. The whole of this matter will be stated by Dado Pruthad, who is going [there], and whom I will despatch shortly after charging him with an humble representation as to the whole of the matter.

(No. 7.)—From Janordun Gopal Mhereykur to Babajee Chitnavees, under date the 28th July 1839.

3. * * * * A boat has arrived from the West, by which an answer has come to a communication sent formerly from hence in advance, about the hoondée given to the mundullee before their departure, with which it was written, that the object of the mundullee going was such and such; and it was requested that the same might be attended to, and assistance properly afforded. It contains the most pleasant tidings, which I will not state here, for I will come personally, and make an humble representation, by which it will be understood.

(No. 8.)—From Ranojurao Khuvilkur to the Raja, under date the 28th July 1839.

1. (2.) THE letter sent of Major "Mote" has been received. Agreeably to the order directing me to inform him that he should remain quiet for two months, and that he should act afterwards as he might be written to, I have informed him.

1. (6.) By a steamer which arrived yesterday Synd Meer Afzul Ally sent a lukhota addressed to the Sirkar, to the Bhaee, who gave it to me, which I now send. I request that an order in reply may be directed to be given.

1. (7.) A steamer is to sail on the 1st of the month of August, by which the lukhota formerly received will be despatched by the Bhaee to the Meer.

(No. 9.)—From Meer Afzul Alla, from London, to the Raja, under date the 7th June 1839.

After compliments.

I DID myself the honour of sending to the Hoozoor a petition under date the 15th ultimo, embodying fully the affairs here, which will have been received, and its contents understood. After translating the present letters from Persian into English, I showed them to Sir Charles Forbes, baronet, and to several other Sahibs, who are exerting themselves and attending to the affairs and case of the Sirka Rhoodawund Nuyamat. They highly approved of them, and after understanding them verbatim, said, "The important cases, and regarding all the cases which the Maharaj wishes [to represent], are necessary to be explained by himself, and they should be laid before the Governor Sir James Carnac Sahib Behadoor, in Bombay. After their being investigated, should any remain [undecided], they can be submitted to the Sirkar to the Court of Directors. Until they are decided by the Government of Bombay, you should remain quiet here, and say nothing." Thus they gave their advice. I am also aware that if the case be recommended to be laid [at once] before the Directors of the Company Bahardoor, an excuse as regards the Bombay Government will be adduced in investigating it, and no befitting answer will be given. It is therefore necessary that the Khoodunmur Neeyamat should apply to the Bombay Government to decide on our case. I understand that, after the arrival of the Governor Sahib at Bombay, he will in the first instance visit Sattara, for the purpose of putting the affairs of the Rhoodawund Nuyamat to rights. I have learnt this from trustworthy persons. Further, the Junat Rhoodawund Neeyamat should appoint to the office of Wukalat one Mr. "Woldermaven," (Wolmaer?) who some years ago accompanied Meerya Ismael Akhomchee from Lucknow to Bombay; pay 8,000 rupees to clear off his debt; fix 5,000 rupees on account of monthly pay; and, allowing 200 rupees for attendants and servants to wait upon him, depute him to Bombay to the Hoozoor, by which means the high respect and quality will be apparent in this dominion, for no one else is so well versed in the matters of the Government here as the person aforesaid; and he will consult no one, being personally spirited and well qualified; and he is able to do whatever may be necessary for the sake of the affairs of the Rhoodawund Nuyamat. An order should be positively sent to him by the Sirkar, requesting him to lay the cases before the Company's Government, when the business will be rightly performed by him. No loss or mischief will arise. To this effect a communication has been

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sent to that person. Moreover, the person above named is under no restraint of the British Government; I therefore make this information to the Sirkar. Mornshee Wassee Olla has not as yet arrived: on his arrival I will report whatever may be the advice of Sir Charles Sahib.

(No. 10.)—From Junordun Gopal Mhereykur to Babajee Chitnavees, dated 1st August 1839.

After compliments.

I HAVE received the letter of the 25th July, directing me to state what papers out of those sent to me from the time our mundullee went up to this time, for the purpose of being transmitted to them in England, have been and when forwarded, after being translated into English, and requesting me to despatch all those which remain to be sent, together with translations made into English, and to pay attention to the communications of all the matters sent to me in detail, for the purpose of being intimated to Sukharan Lukshuman, to his master, and to his friend, and to state fully what number of lukhotas and papers, both in English and Hinduvee, have hitherto been despatched. As to this, I beg to state that whatever lukhotas and papers have hitherto been received for the purpose of being transmitted, after being converted into English, have all been immediately despatched, after putting them into English, from Hinduvee * * * * *

In the Bombay Times paper, published on the 31st July, a communication of some matter received from England is inserted, stating that in the house of Sir Charles Sahib, the Sattara Vakeel, Meer Afzul Ally, was seen taking a warm interest in this case; that the arrival of the other mundullee was waited for. A translation of the same made from English in Hinduvee, with the English on its back, is sent, from which it will be understood; and by a boat arrived on the 25th July, Sir Charles Sahib has written an encouraging communication to his Goamastas, from which the mundullee attached to the firm here have become very confident, and the papers are to be made ready, with the concurrence of the friend, for their future settlement; and myself and the Mhereykur are to be despatched to ascertain what is the opinion of the Sirkar; and after I have ascertained it and returned, and after fully examining what is favourable and what is unfavourable, papers are accordingly to be prepared, with the consent of the Sirkar, and are to be forwarded; such a determination has been come to, and they are about to settle a yad with the concurrence of a friend. When that yad is got ready, in the course of a day or two, I am to be despatched, and through the channel of the friend, some papers have been delivered, and the English yad of the whole "Turjooma," lately made out, has been delivered; and in order to communicate the replies given thereupon, I am to go; so it is settled. When the yad of the case to be explained is prepared, the Mhereykur will speedily start, and repair in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 11.)—From Dada Prulhod to Babajee Chitnavees, under date the 2d August 1839.

After compliments.

FURTHER, I have explained the matter agreeably to the orders of the Doctor Sahib and Cogan Sahib, and the replies returned by them to me and Rungoba are good. I can have no meeting with the Sahib of Forbes waley through the Mhereykur Wurgaonkur, or Sukharam Sukshmim. I will in person report the matter mentioned by Sukharam Sukshmim. Sajro is not here. I will pay a visit to Jumsetjee Battlegwallo by means of Khamvitkur in the course of a day or two. Rungroo Bhoo, Hummuntroo, Ramroo Vishram, and the Khamvitkur are of one mind. It will be known when we meet. I intend to come shortly, when I will report it. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 12.)—From Hunmuntrao Chindurkeer to the Raja, under date the 2d August 1839.

1. (2.) As to the order that the thely putra delivered to Cogan Sahib should have been presented, after making it certain in the first instance that it would be effected; I accordingly informed the Sahib, who said in reply, "I have seen the copy of the letter, the contents of which are not irregular, but they are straightforward; and it is clear that I should go after obtaining the consent of the Governor Sahib, consequently, the Governor Sahib will be gratified. No matter if there be misunderstanding, it is incumbent to act and speak privately. After obtaining the consent of the Mookh, I will come." On his telling me positively in this manner, I presented the thely. I have indeed done this thing. Afterwards he informed the Mookh, and prepared an answer in English to the thely putra, and a translation was made of it into Mahratta by Cogan Sahib's karbharee, and a bag of kurkab, copiously interwoven with gold thread, together with silk tassels, was prepared; and the Sahib said to me, Ramroo and the Rajheykur, "Do you forward to the Hoozoor the answer to the thely putra, which I am giving, and I will send another letter from Poonah and from thence about my coming." It having so passed, we returned to our quarters. Afterwards, on the next day, the Doctor Sahib sent for Cogan Sahib; there was Pollexfen Sahib present during the meeting; a conference passed between them for four ghutkas. Afterwards, Cogan Sahib said to me that he was sending direct to Sattara the reply to the thely putra, by which whatever the matter was would be understood by the Hoozoor, and he forwarded the thely putra direct, which contains one letter in English, and one in Mahratta, making two papers with which the thely was despatched, the contents

contents of which were not made known to me. The Sahib first prepared a rough draft in English of the thely to be forwarded, and a corresponding Mahratta translation was made, of which I have cautiously obtained a copy, and have sent it.

1. (4.) Cogan Sahib is to proceed to Poonah to-morrow. I paid him a visit to-day, and a conference passed. I communicated to him Mahoobee affair, &c., and he said he was aware of it. The karbharee and the Sahib asks Ramrao to accompany him as far as Poonah. Ramrao will report from thence whatever may pass. The Sahib said, "The course of the Maharaj Sirkar's affairs is right; no fear need be entertained; do you write and send this; I cannot come for the present, which circumstance I have written, and sent to the Maharaj." Upon this I have submitted this humble petition.

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(No. 13.)—From Rungoba to the Raja, under date the 10th August 1839.

5. * * * * * The popular rumour, however, is, that the issue will be favourable. If it turns out good it will be right, otherwise it will be difficult; consequently, means for expenses should certainly be provided for: in short, to go as far as the Mool (England) to see what will be the ultimate issue, to do this will be found necessary by the Sirkar; and here also the opinion of the two * is, that after seeing what they do, it will be incumbent at last to take this step. Yesterday the subject was accordingly touched upon, when they said, "You should be watchful, and do away with delay; let us see whether you will have to enjoy the air of the distant country: you will have to accompany our friend who is about to go, or at least to follow him, for it is requisite that all the affairs should be accomplished as wished; if they fail, those which may be effected should be taken, and those which may remain (to be settled) will not be effected unless a visit be paid to the Mool." * * * * *

*Dr. Milne and Captain Cogan.

I then replied, "I have been desiring you to go from the first. I was not allowed at that time to go. When others were on the point of taking their departure, I made a request. The Sirkar would not also approve of it. Now every assistance should be afforded to the mundullee who have gone; in the meantime I will also go, if permission be granted." They then answered, "It is right that they have gone, but you will now have to go, if circumstances appear to require it; and the Maharaj Sirkar also writes from time to time about the future proceedings." As to this, arrangements should be made for expenses. When I formerly pressed to go, it was spoken there, that "if Rungoba went, we would write that he was not an agent on our part," and so forth passed. As to this, if any such crisis arrive, means for expenses will be required; and further, after going thousands of cosses, services are to be performed, and the order given by the Khowund was respected. I, however, submit this humble petition as a hint, which I humbly pray may be kept secret for the present.

(No. 14.)—From Hunmuntro Goonjee to the Raja, under date 17th August 1839.

AGREEABLY to the orders of the Swamee, a communication is going on with Ajum Cogan Sahib at Poonah, and he too is engaged in that effort. Cogan Sahib is come to Bombay to-day from Poonah by dâk, and then to return to Poonah after four days, to which effect a letter has come from Ramrao. I will manage to procure intelligence about him, and meet him; and I will submit an humble petition as to whatever may pass.

(No. 15.)—From Hunmuntro, a Yad, under date 17th August 1839.

SINCE preparing the separate humble petition, and the letter to the two, as to the affairs here, I have received a letter by dâk from Ramrao, from Poonah, desiring me to repair to the Hoozoor, and stating that the Governor Sahib is to proceed to Sattara on Saturday, the 8th Shrivim Sood (17th August); that Cogan Sahib is to come to Bombay, and after eight days to proceed to Sattara; that the baggage of his karbaree has gone to Sattara; that the Rajheykur and himself have taken their departure for the Hoozoor, and that I should come away speedily. Cogan Sahib has not arrived here till this morning, of Sunday. I will wait for him till the afternoon, and then prepare myself to set out.

(No. 16.)—From Rungoba to the Raja, under date the 19th August 1839.

2. THE Doctor Sahib has sent a letter to the Sirkar direct by the dâk. It is a letter in English. I should have asked him as to its contents, but as there was a stranger with him, I did not ask him. I returned at half-past four o'clock. I will ask him to-morrow what he has written, and submit an humble petition. The Wurguonkur has sent a lukhota to the Hoozoor.

(No. 17.)—From Roojee Mahdeo Mawal, from Poonah, to Bhoo Mhereykur and Rabojee Wurguonkur, in Bombay, under date the 4th August 1839.

I ARRIVED at Poonah on the 29th July. On my arrival here, I have been arranging about the articles which I have been directed to purchase. Those who have them in store hesitate to sell them, on account of the weather; upon which I have made their friends say to them, "What is this? If you do not sell them at this time, no one will hereafter ask for them; there will be flourishment by the Dussera. Of what benefit will it be then?" I have

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made them acquainted with the Sattara prices, and have made them agree. I will now beat the bargain and take possession of them. Do you write and send a letter to Baba Sahib. When I get them I will go there after one or two days. Do you therefore send a communication to him.

(No. 18.)—From Hunmuntrao Goonajee to the Raja, under date the 20th August 1839.

1. (2.) COGAN Sahib's karbharee returned from Poonah on the 20th instant. He gave an humble petition for the Hoozoor in charge of Ramrao, who has proceeded to the Hoozoor, and who has been informed of the whole of the matter, and who will report the same; so he said. And he spoke to me, "Do not you go for a few days; for whatever intelligence may be received thence, from time to time, as to what the Governor Sahib, who has gone, is doing, should he communicated to Cogan Sahib; and I wish to see the Sahib to-morrow to tell him something. I will accordingly speak to him and let you know of it, and you are accordingly to arrange to start." I have in consequence stopped for a few days.

1. (5.) Cogan Sahib asked me if I had received any acknowledgment of the receipt of his thely putra, given for the Sirkar; I replied, "He into whose hands it was given must be asked; how can I receive any acknowledgments?"

(No. 19.)—From Hunmuntrao Goonajee to Chintapunt Bhutney and Vissojee Punt Shearey, under date the 20th August 1839.

WHEN an interview takes place between the Hoozoor and the Moakh, just as circumstances may require it, a great show should be made on the occasion, and his favour should be secured; and in making a communication founded on existing practices and documents, (it should be shown that) no breach of friendship has been occasioned on this side; such a plan should be observed. When a secret interview takes place, a delightful conversation should be held; a plan like water, which mixes itself with all colours, should now be adopted. Without giving up our own views, such steps as circumstances may require in the secret place should be taken, which may be suitable to outward appearances and reputation. Such a plan should be acted upon. It is not necessary that the servant should write and suggest this.

(No. 20.)—From Rungoba to the Raja, dated the 21st August 1839.

3. As the lukhota of the 12th August was enclosed in a lukhota to the Khanvilkur, I wrote yesterday an humble petition about the papers of the Dúkwallas; but after sending for Sukharum Ambaram to-day, I made him open the lukhota as ordered, and looked at it, and found in it a lukhota for the Khanvilkur, one for Jemsetjee Bhao, one for myself, and one for Meer Afzul Ally. I took my own, and the rest were taken away by Sukharam Ambaram.

The lukhota in the inside for the Khanvilkur was not opened. Sukharam Ambaram is to take the lukhota to Jemsetjee Bhao, and he would, he said, ask him about meeting me, and that he would act as he (Jemsetjee) might say; and after comparing the papers with the list, I have kept that roomal with myself, together with the wax cloth. I will send it onwards after paying a visit through Sukharam Set to the Bhaee for the purpose, and I will dismiss the Dúkwallas this very day, to proceed to the Hoozoor.

(No. 21.)—From Rungoba to the Raja, under date the 22d August 1839.

2. THE Doctor Sahib wrote to me on the 19th August of the year aforesaid, to say that on the Governor Sahib's visiting Sattara, if any difficulties arise, I would be (furnished) here with some good and respectable Sahib, who could accompany me to England and assist me there in representing the circumstances of the Maharaj Sirkar's case to that Durbar; that such an arrangement was made.

3. Money is required for this; I however understand that the money to be remitted is to be kept in charge of Forbes & Co., and that the hoondie only is to be drawn in the name (in favour) of Doctor Milne Sahib. As to this, I shall have the full assistance, in England, of the Maharaj Sirkar's friends, both General Robertson Sahib and Captain Grant Sahib, who will take good care of me, and properly communicate the case of the Maharaj Sirkar to that Durbar. This matter will meet the approbation of the Maharaj Sirkar. I write this from what the Doctor Sahib wrote. There are two kinds of meanings in this my communication, viz., that the Governor Sahib will pass a decision in a friendly manner, by placing confidence; or that, if there be anything expressive, I should have permission given me to go at once to England, when the affairs of the Maharaj Sirkar will be decided upon.

4. Thus the Sahib wrote, and gave me a letter in English, containing three paragraphs, the translation of which is contained in these three paragraphs, from which it will be known to the feet * * * * *

But means for providing for expenses should be reserved in our own power, that there may be no disappointment at the time. The Sirkar has hitherto carried it through, but to overcome this critical point of time, and to remove the false suspicions, exertion should be used. It is not requisite that the claims about jaghirs, &c. should be advanced at this very moment. If the Governor Sahib adjusts them it will be very excellent; if not, it will not

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rest with him hereafter to settle them. It is however not meant that when the Maharaj is the Padshah of Hindoos, he should be subject to such persecution on the statements made by the Nattoo and others. But as they call themselves just, the time is near at hand to get a proof of it. I beg to send now, with this letter, a translation of this letter written and sent by the Doctor Sahib to the Sirkar on the 19th instant. After taking this into consideration, how it is to be done should be sent (intimated). Now there may be much confusion because the Governor has come, but amidst that the mind should be made tranquil, and measures should be taken. Shree Jugdumba will do everything right. It is, however, dreadful at first. What can I write and communicate with my narrow understanding? An answer from the Sirkar to the Sahib's letter is requested. This is a respectful representation.

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(No. 22.)—From Rungoba to Babajee Chitnavees, under date the 22d August 1839.

After compliments.

THE translation of the Doctor Sahib's letter, and the humble petition containing the matters mentioned (by him), may, it is requested, be communicated to the Sirkar without anybody coming to know of them. Let not the spirits be depressed by the communication, for it is requisite to stand by the time. If God does good it will be right.

2. On the Governor Sahib's coming (there) and having an interview with the Sirkar, whatever may pass as regards the inimical people and other matters, should be speedily made known. Be not carried away by the bustle. Let the attention be kept on both sides; so the Sahib has desired, and offered his salam.

3. A certain person is going to his village for some business, and there is confidence that he will be of service from thence; but whatever may be carried through will be right; it cannot at present be openly written.

(No. 23.)—From Dr. Milne to the Raja, under date the 19th August 1839.

THE two Residents, inconsiderately, having falsely suspected the Maharaj Sirkar, have acted in a very disrespectful manner; and out of the authors of the false accusations, the present Sahib has done more than the former one, from which it clearly appears that he was sent by Government to create a disagreement between you and the British Government, or what may be the object has probably been perceived. As regards all the above matters, I have been fully satisfied that all those matters will be distinctly and fully noticed, understood and examined into by the present Governor Sahib. The popular talk however is of two talks; some say that it will be favourable, and others say that something unfavourable will take place. For this reason I desired Rungoba before to write and send to the Maharaj Sirkar, that it would be found necessary to arrange for sending him to England, and that I would give good and respectable Sahib Lok with him, and despatch him; and it rests entirely with me to make every arrangement for the purpose, consequently the means of expenses required by him should be ordered to be sent. And it was proposed in the year 1837 to depute Rungoba to England on this business, together with some other persons, and money for expenses was also sent by the Maharaj Sirkar. All this money has been spent in building the ship; and I have now found it necessary to write that I have desired Rungoba to apply to the Maharaj Sirkar for means of expenses for the above mission, and to get them, and I have made him write, for it will for the most part be favourable; but if perhaps an unlucky throw of the dice take place, the funds will not remain in the hands of the Maharaj. The whole of the business will then miscarry, consequently this arrangement should be made from full understanding, so that I may get the money at any time I may ask for it, that there may be no interruption to the business, and that he with whom the money may remain may not act treacherously. Thus it should be done, due regard being paid to the course; and Rungoba should have permission to proceed to England if circumstances appear to require it. As regards anything about Rungoba, and as regards expenses, I will, in person, make every arrangement, and adopt good measures, about which the Maharaj Sirkar need not entertain any doubt; and I will honourably promise an accommodation for him in England, and manage properly for expenses. As to this, I fancy that it will be necessary to despatch Rungoba to England, and the Maharaj Sirkar has full confidence in him, and he too is very respectable, wise, trustworthy, and fully acquainted with the affairs of the Maharaj Sirkar. Besides this, I will afford him assistance in England, and I see no other person except him who can represent the whole of the case of the Maharaj Sirkar in the Durbar of England. Being fully persuaded of this, I submit this humble representation in the service of the Maharaj Sirkar, and request particular attention to it.

I am your Highness's best friend,
(signed) *John Milne*, M. D., Medical Board.

(No. 24.)—From the Worgoonkur or Janordine Govindjee to Babajee Chitnavees, under date the 22d August 1839.

THE Master answered to this effect. Upon this I asked the Bhoavo what was that which the Master said he had already experienced? Upon this he desired me to write and communicate

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nicate to the Hoozoor thus: "Yesterday, the 21st instant, a proclamation and a draft of a letter of friendship, after being prepared in the secretariate, were despatched by the dāk. The substance of that proclamation is that the Maharaj Sirkar is mooktear (at full liberty to act); that the jaghirdars and others under his authority should obey his orders, and that there exists the highest friendship between the British Government and the Maharaj Sirkar. Thus a proclamation draft was written and sent; what doubt then now remained? If this is not sufficient to remove the doubt, I will mention another thing which you are to write thus: When the Mookh went to Poonah from hence, he took with him the Political Chief Secretary, and also the Military and Marine Secretary. It was his intention to proceed on a visit to the Sirkar in the month of Asom (October), but no sooner had he left this place than a boat arrived from England, by which a communication from some respectable Sahib was received, and it was published in the Times newspaper that this proceeding was completed then, and that they were waiting for the Mundullee. The meaning of this, that there is plenty of houses for the accommodation of the Mundullee, and that vakeels are made ready, and this affair was entrusted to them. In consequence of this, overcome by fear, the Court of Directors also sent a letter by the same boat to the Mookh, requesting him to settle this affair at once. Upon this it was found very necessary, and he afterwards sent for the counsellor, who was not formerly engaged in this business, and held a council at Poonah, during which the Chiunavees (Secretary), whose duty it was to act, was set aside; and he whose duty it was not to act, was employed. He had already satisfied his own doubts, but he also removed the doubts of his associate, and made him answer that what was done was wrong, and he has in a hurry proceeded there in order that good understanding may be restored, and after getting a letter of reconciliation it may be forwarded by this boat. The boat which was to sail on the 1st September, is fixed to leave on the 12th, in order to send a communication of friendship having been re-established. The doubts of his associate were removed in this manner, viz.: the Mookh wrote letters to the authorities at Dharwar and Rutnagerry, directing them to write and report what they had come to know of the treasonable affair; upon which they returned distinct replies that this was a fabrication, and that were they entrusted with conducting this investigation, they would, without any scruple, hang such fabricators. These communications, distinctly received, were themselves shown by the Mookh to his associate, who was then freed from doubt. This was immediately declared by all to be a fabrication, and they put down their signatures. It was formerly stated in an order from the Sirkar, that the fabricators should be subjected to punishment. As to this, this wish will also be fulfilled by Hori Kisha Bugwan, about which it will not be caused to be written just now. I have caused humble petitions to be written, from time to time, from the first, that the climate is favourable. These were caused to be written from the delicate information. There are numerous other matters more secret than this, which cannot be written. I request that full attention may be paid to the humble petition caused by me to be written on the 20th instant. The rest has already taken place as desired, which will be understood immediately. Not the least doubt shall be entertained on the mind. After taking this letter liberally into consideration, it should be destroyed. It will matter not when the matters stated become public from thence, but if it goes forth to the ears of other persons, it will prove mischievous to several persons. My humble petition now is, that he who has gone on a visit should be gained over as our own. No hostile replies at all events should be returned. His good graces should be secured; his favour will be of infinite good hereafter. A lukhota addressed to Bhecoba is sent. If he has not arrived it should be opened, and the contents of the letter understood. Agreeably to the order, I will transmit copies of the yads by the boat. In a letter received by the friend from the Mookh, he intimates that it will come to pass as wished by him, and that he need not be apprehensive. That the Bhao has desired me to submit an humble petition, upon which I have written this in the service. This is a respectful representation.

Wurgoonkur.

(No. 25.)—From Sukhoram Lukshmun to the Raja, under date the 22d August 1839.

After compliments.

I BEG to represent that I have received the two letters of the 18th instant, and copies of the two yads, No. 186 and No. 62, and I have desired the Wurgoonkur to submit an humble reply thereto. He will write it, from which it will be known. As the Mookh has gone there, I request that whatever may pass, on an interview taking place with them, may be immediately communicated to the servant. My frequent prayer is that he who has come should be gained over as our own, which will be of infinite use in future. God will fulfil my vow. The tortoise-like look extended by Shree to the servant should remain firm. This is my only request to the Lord. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 26.)—From Sukharam Lukshmun, either to the Raja or Babajee Chitnavees, under date the 22d August 1839.

After compliments.

BALL SHASTREE makes the translations; no one else is so well versed as himself. The Shastree proposes the translation roughly, from which Junardine Govindjee makes fair copies; and after showing them again to the Shastree, they are forwarded to you and to England. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 27.)—From Kuroonamund Sodasewjee (from Bombay to Hummuntrao Dulvee), at Sattara, and dated the 22d August 1839.

After compliments.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter requesting an arrangement to be made. I have shown that very letter to the two, upon which every arrangement is made. The chief master is to go there: when he goes, I have made a previous arrangement, and, from having received a positive letter from you, I have freshly made every arrangement. You will have proof there. After arranging about the representation there, and about the papers, you will both return soon, when all the affairs will be adjusted. This is a respectful representation.

Kuroonamund Sudasewjee.

(No. 28.)—From Hummurtra Chundurkur to the Raja, under date the 23d August 1839.

1. (3.) Report says that the Governor Sahib is to stay at Sattara for eight days, and that clothes and baggage sufficient for that time have been taken.

1. (4.) The jaghirdars under the Hoozoor are to be removed from the treaty; and as they are not willing, they are to act in subordination to the British Government: so it is to be done; so I understand. As to this, if this is to be done, the treaty will be altered; therefore the suspicion should be removed in the first instance, and, when understanding is restored, the ordinary affairs should afterwards be spoken of; such an answer should be given, and this suspicion should be removed from the mind; after which, that communication which is of an ordinary nature can be taken into consideration by means of papers. Thus a certain person said here. I have accordingly submitted this humble representation. Paying regard to indications, it should be put to rights.

1. (5.) I request that whatever may pass, on the Governor Sahib's arrival there, may be ordered to be written daily to the servant, so that I may accordingly inform Ajum Cogan Sahib; and the Sahib said that Ramrao made to him such promise at Poonah, and next to the Hoozoor.

(No. 29.)—From the Wurgankur to Bahajee Chitnavees, under date the 24th August 1839.

After compliments.

THE Mookh has probably arrived there; an interview will take place with him, and civilities will be exchanged; but at the present time the quality of water should be assured, and we should mix ourselves with colours. It shall be tried to remove the unjust imputation, and to establish innocence; the rest of the claims can all be arranged afterwards, and no apprehension need be entertained about them. When the stigma is removed, it should be stated that a vakeel from us will remain in England, and one at Bombay. Let this be perfectly recollected. Such was a message yesterday from the master of the Bhoo, and Bull Shastree has desired me to submit an humble representation that the Sirkar should pay attention to the substance of what he has published in the Durpum of the 23d instant, containing distant allusions. This matter will be known from the Durpum.

(No. 30.)—From Rungoba to the Raja, under date the 25th August 1839.

2. The two have desired that on the arrival of the Governor Sahib's Swarre at Sattara, on an interview taking place with the Maharaj, whatever may appear to be the plans should be written and communicated.

(No. 31.)—From Hunmuntroo Churdar Kur to the Raja, under date the 26th August 1839.

1. (2.) Sukharan Suksmun sent for me, and said to me, "The Governor Sahib should in the first place be induced to decide on the suspicion, and after restoring good understanding a proclamation should be issued. The rest of the ordinary affairs, and the boundary affairs, should not at present be urged. After examining into the state of matters, as resting on papers, it should be done justly. Thus it should be spoken in general terms, and the affair above alluded to should be adjusted. Then it will be right; and during the interview pleasant language should be held, and the favour should be secured which includes every business, and of what nature was spoken of and settled. A yad in full, in Mahratta, should be speedily sent here, so that it may be translated into English and forwarded by the steamer which is to sail for England on the 12th September of the current year, to Mherban Sir Charles Sahib." This he particularly said to me, which I humbly submit.

1. (5.) As it is requisite to inform Ajum Cogan Sahib of whatever matter may pass there, I request that whatever plan they may be determined upon in an interview taking place between the Mookh and the Hoozoor, may be ordered to be written and sent in full.

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(No. 32.)—From Humuntroo Churder Kur to Visajee Punt Sheavey, under date the 26th August 1839.

MEMORANDUM of intelligence understood Shruvum Vad 2d.

The Joudpoorwalla has assembled troops to the number of 60,000 pultans are to march from Bengal to Joudpoor, and same are also to be despatched from hence.

1. (3.) If a chatree (umbrella), as I humbly represented, be procured suitable for the establishment of the Sirkar, I was to purchase it.

In all the paragraphs should be understood No. 33. From the Wurgaverkur to Bahajee Chitnavees, under date the 27th August 1839.

2. The chief object is to keep a vakeel in England, and it is requisite to secure it even if the Mookh should refuse his consent. When this may be communicated to him, consent will be allowed for them; but if this be written there, without intimating it to this Mookh, he will take it amiss; consequently, after such a conference taking place with the Mookh, a letter should be addressed to Charles Forbes Sahib, couched in most respectful terms, and in a profoundly intelligent manner, containing the discourse with the Mookh on the subject of the vakeel above alluded to; and it should be intimated below, that as the "contract" of the Company extends to the year 1854, and subsequently the rule of the Padshah is to prevail, if a vakeel remains now, the road for communicating mutual welfare and anything more or less will remain open. With such contents a letter should be written and sent for transmission by the Court on the 12th of September next.

(True extracts and translations.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Resident, Sattara.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,

Secretary in attendance on the Honourable the Governor.

— (A.) —

Appendix, No. 1.

SUBSTANCES of the Conferences between his Highness the Raja of Sattara and the Resident, on the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 27th of August 1839.

IN obedience to the instructions of the Honourable the Governor, I waited on the Raja of Sattara, at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d instant, to invite his Highness to a conference. His Highness received me with great apparent cordiality, and throughout the interview conducted himself in a friendly manner. There was no other person except ourselves present. I informed his Highness of the arrival of the Honourable the Governor at Sattara, on the preceding evening, and that his Excellency requested that his Highness would at his convenience pay him a visit. The Raja observed, that he was aware of the Governor's arrival, and that he had come for the purpose of making an arrangement of affairs here, and that all he wished was that his Excellency would settle matters, but that it was his earnest desire that nothing should be done through native agency (Kala lag). In reply, I observed, that the Honourable the Governor was actuated by a sincere desire for the preservation of his Highness, and that as his Excellency was vested with full powers, I strongly urged the necessity of his Highness following implicitly the course that would be pointed out to him; as if he did not, I felt great anxiety for the consequences. After some further conversation to the same effect, and after reiterating to him the anxious desire felt to preserve his Highness, I took my leave, his Highness requesting me to inform the Honourable the Governor, that he would follow me to the Residency in half an hour.

Appendix, No. 2.

As had been agreed upon the preceding day, I again waited on his Highness the Raja of Sattara, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th instant, taking with me the yad of stipulations, signed by the Honourable the Governor, to which his Highness was requested to attach his seal and signature. His Highness's manner was cool and collected, and there was, as in our first interview, no one present except ourselves. I opened the conference by stating that I had brought a fair copy of the yad of stipulations, of which a rough draft had been shown to his Highness the day before at the Residency, to which the signature of the Honourable the Governor has now been attached, and I requested his Highness carefully to read this yad, and to state his sentiments. His Highness then carefully read this yad from beginning to end, observing that it differed in some degree from the rough draft shown to him yesterday, but that he had only again to state, what he had told the Honourable the Governor in person, that he would not sign the document; he observed that it converted the

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Raja into a Mamlutdary, and that the bardaree to the witnesses would involve him in constant trouble and difficulty; that it was not his intention to injure those men, but that he wished to prove to me that they were men of bad character and his enemies, and that by degrees he would completely establish this to my satisfaction. In reply, I reiterated all the arguments used by the Honourable the Governor the day before, as to his Excellency's anxious desire to preserve his Highness Raja, but that the only way of doing this now left was, by his signing the yad, and that if he did not do so after the Honourable the Governor had come here, and advised him in person to this effect, that no reliance could be placed upon him for the future, and that the treaty would become null and void. His Highness observed that he had always been the friend of the British Government, and that our friendship was all he wanted; that he had formerly given in a yad, stating that until confidence was restored, we should take the management of his country into our hands, and that he was now ready to agree to this; but by signing this yad he considered that he would forfeit his reputation, and it was better for him for a time to retire. After a long conference, in which every argument was used without success to show his Highness the necessity of his accepting the proffered amnesty, and after again repeating that if he did not do so the treaty would be forfeited, I observed that the Honourable the Governor had instructed me to say, that he would hear in person his Highness's final sentiments, and I begged to know when his Highness would wish to expect his visit for this purpose. He replied that his mind was made up, and that if I pleased he would go with me. I said I would go before and prepare for his reception, and in about half an hour afterwards his Highness followed me to the Residency.

Appendix, No. 3.

Conference of the 25th August 1839.

ABOUT three o'clock at night of the same day (the 24th instant), I received a message from his Highness requesting me to meet him next morning at seven o'clock, at Powey, a small building so called, situate between the Residency and the entrance into the town. After informing the Honourable the Governor of this message, I received his Excellency's permission to go, and it was considered advisable to take advantage of this interview to convince his Highness of the danger in which he stood, by informing him, if necessary, that it was the intention of the Honourable the Governor, if his Highness would not sign the yad, to give the Raj to his brother, and to send him to Benares or elsewhere; I accordingly proceeded this morning (the 25th instant) to the place above specified, when I found his Highness had already arrived.

All the attendants were kept at a distance during this interview, which was on foot and in the open air. His Highness's manner was again friendly; he began by saying that he had sent for me to communicate confidentially that he had no intention of injuring the witnesses, to be guaranteed in any way, but that he wished to convince me that they were inimical to him, and unworthy of credit; that he should certainly be able to effect this by degrees, and make them confess themselves false; but that I was not to mention this to any person whatever, and more particularly to any native. I observed that this matter of the witnesses was only part of the affair, but that the main point which he had now to consider and determine upon was, whether he would accept the conditions of the amnesty offered to him by the Honourable the Governor, or not. I urged that as he admitted he intended an injury to the witnesses, why would he not give this in writing; that his Excellency had himself come and pointed out the evad, which if his Highness would not follow, how could any confidence be reposed in him for the future? and that if his Highness did not act as he was advised to do, I felt certain the Governor would effect some final arrangement, and that if his Highness wished to know what that arrangement would be, I was authorised to mention it to him. He desired me to mention it, and I told him it was to send him to Benares or elsewhere, and to put his brother on the Guddee. He observed that this would be oppression, and that such a thing had never been done in this country, either by the Mogul or any other Rajas or Rajmoras, and that there was no cause for such a proceeding; that those who gave the country should take it again into their own hands, but that it ought not to be given to a third person; and that if we would assume the management until our confidence was restored, that was all he wished. I pointed out that the Honourable the Governor had come to settle these differences so injurious to both States, and that he was determined to settle them at once; that a suspension of his Highness's authority would certainly involve the loss of his character, as the whole country must then see that our friendship was at an end, whereas if he signed the amnesty, the past would be forgotten and friendship restored. That he again stated his determination not to sign it. I asked him if he wished again to visit the Honourable the Governor, and he replied, "If it is his pleasure." Afterwards he returned to his first proposition about proving to me on the Governor's departure that the witnesses were false and malicious people; and I answered that it would then be too late, as every thing in the Governor's mind would then be resolved on, and that there would be no remedy for what would happen. And thus the interview terminated.

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Appendix, No. 4.

Conference of the 27th August 1839.

I AGAIN waited on his Highness the Raja of Sattara, by order of the Honourable the Governor, about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th instant, to ascertain his final resolution regarding the amnesty. I found his Highness alone; his manner was distant and reserved, and he did not rise up from the place where he was sitting, either on my arrival or departure. I began the conference by stating that I had waited on his Highness by desire of the Honourable the Governor, to intimate to him that, as had been previously arranged, it was his Excellency's intention to leave Sattara on his return to Poonah to morrow morning; and I was requested by his Excellency to ascertain his Highness's final determination before his departure; and whether his Highness still declined to comply with his advice, and sign the yad. The Raja, in reply, observed, "You mean the yad which I read on the couch" (alluding to his having moved, and seated himself on a couch near the window to read the draft of the yad first shown to him). I replied, "The yad bearing the signature of the Honourable the Governor, which I brought here to your Highness, and which your Highness then read." He said he had before announced his intention not to sign it. I asked him if his determination was fixed (*mooqurur*); he said it was. I then observed, that with regard to the papers brought yesterday by your Highness to the Residency, I was instructed by the Honourable the Governor to inform him that he had looked over the papers, but that he saw nothing in them to alter his opinions, and that they did not appear to his Excellency to bear upon the question at issue. His Highness observed that he admitted this yesterday, but that nevertheless he was anxious the Honourable the Governor should look over them. His Highness then inquired as to the time of the Governor's departure next morning, and whether I should accompany him as far as the Yenna River, but he expressed no wish for any further interview, nor did he send any message of any kind. This interview was short, and as I have above observed, his Highness's manner was cool and reserved, and instead of rising to receive me, and lead me out and in, as on my former interviews, he remained seated, and did not get up either on my arrival or on my departure.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary in Attendance on the Honourable the Governor.

DOCUMENTS referred to in the Resident's Letter of 2d September 1839.

(No. 1.)—TRANSLATION of a Yad from His Highness the Raja of Sattara, dated 16th Jumadilakhur, or 26th August 1839.

ALTHOUGH there has been friendship between the British Government and this Sirkar, there has been a degradation to our character, and discredit to both governments; this yad is therefore addressed for the purpose of being secretly attended to.

1. We were not actuated from the first by any avarice in contracting the friendship of the British Government; and when our house is of long standing, and the British Government is a friend, there is no occasion to entertain any doubt, and thus give rise to discredit in the eyes of the people. As to how it was done, for the sake of the friendship of the British Government, notwithstanding the degradation occasioned by inimical people, still, with a view of restoring good understanding, and to prevent anything unfavourable appearing to the friendship of the British Government and to our reputation, we refrained from speaking of and writing certain points, for, considering the Sahib Loks of the British Government like ourselves, and to prevent discredit, we refrained from mentioning them, consequently, even our reputation be degraded, the British Government will increase it. And as to the persons who came to us, and were permitted to come, as to the documents, and as to what are the causes of such a false accusation having arisen about us, in order that the interruptions occasioned about this to the writings may not come to light; that no benefit may accrue to us, and that when they have effected and shown benefits, the same may prove to their own advantage, it has come to such a stage. In consequence of this, it was our wish that, to the exclusion of all Hindoos, there should be such Sahib Loks as we might name, who were to examine into every thing, and therefore communicated it personally to the Resident, as well as through the Kamgars, and it was also intimated in writing; and attempts were also formerly made that the Governor Sahib should listen to it; this, however, did not take place.

2. As regards the matter above alluded to, the subject of this yad will be secretly communicated, and in the same manner as we may produce proofs regarding their line of conduct, the inimical people should produce whatever they may have; and as regards the proofs which may be produced by those people or adduced in writing, and in like manner as regards their depositions and doings, their characters will be exhibited. But listening to inimical people, and without understanding it (its merits), the Sahib Loks are acting; it is, however, not meant that they bear the same hostility like the inimical people; it therefore depends on the Governor Sahib to put to rights in every respect the obstacles thrown in the way of the writings and of the existing practice, and to restore the existing state of affairs, and

and he will in a friendly manner attend privately to whatever may be more or less as regards the Sahib Loks; it is however requested that the Governor Sahib will not take it amiss about this. When the whole of this is examined, he will perceive how we have conducted ourselves from a reliance on friendship, and it should afterwards be so done that the whole of our case may become known to the British Government.

3. Formerly, when Bajerao was as yet in *statu quo*, we, without fear of life, and without listening to Bajerao, contracted the friendship of the British Government. As to this, Bajerao is now alive, and his people are in this country, and persons out of them, and fabricating and malicious people of the same character, in order to serve their own purposes, have made various statements and inventions. Taking them to be true, and without consideration, a degradation has been occasioned to our character, and disrespect has been shown in the eyes of the people; their acts of such description are more shameful to persons of respectability than all other troubles: the Governor Sahib will therefore listen to us about their former behaviour, and make an arrangement agreeably to custom about those who have acted disrespectfully, and so forth.

4. As regards the domestic affairs regarding our brother, ever since the death of the said Appa Sahib Mahray up to the present time, in what manner and how our brother has conducted himself, and without taking any notice of it how we have taken care of him, is known to every one; and although he was sensible of what treatment he met with from Bajerao, still without thinking of it, and listening to false pleas of gain, &c. held out by malicious persons to answer their own interested views, he went away; what credit is then due to such acts and conduct? And formerly, during the time of Briggs Sahib, while at Bholee, he removed himself in like manner; but as he had no support then from the British Government, he returned. Such are the proofs formed by malicious people.

In all, four paragraphs.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Resident, Sattara.

(No. 2.)—SUBSTANCE of the Case of His Highness.

MR. ELPHINSTONE said at the first interview, that Russell Sahib being about to visit his Lordship the Governor-general, his Highness might mention to him any thing that he had to say, that he may communicate the same to his Lordship, and get a settlement satisfactory to his Highness.

His Highness answered that there never was a misunderstanding between him and the English Government; that having had full confidence in the power and justice of the English Government, as well as the assurances of Mr. Elphinstone himself, he took refuge in General Smith's camp, with his family, brothers, Bulwentrao, Senaputta, and Chitnees, without caring for his life; that in order to communicate his arrival to Mr. Elphinstone, he immediately wrote a note to Natoo by the hand of Chitnees; that his Highness trusted that Mr. Elphinstone would consider his dignity, and do every thing accordingly, and that he had nothing to say.

Mr. Elphinstone said that the English Government did not covet the possession of territory, but was anxious to contract friendship, and that his Highness's advantage consisted in promoting that friendship.

His Highness remarked that his sentiments were of the same kind.

If he entertained any hostile feelings he would have acted differently. While in the camp of Bajerao, his Highness received an offer of the sovereignty of the kingdom, on a condition that his Highness should have a friendly eye upon Bajerao; but his Highness left off all personal consideration, and disregarding the feelings of his own family, contracted friendly with the English Government.

2. If his Highness had any personal consideration, he would have mentioned the same to Russell Sahib when he went to the Governor-general.

3. And as the Sirdars in Bajerao's camp were favourable to his Highness, he would have acted in a different manner.

4. Bajerao frequently urged his Highness, both at Mahoobe and in the camp, to release his Highness's uncle, Roja Chuttoorsing, but his Highness did not do so; on the contrary, his Highness advised Bajerao to make a war, and promised his own co-operation.

5. The reason of this was, that his Highness had assurances from the English Government, and communications had passed between Mr. Elphinstone and his Highness's people, Sudasew, Bhugwunt, and the Chitnees, when on one occasion he requested information and papers from them connected with the Raja of Kolapoor, &c. which information they readily furnished him without considering the risk and danger of their lives.

6. When the fort of Sattara was taken, and our people were sent for, they did not go themselves, though the occasion appeared favourable.

7. Captain Grant said once or twice to his Highness, that it was the opinion of Mr. Elphinstone respecting his Highness's territory, that it should be given over to his Highness's charge after his Highness became fully acquainted with the system of administration; but General Munro and Mr. Chaplin thought that whatever was proposed to be given should be made over at once. Captain Grant further remarked, as there were two opinions in this matter, the Government would act according to the pleasure of his Highness. On this

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subject conversations passed between Captain Grant and his Highness; but his Highness uniformly said that as he had no full information respecting the usages of the English Government, and as he had made many enemies by contracting friendship with the English Government, he would wait till it was satisfied on the point of his abilities and intelligence. In the meantime the English Government would superintend the affairs. This was the reply of his Highness. Now if his Highness had motives of avarice, why should he have said so? This matter is known to Mr. Elphinstone, Captain Grant, and Ballajee Punt Nattoo; but what Nattoo will say just now is not certain.

8. After his Highness began to conduct his affairs, a misunderstanding arose, for some reason, in the time of Captain Grant. In a conversation which passed with him, and also with Colonel Briggs, respecting some subject connected with want of rain, something similar to the present was observed, and then also his Highness clearly disavowed every motive of avarice.

9. When Mr. Elphinstone was about to leave his office of Governor, with the intention of proceeding to England, his Highness wrote him a letter stating, that though his Highness hoped that no misunderstanding would ever arise, yet one had already arisen. In reply to this Mr. Elphinstone writes that the English Government would look upon his Highness's territory as its own. A misunderstanding has again now arisen; and if his Excellency the Governor would look upon our affairs as those of his own Government, agreeably to Mr. Elphinstone's letter enter into these views, the reason why we wrote on this subject to Mr. Elphinstone so long ago was, that from the conduct of the enemies we could foresee what might happen in future. For this reason we have always said, that if the Company's Government thinks proper, it is all good; otherwise we have no motives of covetousness. The same sentiments were expressed in a memorandum of three articles, which was given by us at the time of the investigation of Govind Rao's conduct.

10. After we had an interview with Mr. Elphinstone at Jiggoree, Nattoo began to play tricks, and, interfering in every matter, wished to control all things, and began to cause vexation of various kinds without any reason. Knowing him to be of the same caste as Bajeerao, and also considering that many people had become our enemies in consequence of our making friendship with the British Government, it was represented to Mr. Elphinstone, on his arrival at Poonah, through Jervunroo, the vakeel of Guicower, and our Chitnees, that Nattoo should not be allowed to interfere in our affairs, and that we should be allowed to have a secret interview, at which every thing would be explained. When Mr. Elphinstone afterwards came to Jeyjooree, we communicated to him all the methods used by others through jealousy. This led to the appointment of Captain Grant.

11. Nattoo was acting for some time under Captain Grant's orders, when, seeing that the name of Bretul Bullal was mentioned in the treaty, he formed an intention of leaving our court on a false pretence, that as we were in the habit of charging the people with corruption, there was no use of his remaining longer with us. The real reason of this step, however, was the disappointment of his expectations of being invested with the office of minister, and being placed at the head of the administration. Nattoo went to Poonah on a pretext of his intention of going to Benares.

12. Being inflamed against us for reason mentioned above, he excited the dependents of the Raja of Akulkote, received large sums of bribes, and projected a war against us. Sir John Malcolm, however, prevented the rebellion from arriving at maturity.

13. Nattoo next advanced money to Suchew, and interfered in his affair.

14. When Colonel Lodwick, the Resident, sent a communication to us desiring that proclamations be issued, warning all not to borrow money from people living in other territories, and his Highness issued proclamations to that effect in his own territories and those of the jaghirdars, Nattoo, who had advanced money to the Suchew, induced him to address a letter to his Highness, stating that he could not ascertain to which power he was subject. When this became the subject of discussion, and his Highness directed Dinkur Rao Mohitey to forward the letter to the Resident, Nattoo came and earnestly begged to have the letter back, instead of sending it to the Resident; he apologised for it, as if for an offence. If Nattoo did not conspire in sending the letter, what reason was there in begging for its return with so much importunity?

15. Nattoo next made misrepresentations to the British officers, and agitated a dispute by impressing their minds with constructions on the documents connected with the boundary question; these constructions were as false as they were contrary to former practice. By doing this the Nattoo excited a prejudice against his Highness in the minds of the British officers.

16. Knowing that the boundary dispute, groundless as it was, would not succeed, Nattoo invented a story of conspiracy; he commenced his present manœuvres to gratify his malice.

17. The roguish and deceitful people who were expelled from Nagpoor by Mr. Jenkins, and who were also sent away by Captain Grant for corruption, malpractice, &c., have been collected by Nattoo, and united with himself as assistants in the present business: thus the dispute has been agitated.

18. In the same way Ballajee Cashee Keebay was dismissed from service by Colonel Robertson for misbehaviour in Candesh. On his arrival here under Colonel Briggs, he carried on intrigues in the ministerial office of his Highness's court; but his efforts having proved unsuccessful, he incited the dispute respecting the adoption of Bajuha Naik, and, having received bribes through the hands of Eswantroo Farydove and Abba Bhoctey, interfered in the business, representing to the Resident that his Highness had prepared troops

troops to shoot the women of Nimbalhur family. This, however, proved false. Mr. Elphinstone disapproved of Colonel Briggs' proceedings, and left the settlement of the whole matter to the pleasure of his Highness. Colonel Robertson, who succeeded, foiled all the intrigues. On Colonel Lodwick's arrival, Kubag brought disrespectful messages even before the first interview, and thus made a beginning of the dispute.

19. Observing that Nattoo excited Mr. Warden to agitate the question respecting the boundaries of the jaghirdars,—

20. The Governor, Lord Clare, said that Mr. Elphinstone and Captain Grant possessed information on the subject; that letters might be written to them. Letters were accordingly written to those three gentlemen, but they were returned by the Honourable the Court of Directors, who stated their willingness to listen to all representations on the subject, but observed that it was not proper for them to deliver letters to private individuals. That body further remarked, that there was nothing to prevent his Highness from corresponding with those gentlemen; that the measures adopted by his Highness respecting the jaghirdars (Suchew included) were good; that the estates of the jaghirdars would revert to his Highness behind them; that his Highness possessed authority over them, even in the time of Peishwa.

21. It was intended not to allow his Highness to have a copy of this letter, but it was given after a considerable discussion. At the time of the first interview Mr. Reid was with Sir Robert Grant, when no measures were taken for a year, according to the Court's instructions; the subject was personally mentioned by his Highness to Sir Robert Grant, in the presence of Colonel Lodwick, the Resident, and Mr. Willoughby. On that occasion his Highness observed, that a period should be fixed for carrying the settlement into effect, and a yad should be sent accordingly, otherwise it would be necessary to send some one to England. But no notice being taken of this, the matter was further brought to the Resident's notice, both in person and through the Senaputtee and Dinkur Rao Mohitey. An answer was returned, saying, what harm was there if 50 years elapsed. It was observed on our part, that since a misunderstanding had occurred in the lifetime of his Highness, who was the actor in the settlement, how could there be a confidence for the future, and that therefore it was necessary to send letters and persons to Calcutta and England.

22. The Resident answered, that his Highness should send some good Englishmen; upon that Meera was nominated for the duty, with others of our people, and Dr. Milne was chosen to assist in case his services were rendered necessary. It was intended to communicate his plan to the Governor, on his arrival at Sattara for the Dussera, and then to carry the same into effect.

23. A message having been sent to Colonel Lodwick, through Freebay, he got Freebay to write in answer, "In order to remove filth, more filth ought to be applied." Now this officer chose to suspect filth (deceit) in a just matter where there was none; he however took in hand malicious and roguish people, and a conspiracy was set on foot.

24. Nana Oopadhy, who had proceeded with his Highness for bathing in the Tershna at Mahoolee, went before the Survaree, and also came back in advance. While he was coming along the road as usual, the guards (of the Resident) were about to stop him on pretence of demanding a reason why he had been driving his buggy furiously before the Residency. A message was received from the Resident on the subject, demanding that Nana Oopadhey, who had driven furiously, should be given up to the Resident. There was nothing to justify this proceeding on such a trifling matter, but it appears that they must have done this to see what his Highness was going to do respecting it.

25. The charge of sedition was, some time after, brought up through the sentries, the substance of which is as follows; and it was more readily believed by the Resident, as the letters to Calcutta and England, which were in the course of preparation at the house of Goscudeas Mittul, had given him offence, as well as some former proceedings.

26. A representation was made on our part respecting some temporary sheds which were built by the sentries within his Highness's boundary, at Mahableschwur. The same were removed by order of the Governor. The superintendence of the place being vested in Govind Rao, his conduct had given offence; besides which, the refusal of the permission for taking water from the well, as also the removal of their spiritual teacher from the Mahoobe road, by order of the Resident, had excited against him the indignation of the men of the 23d regiment. Through such feelings of enmity, the said men invented a groundless and false accusation, on which Govind Rao Wittul was carried to the Resident. His Highness possesses some depositions, showing by whom the men were excited.

27. At that time, Keebag compelled his Highness to leave off the worship, without giving him five minutes' time to complete it.

28. When Mr. Willoughby and Colonel Ovans came for making an inquiry, his Highness told them that the investigation should take place in the presence of the people of both sides. If the object was to find out the truth, was there any occasion to carry on the examination *ex parte*?

29. When his Highness went to the Residency, the depositions of the sentries were read to him. It was stated in these papers, that sentries had come there. Now, if Govind Rao was engaged in seducing them, the sentries should have gone there, and not come. "This is a proof of the falsehood and maliciousness of their accusations. Again, since a gun was fired every night to prohibit ingress and egress from the lines, how could they come? It was further mentioned in the depositions, that Colonel Lodwick had said, that his Highness would be sent to Calcutta and England." On this, his Highness asked Colonel Lodwick on the subject, when he denied having made use of such language. His Highness

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immediately remarked, "These men tell and write down lies before your face; what then is the use of their being confronted?" His Highness then rejoined, "If it be your wish to confront them, they will say 'yes,' and we will say 'no;'" what justice can there be made in such contradiction? If the proceedings were just, what reason was there to carry them on after it was proved before two British officers that the accusers told falsehoods.

30. The copies of the sentries' depositions were not given though demanded.

31. The commissioners did not see his Highness previous to their departure, as they were requested.

32. People were sent to confront the statements contained in the depositions, showing the misconduct of the sentries.

33. The witnesses that were produced to prove the accusation against Govind Rao Dewan, were interested, malicious people, and also were notorious swindlers. Some native soldiers of the regiment had formerly prejudiced the mind of some British officers against his Highness, publicly accusing him of being an accomplice in the rebellion of his uncle Chuttoorsing. This accusation was supported also by malicious and ignorant witnesses; but Mr. Elphinstone and Captain Grant, who well knew the conduct of his Highness, disbelieved this as totally false. But the accuser maintained his point to the last.

34. In Captain Grant's time also, there appeared to be a person at Calcutta, who producing forged papers with his Highness's seal, asserted himself to be his vakeel, and borrowed thousands of rupees from the merchants; certain persons, by name Bapoo Davenaied, Tota Naralkur, and Gopall Shastree, had formerly prejudiced the mind of Bajeerao maliciously, by representing to him, through Trimbeckjee Denglay, that we had received suits of clothes, &c. from the Guicowar, and brought Bonds Venack, a servant of the Guicowar, to prove the charge; but when Bajeerao inquired deeply into the matter, it appeared from Trimbeckjee's own conduct, that his object was no other but to obtain the command of the fort and town of Sattara. By this measure the suspicion was cleared from Bajeerao's mind. Trimbeckjee next induced Wittoo Cobday to forge a note in imitation of the writing of his Highness, and on the ground of that note a charge of sedition was brought against him, but the note appearing on inquiry to be a forgery, Bajeerao was perfectly satisfied of the falsehood of the charge.

35. In the affair of the personation of Chuttoorsing, the impostors got some female servants to depose some delicate matters, in order to prove their assertions. It was also asserted that his Highness denied the reality of Chuttoorsing, for fear that he would be obliged to give him a share. These stories, however, did not prove true.

36. In the same manner, when his Highness went to Goohagur, in the time of Colonel Briggs, some seditious Brahmins of the place had come to the Senaputtee. They were, however, apprehended, and instantly sent to the Resident, which is well known to all. From such examples of his Highness's conduct, it may be seen whether there was any possibility of seditious people being harboured in the court of his Highness.

37. A person in Upper Hindoostan had some years ago personated his Highness's brother, Bhao Sahib, though he had been dead. This impostor received entertainment from Englishmen there, and was sent to Sattara with an escort. The English officers believed in his identity. When he was questioned, he answered, that he made his escape, as his Highness was burning him, though alive. When, however, his case was properly investigated, the man was found to be an impostor, and he himself confessed that he had practised the deceit, and personated a great individual for earning his maintenance. Persons of bad character speak in any way that suits their interest. In the present case, the sentries had from former time resolved to take revenge, by inventing some false charges, and this resolution they openly professed. There are depositions to prove this, but no one would look at them, nor send replies to our communications. The documents have therefore remained useless.

38. When his Highness went again to the Presidency to give a yad of three articles, his Highness expressed his readiness to the British Government testing the purity of his intentions, by entrusting him with every matter, or by taking back his kingdom; but that he hoped that they would not attach a stain to his honour. This, however, was never noticed.

39. When a yad of 15 articles was sent by his Highness, the Resident desired that a part of it might be omitted. If his proceedings were right, what necessity was there of making this demand.

40. The Resident continued to send messages to his Highness, to send Bulwuntrow Chitnees Soomunt, Dinku Rao Mohitey Senakurtuy, Babbajee Paradkur, Rowlojee Naik Kasker, and Ramchunder Kunderow. When these demands were made, his Highness, regarding his friendship with the English Government, sent them immediately, even without asking the reason of their being called up. These men, however, were put under restraint.

41. For what reasons these persons were carried has not been made known to his Highness up to the present moment. What the reason was must be best known to themselves. There is nowhere such a practice of keeping everything back.

42. It is manifest that no document in the handwriting of his Highness or any of his people has been found, and that no force has arrived from anywhere, or been levied. Whether hostilities were commenced, or whether such acts as these have been at any time committed by his Highness, is also well known. It is manifest also that his Highness's people have never made any disturbance, or fled away anywhere. For such acts as his Highness's people are accused of there must be a rich treasury. Now where was such a treasury? In what state his Highness's own is, must be well known to the English Government. Were the ryots plundered, or any convoy attacked, or any Englishmen put to death? There has been nothing of this kind, and no sort of breach in the treaties passed, to the termination

termination of Mr. Elphinstone's Government, through Captain Grant, and no money extorted as Durbar Khurch from anywhere. Who among our people that have been carried away are opulent? The accusers, who are needy persons, have united in the present false and groundless proceedings, with a view to obtain maintenance. They have enriched themselves by such acts as these, and it is obvious, that they have been chosen as accomplices by his Highness's opponents in order to promote their own views.

43. In order to cloak the violation of the treaty on their own part, the British officers have been willing to believe the mere and unsupported assertions of malicious, avaricious, ignorant, and needy swindlers and backbiters, and upon such assertions have insulted the honour of his Highness's people, and his own dignity.

44. It is said that there can be no documents to prove political intrigues, adultery, and theft. Now it is equally obvious, that there could not have been so many persons privy to a political measure; such malicious and interested testimony is not valid in a just and impartial investigation.

45. The charges that appeared formerly groundless on investigation are now again brought forward, and put forth as correct.

46. The jaghirdars are ignorant, and conduct themselves badly. Captain Grant therefore warned his Highness, that as they were accustomed from the time of the Peishwas to corruption, his Highness would require no other advice, if he acted consistently with the documents that had passed in reference to them, and the letters that he had been receiving from Mr. Elphinstone. It is not agreeable to his Highness to become accomplice to their practices, and under his vigilant control they have no opportunities of carrying on their own interested systems, which are as oppressive to their subjects as they are contrary to justice. Being dissatisfied on this account, they have maliciously united in the conspiracy and become accomplices of his Highness's opponents. The British Government well knows how much exertion and expense have been used by his Highness and his people in reference to the jaghirdars with a view to benefit them. Let those then who accuse his Highness of the breach of the documents and yads passed about the jaghirdars, first give agreements to forfeit all their emoluments, and to be subjected to penalties in case any part of their statements proves false. They may then bring forward their charges.

47. As to his Highness, he has already given a yad to the British Government. His own position and that of the British Government are so different, that there is no occasion or use of political intrigues or sedition.

48. Those who have originated the present proceedings, instead of convicting his Highness according to the principles of justice, have commenced sowing the seeds of discord in his family, and for their own justification have enticed away his brother by making handsome promises. In such cases it was nowhere usual to resort to such measures. The object of our opponents can only be a wish to hide their own falsehood, and to accomplish their own ends, which being unworthy could not be gained unless by enticing people on promises of favour. But this itself is a very strong proof that they are actuated by malice against us. What stronger evidence can there be on the subject? When his Highness was formerly going to Bhore of the Suchew, accompanied by Colonel Briggs, the Suchew mentioned to his Highness that he had given a bribe of 10,000 rupees to the Colonel while he was in Candeish. This was immediately reported by his Highness to Colonel Briggs, who consequently refused to go to Bhore, and returned from Bholee. His Highness's brother then left him in the same way that he has now done, but finding no protection returned back. It is evident that he has not taken the present step without the protection of those with whom he has taken refuge, and those who incited him to adopt the measure.

49. The practice respecting the taking of depositions is, that the deponent should write his own statement. Instead of this, however, his Highness's opponents frame the depositions themselves, and rendering the same to the deponents, take their signatures upon the same. Again, though some of the deponents could write, they were not allowed to write their statements, but were directed only to sign them. Several have been induced to give testimony on a representation that they would be benefited by doing so, and receive some enams and presents. Others have been forced to declare through intimidation and threats of punishment held out to them in the event of their refusal, while release was offered them in case they testified the truth of what our opponents chose to dictate. Some again deposed falsely when they were told that other witnesses, by stating to that effect, would prove them guilty of prevarication, and subject them to punishment. Depositions have been framed on such representations as these, and it is even reported, that persons whose first statements did not suit the views of our opponents, or did not agree with the rest, were placed in confinement, and when they assented to what was proposed to them, other depositions were taken from them, and they were released. When this was seen by others, they were also induced to follow the example: such have been the means employed. Several persons though released have been kept by the opposite party under their own power.

50. Some of those came to his Highness and reported what had occurred; others were about to give their depositions, when harsh measures being adopted towards them by the opposite party, and some being warned on the subject, they did not make appearance again before his Highness.

51. Those persons who have given their depositions to the opposite party in consequence of their being thrown into confinement are frequently warned to be prepared to confirm the statements which they have given, and they also receive allowances for their support in a direct or indirect manner. They are secretly encouraged, and information has been received of sowcars being prohibited from enforcing their demands against those people. Now

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these people are not prohibited from going about the town and contracting fresh debts, and the sowcars alone are prevented from enforcing their demands. What stronger proof is wanted than this?

52. Even when a man says that he did not state a particular fact, he is told that he did so, and since it had been written, there is no use of saying in any other way. In this manner he is forced to sign the paper.

53. Several depositions have been interlined to suit their views, and on the pretence of their being spoilt, the deponents have been obliged to copy and sign the papers so altered.

54. Several of our opponents have purposely contracted partnership with bankers, and have got them to make entries in their books according to pleasure, and then brought the same as evidence, though it is well known that these bankers have assumed false bankruptcy, made false entries in their books, and have been notorious swindlers.

55. There are proofs to show that some people have been prevailed upon to imitate writings, and make false documents.

56. Proofs are also ready to show that when it was found impossible to make new seals exactly like those of his Highness, his treasurer was seduced in order to get the latter one.

57. Those who brought proofs to his Highness, Layley, &c., were not placed under arrest, or otherwise forced to give their depositions. As they were on the other side, his Highness received such only as were brought voluntarily. Had there been free permission to all to visit his Highness, as there has been on the other side, everything would have been known; but as restraint has been put, no one has been able to see his Highness, and his Highness has been unable to get any one to tell him the truth; some have of their own accord given depositions, and these remain with his Highness. If the proceedings of the opposition are just, it follows therefore that they are improper.

58. Natoo came to the palace and said to his Highness, that he should acknowledge what they were going to say, or maintain that the matter may have originated with his servants, otherwise his Highness would lose the kingdom. His Highness replied, since he was not concerned in anything of the kind, what necessity was there for his saying so; and that he trusted that the English Government would do everything according to justice. Natoo rejoined, that justice was of three kinds, first of superiors, second of the weak, third of equals, so that justice was not always of the same nature. On the present occasion, Natoo continued, your Highness should bear in mind that justice remained with the stronger party. After this, Natoo sent messages through other people, exhorting his Highness to confess the charge, or to say that the matter originated with his servants, and in the event of refusal threatening him that the English Government would imprison him or transport him beyond the seas, or confine him in a fort, or send him elsewhere, or soldiers would surround him, when his Highness would repent of his proceedings and confess his guilt. Since Natoo threatened his Highness himself in this manner, it may easily be imagined how he must have got testimony and documents from poor people, and how much influence his threats must have exercised upon their minds. Let these proceedings show what the opponents of his Highness must have done to promote their views and gratify their feelings of malice. When they found that his Highness could not be induced to enter into their snares either by their threats, they began to intimidate his servants on public roads, in their houses, or any other place where they could be met. It was represented to them that his Highness's kingdom was now to fall down? Why do you all shut your eyes? His Highness's opponents carried on such intrigues to create a party in their favour, not only in the palace, and even in the harem, and among the slaves of his Highness; and thus by intimidation and counsel, induce him to become a tool in their hands. This was done to strengthen their views and to get the support of all the people of his Highness. But in any business a man must have prudence.

59. Those who are accused also must be really guilty. The people who are now with his Highness have been and are still tampered with on handsome promises of the above kind, the best proof of which is that they have succeeded in detaching his Highness's brother from him. What stronger evidence is necessary on this subject?

60. Gungadhur Joshee was found concerned in the sedition of the Arabs; but Colonel Lodwick in memorandum respecting him says, that he did it to support himself, as many other people do. Now those who accuse his Highness's people, though they have no other proof than mere assertions, are not they doing this for obtaining a livelihood? The fact is that the British officers have been making out a case by an exercise of their strength. Since accusations of sedition were brought against his Highness, why would others come to him to carry on sedition? Indeed sedition has been produced in his own family, as has been already shown.

61. Clunda Bhorree was sent to the Resident, Colonel Ovans, as connected with the affairs of Goa. He released him, as Colonel Lodwick had done, but without communicating the same to his Highness like the latter officer. It is said that a sum of money was given for his expenses. It may hence be seen whether he was not instructed for the purpose. Since such people, instead of being punished, are released on paying for their expenses, it is very clear that they must have been sent for the purpose. Formerly such people were put in confinement and punished; now, however, the case is otherwise. What stronger proof is necessary?

62. Those who were employed by his Highness in writing and explaining his case were imprisoned. The practice of placing agents under arrest will nowhere be found to prevail.

63. The

63. The provisions of the treaty are misrepresented ; the former friendly intercourse is altered. Though our conduct is perfectly consistent with written agreements, false proceedings have been brought forward as just, and the authenticity of several of the documents and yads is denied on pretence that they are not on the records ; all these acts originate in a motive of ruining a weaker party in order to gain the confidence of the stronger, by showing some services, and thereby to promote their interests and satisfy their own revengeful and malicious feelings.

64. Those of our people who are carried away are constantly harassed, and threats are held out to them.

65. Rumours are constantly circulated, (to the effect that a certain person is to be carried to the Residency on a certain day,) in order to intimidate the people who are acting in subordination to his Highness. The object of doing this is, that the people about his Highness should lose all confidence in him, and should be induced to follow the opposite views, in which case it is expected that his Highness would be compelled to acknowledge the charge. This is the motive of all that his Highness's enemies have been doing.

66. What reason is there for so much delay in passing a decision if the proceedings of the opposite party are just ? The object is to ruin his Highness by this very means, and thus to reduce him to their power.

67. Several persons have been excited to exceed their authority and rights, and to do unjust things that are quite contrary to practice.

68. Some again, on the other hand, have been deprived of their villages, enams, nem-nooks, pensions, &c., merely through ill-will, and without any fault on their own part. There are proofs on this point, and the persons themselves can be produced, if the English Government wants them.

69. The object of doing this is to excite his Highness by unjustifiable and illegal acts. There are evidences to prove this point.

70. On the arrival of Colonel Ovans as Resident, his Highness wrote two letters to the late Governor, Sir R. Grant (No. 27 & 32), the substance of which was as follows : The English Government does not seem so favourably disposed towards us as it has hitherto been. Let it, therefore, take care of what it has given. We regard nothing so much as friendship. If there be any doubt on the subject we will go and reside in the Resident's bungalow with our family. We do not wish to set ourselves in opposition. We wish to conduct ourselves with the English Government in sincerity. His Highness wrote a letter also to the Honourable the Acting Governor, Mr. Farish, in which he expressed a wish for the continuance of friendship, observing that many days had passed since the agitation of the present disputes. A memorandum, containing an account of all that had passed from the commencement, was also sent (No. 75), but no answer has been received to any of these documents.

71. The Resident, Colonel Ovans, sent word through Kebay, during the Dussera festival, that "there is misunderstanding between us and your Highness." Now, if the misunderstanding had arisen from anything on our part, he should have let us know the ground of his assertion ; but, instead of doing that, he only sent a message, which is like forcing a proof. There are many things to be said in reference to such points.

72. There has been a practice since the time of Captain Grant, that when anything is to be communicated without the intervention of the Resident, the same was done by sending a man, frequently some English gentleman, to the Honourable the Governor. Many points have been settled through the representations of this kind. All the officers of the English Government being aware of the sincerity of our conduct, this was never objected to ; but Colonel Lodwick lately prohibited European gentlemen from visiting his Highness. It is our wish that European gentlemen should be permitted to visit us, for by that means our conduct becomes known to the European community, and many erroneous impressions are removed.

73. The agents of other people are allowed to represent the cases of their masters, and ours alone are prohibited from doing so, though there exist documents and precedent to prove that this has been allowed up to the present time.

74. There is another thing : proposals are sometimes made to us, contrary to justice and written engagements. If these are not listened to an angry representation is made to the British Government, that we do not comply with its wishes, and so ill feelings are excited. If, on the other hand, the proposal is agreed to, the whole responsibility of it is thrown upon his Highness, saying, "What is there with us ?" Knowing this, and considering that by compromising our own principles we incurred general reproach, we acted accordingly on one occasion. A visit was paid to us ; and we were informed that our dignity and interest would be promoted if we heard what was suggested, but otherwise great loss would arise to the state, and what might happen in future could not be foretold. Within a year after this the present proceedings were instituted.

75. What has been suggested above, though often repeated, has never been acted upon. It now remains with the English Government to make a fresh inquiry into all the circumstances, according to the rules of justice ; to confront the witnesses, and to examine and weigh all the documents, in conjunction with his Highness. The memorandum of three articles, formerly given at the time of the first inquiry, is specific enough on this point. We have no wish to carry on any discussions with the English Government. This might have been done, and the nature of the investigation might have been demanded, if there had been any other party. It is not proper to have such discussions merely upon the assertions of the malicious persons, especially where there exists friendship. It is proper that

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those who have originated the present false proceedings should be punished, and made to pay for the loss which they have occasioned to both the Governments. It is also necessary to issue a proclamation, announcing the sincerity of feeling which exists between the two states, to restore our people to their former position in our court, from their present confinement, and to declare our right to correspond with the Governments of Bengal and England, and to send agents to them; for every governor is not like your Excellency or Mr. Elphinstone, and every Resident cannot be like Captain Grant or Colonel Robertson. When any person goes with a complaint to the Government or the Resident, and a proper explanation is sent by us on the subject, those who are about are ready to represent it as an indication of a wish on our part and on the part of our people to disregard the advice of the Resident through arrogance, &c. From such representations proceedings like the present take their root. From the dispute of the Brahmins, for instance, a great prejudice was excited against the Chitnees, which has been more or less the cause of the distress to which he has been reduced. The officers of the English Government, considering themselves to have the right of dictation in all matters, take offence even when we contend for just measures. It is our wish, therefore, that steps should be taken to prevent this in future; to put an end to the unprecedented and unusual practices that have been adopted against the spirit of the written engagements, and that an assurance in writing of a satisfactory nature should be sent to us. It will be all well if this is done, and such principles be followed in future; otherwise, what is there to prevent the English Government from doing anything that it likes? Your Excellency being renowned for impartiality and justice may test our anxiety for preserving the friendship with the English Government. Nothing will be wanting on our part that is necessary for the sake of friendship, except in matters of religion. To flatter and endeavour to please by mean arts is the business of low people, and it is far from our rules of conduct.

The papers that have been sent, up to the present time, were confined to particular matters, but this embraces the substance of them all, and contains a brief recapitulation of all that has taken place to this day. We shall continue to write on whatever may take place hereafter. There are other subjects, also, to which we may allude on proper occasions. We are afraid that this paper will appear too long, but we hope that your Excellency will, for the sake of friendship, deem it worthy of attention, as containing the exposition of the methods practised by our enemies to injure us. It now remains with your Excellency to gratify our wishes by paying us a visit at Sattara, and to do all that is proper and just.

(No. 3.)—MEMORANDUM of Papers received from His Highness the Raja of Sattara.

List of the Papers sent.

Yad from his Highness, dated 26 August 1839, containing four paragraphs, stating that his Highness was not actuated by any avarice in contracting friendship with the British Government; that inimical persons have thrown reflections on his character; that he had communicated his wish to the Resident that such European gentlemen as might be pointed out by his Highness should be employed to conduct the inquiry, to the exclusion of all Hindoos; that his Highness will secretly communicate the facts as regards this yad, and that any complaints against European officers should be secretly listened to, and alluding to the case of his Highness's brother.

Memorandum in Mahratta, containing his Highness's case.

Translation in English of the above.

Deposition of Bhow Leley, dated 18 June 1837.

Paper passed by Captain Durack to Bhow Leley, dated 17 June 1837.

Copy of a Letter from Pandoorung Kotarey to Bhow Leley, dated 12 Ashadvud, Sukey 1759.

Copy of a Letter from Pandoorung Hurry Kotarey to Gungoba, dated Ashad Sood 7.

Yad of Seetaram Gopall Kurseekur, dated 3d November 1837.

Nine papers, regarding letters said to be forged by Hybutrao Lukur Khaun and others.

Letter to Bajerao Pundit, stamped with the sicca.

Examination of Wisswanath Rungrao, dated 28 November 1838.

Examination of Anna Sindkur, dated 22 November 1838.

Examination of Hybutrao Bulwunt, dated 23 November 1838.

Examination of Janoo Bhundaree, dated 29 November 1838.

Three letters, said to be from Gunputrao Kibbey to Anna Sindkur; one dated 7 Shrivun Sood, one dated 5 Falgoon Sood, and one without date.

Letter from Moro Punt Satey to Trimbuck Punt Kooloesekur, dated 7 Ashad Sood.

Nine papers regarding Chandabhace Bohuree's affair, being correspondence between his Highness the Raja of Sattara and the Resident, in February 1838, and the examination of the Bohuree, and the papers said to be brought by him from Goa to his Highness.

Four papers regarding the affair of Gungadhur Josee, being a yad, No. 48, from the Resident, dated 31 March 1837, and three papers regarding an offer said to be made by Gungadhur Josee to capture Bombay, in co-operation with some Arabs.

Remark

Remark by his Highness at the conclusion of the List of Papers.

"If you are disposed to make an investigation, we will show it; and several informers who intended to come to us were prevented from so doing by malicious persons. So also it happened. Then the matters remained just as they were."

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara.

(True copies.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,

Secretary in attendance on the Honourable the Governor.

PROCLAMATION issued by the Resident at Sattara, under the Authority of the Honourable Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart. Governor of Bombay, dated Sattara, the 5th September 1839.

1. WHEN the British Government was compelled by the unprovoked hostility of the Bajee Row to declare war against him, a proclamation, dated 11th February 1818, was issued by the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, sole commissioner for the settlement of the territories conquered from the Peishwa, setting forth the circumstances which had rendered that measure imperative. In this it was announced as follows:

"The Raja of Sattara, who is now a prisoner in Bajee Row's hands, will be released and placed at the head of an independent sovereignty, of such an extent as may maintain the Raja and his family in comfort and dignity. With this view the fort of Sattara has been taken, the Raja's flag has been set up in it, and his former ministers have been called into employment. Whatever country is assigned to the Raja will be administered by him, and he will be bound to establish a system of justice and order. The rest of the country will be held by the Honourable Company. The revenue will be collected by the government, but all property, real or personal, will be secured, all wuttum and enam (hereditary lands), wur-sharuns (annual stipends), and all religious and charitable establishments will be protected, and all religious sects will be protected, and their customs maintained as far as is just and reasonable."

2. The Raja of Sattara having been rescued from captivity on the defeat of the Peishwa at Ashta, was, pursuant to the above declaration, placed on the throne, and a treaty of alliance and friendship was concluded between his Highness and the British Government, dated the 25th September 1819. By the second article of this compact, the Raja, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engaged to hold his territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British agent at his Highness's court. By the fifth article, the Raja, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engaged to forbear from all intercourse with foreign powers, and with all sirdars, jaghirdars, chiefs and ministers, and all persons of whatever description who were not rendered subject to his authority, and to abstain from all connexion or correspondence with them. It was further stipulated by the same article, that any affairs that might arise with the aforesaid states and persons relating to his Highness should be exclusively conducted by the British Government, and that if (for the purpose of forming matrimonial connexions for his Highness's family, or for any similar purpose) his Highness should have occasion to communicate with persons not rendered subject to his authority, such communication should be made entirely through the political agent. Finally, it was declared that this article was a fundamental condition of the agreement, and that any departure from it on the Raja's part would subject him to the loss of all the advantages secured to him by the said treaty.

3. Notwithstanding this solemn compact it has been conclusively established to the conviction of the British Government, that the Raja, unmindful of his obligations, and the generosity which restored him to liberty and conferred on him a throne, has for a series of years held clandestine communication, contrary to the stipulations of the fifth article of the treaty; that he has cherished ambitious designs hostile to the British Government; that he has advanced claims and pretensions incompatible with the letter and spirit of the treaty; and that he has conducted himself in a manner subversive of the alliance formed between the two states.

4. Nevertheless, the British Government, willing to believe that the Raja had been betrayed into these acts by the counsels of evil and designing men, and in the hope and expectation that the Raja would appreciate its clemency, and abandon the dangerous course into which he had been seduced, had resolved to overlook and forgive the past on his agreeing for the future to act strictly and in good faith, according to the treaty, to dismiss from his councils the ministers who had been chiefly instrumental in creating disunion between the two states, and to abstain from injuring those persons through whose information his violations of the treaty had been established.

5. With this view the Honourable Sir James Rivett Carnac, bar. Governor of Bombay, vested with full authority from the Right honourable Lord Auckland, Governor-general of India, proceeded in person to Sattara, and having explained to the Raja the dangerous position in which he had placed himself, and having communicated both verbally and in writing the condition on which the British Government was willing to grant an amnesty for the past, urged him to the compliance with these terms, as the only mode by which relations of amity and friendship with him could be restored.

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6. The Raja, after repeated conferences and ample opportunity for reflection, and after having been explicitly warned of the consequences, rejected these conditions, and the British Government being fully convinced that it is impossible any longer to maintain friendly relations with a prince who has shown himself so regardless of a treaty entered into under the peculiar circumstances above recited, hereby declares the alliance between the two states dissolved, and its intention to enforce the penalty specified on the fifth article of the treaty entered into by the Raja, and dated the 25th September 1819.

7. The British Government, however, having no views of advantage and aggrandizement, has resolved to invest the brother and next in succession to the Raja with the sovereignty of the Sattara state, according to the limits fixed by the treaty of the 25th September 1819. He is therefore hereby proclaimed Raja of Sattara, under the title of Shreemunt Maharaj Shajee Chutterputtee of Sattara, and all persons residing within his territory are hereby required to render to him allegiance.

(signed) C. Ovens,
Resident of Sattara.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary in attendance on the Honourable the Governor.

TREATY.

TREATY between the Honourable East India Company and His Highness Shreenum Maharaj Shohjoo Rajoy Chutterputty of Sattara, concluded at Sattara, on the 4th September 1839, by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, Resident at Sattara, on the part of the Honourable East India Company, by Eshwant pas Trimbuck, on the part of Shohjoo Rajoy Chutterputty, by virtue of full power from their respective Governments:

Art. 1. All articles of the treaty of Sattara, dated the 25th September 1819, which are not abrogated or modified by the present supplemental treaty, are hereby confirmed.

Art. 2. It is hereby explicitly declared, that the Raja has no present or prospective title or claim to any territory situated beyond the boundaries of the Sattara state, as the same are laid down in the schedule, dated the 29th of March 1826, annexed to the aforesaid treaty, as follows: "The frontier extends from the Kisna and Warna, on the south, to the Neesa and Benna, on the north; and from the Western Ghoots or Sigadree Hills, on the west, to the districts of Punderpoor and Beejapoor, on the east."

Art. 3. In modification of article 7 of the aforesaid treaty, and to obviate future disputes the jaghirdars herein named; viz.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The Raja of Akerloct, | 4. The Duffly, |
| 2. The Punt Sucher, | 5. Nimbaltine, |
| 3. The Punt Prityniddy, | 6. Shek Meron Waweekur, |

are placed under the direct management and control of the British Government, their contingent and pecuniary payments on the scale fixed in the time of Captain Grant being reserved to the Raja.

Art. 4. The Raja binds himself to pay, through the British Government, from the Sattara revenues such annual allowance as may be considered proper by the British Government for the maintenance and support of his brother, Maharaj Purtab Sheean, the late Raja and his family.

This supplemental treaty, consisting of four articles, being this day, the 4th day of September 1839, settled and concluded at Sattara, to be binding and permanent, when ratified by the Right honourable Lord Auckland, Governor-general of India.

(signed) C. Ovens.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To J. H. Glass, Esq. Judge at Ahmednuggur.

Sir,

Dapooree, 15th September 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor to inform you, that the circumstances which compelled Government to detain Govind Rao Dewan at Ahmednuggur, under the provisions of Regulation XXV. of 1837, have ceased, and to authorise you to release that person from further surveillance, and to inform him that he is at liberty to proceed wherever he pleases.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(General. No. 407 of 1839.)

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To the Secretary to Government in attendance on the Honourable the Governor, Poonah.

Ahmednuggur, Court of Adawlut,

10 September 1839.

Sir,

1. IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated the 7th instant, I have the honour to state for the information of the Honourable the Governor, with reference to the instructions therein conveyed, that Govind Rao Dewan has this day been released.

2. The order, dated 1st July 1837, for placing him in confinement is herewith returned, with an endorsement on it.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. H. Glass*, Session Judge.

(True copy.)

(signed) *L. R. Reid*, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To *Richard Mills*, Esq. Collector, Poonah.

Sir,

Dapooree, 15 September 1839.

I AM directed to convey to you the authority of the Honourable the Governor to release from restraint the Brahmin Untagee, at present in confinement as a state prisoner under the provisions of Regulation XXV. of 1827.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *L. R. Reid*, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 23 of 1839.)

To the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, Belgaum.

Sir,

Dapooree, 17 September 1839.

WITH reference to my letter, No. 11, dated the 19th instant, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor to transmit to you a Mahratta version of the proclamation, setting forth the circumstances which rendered it necessary to depose the Raja of Sattara, and to set up his brother in his stead.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *L. R. Reid*, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 24 of 1839.)

To the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

Sir,

Dapooree, 17 September 1839.

WITH reference to my letter, No. 12, dated the 9th instant, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor to transmit to you a Mahratta version of the proclamation setting forth the circumstances which rendered it necessary to depose the Raja of Sattara, and set up his brother in his stead.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *L. R. Reid*, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 57 of 1839.)

To the Judge of Poonah.

Sir,

Dapooree, 26 September 1839.

1. I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor to request you will have the goodness to issue instructions for the immediate release from confinement of Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees, now a prisoner in the Poonah gaol.

2. You are also requested to inform the Chitnavees that he will not be permitted to return to Sattara without the previous sanction of the British Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *L. R. Reid,* Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Bombay Gazette, dated 11th September 1839.

So, at last, the Sattara business is closed. The Raja is now a prisoner, hurried away from his capital, and the sceptre of Swajee is in the dust. There is something humbling to the mind and revolting to the judgment in this treatment of the Raja. We see in it all the writhing anguish of jealousy, and all the bitterness and severity of haughtiness and pride amply portrayed. A brother journal has accused us of partisanship in behalf of the Raja; but as we have already exposed the weakness of intellect and lowness of capacity by which that journal is conducted, we do not feel inclined to take much notice of the silliness and puny malice of its absurd assertion.

The dethronement of the Raja is certainly one of the most easy and prompt achievements of this nature recorded in history. His descent from a throne to a prison was not only soft but stealthy. Many an obstreperous tenant, unwilling to obey an attorney's writ of ejectment, has kicked up a greater dust and noise; but with the Raja all was peace and resignation; and it may not be improbable that he was anxious to get rid of a dignity, and be delivered from a pageantry in which he found nothing but troubles, and cares, and jealousy, and treachery. We are told that on the morning of the 5th, the Resident, with some troops, went to the palace, and took the Raja into custody. He was allowed to take four of his own hamauls, and four more were supplied from the camp; and these, with one abtageerwalla, one botallee, and one chowreewalla, with a palanquin containing the images of his gods and other religious utensils, under charge of some private servants, formed all his retinue. He is now probably in Poonah, and an inmate of the Shunwar palace. Report says that Benares is likely to be his destination, and that his subservient brother will likely be placed upon the vacant throne. We hear that the palace at Sattara is under a guard of European soldiers, and that no one is allowed ingress or egress. Balla Sahib Senaputtee is also said to be in custody, and the other officers of state are said to be under a strict surveillance. Such is the instructive termination of the career of the Raja of Sattara: at first, a prisoner in the hands of his own minister, he sighed for liberty and the free enjoyment of his rights; the wished-for deliverance came, but with it only the gilded semblance and shadow of regal power; he saw himself enthroned with much ceremony and grandeur, but soon found that he had only exchanged a weaker thralldom for a stronger; remote visions of a prison still haunted him, and after a short period of regal villainage, beset with fears and jealousies, and constant alarms, he returned to a worse captivity than that from which he had been originally rescued. What is now to be done with him? Is he to be sent to the morgue of Benares, or is he to await in prison the award of the Home Government; is there to be no trial, no means taken to corroborate his guilt in the minds of the public? Is the whole affair to be wrapped up in secrecy like an intrigue of the seraglio? What benefit will result from such conduct, from such protraction, from such wavering, from such doubting, from such sudden anger and silent imprisonment? Will all this redound to our honour? will it establish our power? will it propagate our terror, and endear our sway? It might.

We would, however, suggest that if it be the intention of Government to put another in the room of the Raja, that a fit and suitable person be found capable of adorning the dignity and duly fulfilling the functions of his high office. The Raja's brother is totally unfit to support the weight and responsibility attached to the Crown of Sattara; he is neither fitted for such an arduous task by nature nor by habit; he has neither moral nor physical vigour sufficient to sustain the part which he would be expected to perform; he would break down in a month, and qualify himself for Benares at the shortest notice. Who then is deserving the investiture of royalty, and into whose hands shall we commit the sceptre of the kingdom of Sattara? We know but one man who is worthy of a diadem, and who is fitted to exercise the power of majesty—Ballajee Punt Nathoo. The services of this praiseworthy individual are too notorious to require the least commendation. His name is already recorded in history, and his actions are often a theme of wonder and applause among his countrymen. His zeal and activity in promoting the interests of Government are truly wonderful. To
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a natural sagacity and profoundness of comprehension and design he unites a calmness and steadiness of deportment, which enables him to pursue with patience and perseverance any object he may have in view. He is never flustered, never passionate, or never dejected. He is too wary to be tempted, and too keen to let the least advantage slip; his fidelity to Government is well known, and his enlarged views and finely cultivated intellect have enabled him fully to understand and appreciate the principles and laws of government. In fine, the sovereignty of Sattara could not devolve upon a more able, talented, and prudent man than Ballajee Punt Nathoo. The only obstacle that Government would be likely to encounter would be his unwillingness to be crowned with such dignity. The principal defect in his character is a rather undue distrust of his own capacity, and the want of some little sprinkling of ambition, which might draw him a little further from the shade in which he is so anxious to seclude himself. This objection would, however, be very easily surmounted by his elevation being declared salutary for the state. We therefore hope that the choice of Government may alight on this meritorious individual, than whom exists not one better qualified for such a post.

EXTRACT from the Bombay Gazette, dated 13th September 1839.

THE accession of the late Raja's brother to the throne of Sattara is certainly a well-managed piece of policy, and his fidelity to his former sovereign will no doubt be a good guarantee for his faithful adherence to the British Government. We have heard no reason assigned for his being elevated to the guddee [*query* gudda], nor have we been as yet able to make out how he came to desert his brother, disclaiming all allegiance to his proper sovereign, and to betake himself to the British camp, at a time and juncture when his motions were likely to arouse suspicion. His tardy defection may induce us to question the sincerity of his fraternal hostility, and even to doubt his true attachment to the British Government; but by whatever motives he may have been actuated, or under whatever species of influence and inducement he may have acted, nothing can save him from the infliction of ridicule and ignominy. Yet, after all, the matter from beginning to end is too highly seasoned with the mere tedious bombast of mock solemnity, and more open farce, to be seriously discussed. If the Raja had committed a crime deserving expulsion from his kingdom, his sentence might have been given a year and more ago; and we verily believe that it has been deferred thus long, in order that the mystery of his unspeakable iniquity might be fully enhanced and aggravated, by all the fictitious weight which a long course of hidden and darkened negotiation might impart to it. We sat down to judge the matter in a subterraneous chamber, hung with black, and scarcely lighted by the pale glare of a single lamp. The long, laborious process has been all along cloistered from the observation or opinion of the world, and the motto seems still to be,

— “Vitabo qui Sattaræ sacrum
Vulgarit arcana, sub iisdem
Sit trabibus, fragilemque mecum
Solvat phaselum.”

In our treatment of the Raja of Sattara, relative to the deposition of one brother and the erection of another, we have been guilty of irregularity and incongruity. We have confounded the attributes pertaining to distinct offices, and invested the Rajas with the title of one class, while we compel them to perform the duties of another. While they are only Mamlutdars in reality, we still persist in calling them Rajas, and hence the confusion of idea and expression arising from such a contradictory and fallacious mode of classification. No one could be supposed to keep eternally in mind that a mamlutdar was a king, and a king a mamlutdar, any more than he could torture his imagination into the constant belief that a stork was a jackass, and a jackass a stork.

Looking only at the proclamation announcing the dethronement of the Raja, we see at once with what party the breach of faith originated. The original declaration of the British Government held forth that the Raja was “to be placed at the head of an independent sovereignty.” In the subsequent treaty, he was bound to abide in all matters by the advice of the Political Agent, and because he had feeling enough to be disgusted with such a servile dependency, and to be sensible of the deceit which had been practised, a loud cry has been kept up incessantly about his sullenness and dissatisfaction. The proclamation states, that the violation of the treaty between the British Government and the ex-Raja has been conclusively proved to the conviction of the former. But why is not the evidence of this made public? We are not bound to believe the Government assertion any more than the Raja's assertion. Our province is to be guided by the most creditable, the most veritable, and the most convincing proof. The business of Government is to scent out disaffection and run after rebellion. It must have its rebellion, in the same way as a snake-charmer must have his snake; and its very predilection and eagerness for the exercise of its vocation are apt to inculcate such a vehemence and extraordinary fervour of zeal, as to render it often liable to self-mistakes, and expose it to the deception practised by others.

But if the Raja has been guilty of evil designs and ambitious machinations incompatible with his high and mighty station, is it not probable that some of his guilt would attach to those with whom he corresponded? We opine it takes more than one party to form a correspondence, and we do not think it reasonable that the Raja should be laid hold of, and all the rest let alone. Nothing can be more futile and devoid of satisfaction than the reasons

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for his dethronement set forth in the Resident's proclamation. One charge is for holding "clandestine communications for a series of years," in all probability since he mounted the throne. Now, it would be just as practicable to keep a rational being from clandestine communication, either by paper or word of mouth, as it would be to chain the wind; and no being who ever pretended to the remotest knowledge of human nature would attempt to enforce, and expect the observance of such a restriction. The communications appear to be criminal merely on account of their being clandestine; there is nothing said about their being filled with other more flagrant matter.

The next item is, the cherishing of "ambitious designs" against the British Government; a charge which may be safely laid at the door of every great native in the country. Every one is, more or less, a rebel under occultation. We might as well have let that flea stick to the wall. The next item is, that he advanced claims and pretensions "incompatible with the letter and spirit of the treaty," which of course were not admitted, and what more was required to be said about them? One of these claims seems to have derived its guilty construction from a piece of insipid oriental flattery, which styled him "Emperor of the Hindoos," and which, played off and magnified by the legerdemain of "those persons through whose information his violations of the treaty had been established," completely sufficed to throw the glamour in the eyes of Government. The next item is, that he has "conducted himself in a manner subversive of the alliance between the two states;" a charge too vague and indefinite to merit the attention of any one whose faculty of judgment is composed of less flaccid materials than *The Times*. *The Times*, in an article in the last paper, tells us, that the Raja was not required to make an express acknowledgment of his guilt; and by this the writer, we suppose, means to say, that he was not to confess his sins in the guise and supplicating posture of a penitent. He means to tell us, that he had not to go barefooted, like as the German Emperor once went to Gregory, and remain, for want of snow, three days under the scorching rays of the sun, knocking at the Resident's gate, and praying for admittance and absolution. We have no inclination to run over the many humiliating ways in which crime may be fully and expressly, without being orally acknowledged; and if our cotemporary will only look at the fourth article of the proclamation, which specifies the conditions that were offered to the Raja, we think that he will be dealing unfairly with his understanding if he force it to the conclusion that the Raja was not required expressly to acknowledge his delinquencies.

One article of the treaty very modestly assures us, that the British Government have no views of "advantage or aggrandizement" in dethroning the Raja; but it seems that these views, though not immediate, are very distinct in prospect, as the present occupant of the throne has no children, and being restrained from adopting a son, his possession will lapse to the feudal superior upon his demise.

The close of this year has been remarkable for two important events, nearly contemporaneous, the dethronement of two unfortunate monarchs, the kings of Cabool and Sattara. That of the Affghan monarch was proclaimed yesterday by a salute from the battery, and it is probable that the fate of his Sattara brother in misfortune was announced in the same salvo, by an addition to the usual charge of powder; if not, we would recommend the adoption of such a plan, as a very economical device; it would be a most excellent way for proclaiming the regal extinction of our monarchs, should we ever set about dethroning them in pairs, or by the gross. In speedy determination, in energy of purpose, in firmness of design, and celerity of execution, we think Sir James Carnac greatly exceeds Sir John Keane. The conquest of Cabool may be said to be incomplete without the capture of Dost Mahomed, while that of Sattara was dexterously achieved in a few days, and the refractory monarch caught in his very lair. The coolness and intrepidity which distinguished the direction of the measures put in force against Sattara may stand a fair comparison with the prudence and bravery evinced at the capture of Ghizni.

EXTRACT from the Bombay Gazette, dated 16th September 1839.

IN our article of Friday last, respecting the late transactions at Sattara, a point escaped our notice, which will strongly illustrate the nature of the proceedings which our Government have deemed it proper to institute against his Highness the late Raja of Sattara.

In our treaty with the unfortunate prince who is now degraded from the mimic sovereignty, which is now fastened on an unworthy successor, to the condition of a pensioner of the state, it is stipulated that his Highness was to have a certain territory allowed him for the maintenance of his dignity, and for the support of that power which it was considered necessary or advisable to confide to his hands; and the evident intention of that article of the treaty, if it is presumed to have any meaning at all, must be, that in all matters relating to his dignity, in the management of his government, the control over his servants and vassals, the British Government was to be as jealous of any interference on the part of its officers in affairs which ought either to be confided solely to the Raja, or to be conducted jointly by the two parties to the treaty. For this consideration we can see no reason why the case of the Dewan of his Highness should not have been submitted to the investigation of his own master. If the Dewan was guilty of treasonable practices, he was equally criminal against the Raja as against the British Government, for it was equally for the interest of both that the integrity of the treaty should be observed; and the charges upon which he was apprehended, absurd and ridiculous as they were, ought to have been fully gone into by both the Raja and

and ourselves. No point of form on so important a point ought to have been set aside. The dignity of a prince holding the sceptre of so illustrious a line of sovereigns, and the fidelity, hitherto unshaken and unsullied, since his confirmation upon the throne, ought to have been religiously respected. The investigation ought to have comprised every circumstance connected with the charges laid against the Dewan, and for such an investigation the Raja has ever declared himself desirous. The guilt or innocence of the minister would in this way, have been thoroughly tested, and the Raja would have gone along with him in either the one or the other; but no such equitable proceeding was resorted to, and the Dewan was unheard and unexamined, upon the *ex parte* statement of a few disreputable characters, whose depositions bore absurdity on the very face of them, hurried from his private dwelling to a prison, deprived of the right which every man, even the greatest criminal, possesses of being heard in his own defence, and, if possible, of hurling back the charges brought against him in the teeth of his accusers.

This was surely an extraordinary manner in which to maintain the dignity of the Raja; he was by the summary justice passed upon his principal minister almost directly accused of treachery against his ally and protector, the British Government; and so much respect was paid to his dignity, that he was not even suffered to know the charge upon which his servant was arrested. Of these harsh and, as they appear to us, unjustifiable proceedings, we have no doubt his Highness must often have complained; and they certainly indicate very poorly the respect that has been paid by us to the preservation of that dignity which it was a principal object of our treaty with the Raja to support.

We are sorry that the commencement of our new Governor's reign should have been signalized in such a manner. The act that has just been perpetrated will no doubt form the subject of much interesting discussion in the British Legislature, and dark and hidden as have been the ways of our local authorities throughout the whole of the melancholy business, from the first whisperings of accusation against the Dewan down to the dethronement of his master, we cannot expect to see the turnings and windings of the affairs till the whole of the papers connected with it shall have been brought fully before the impartial consideration of a British House of Commons, and through that channel before the British nation. We will then see what parties are to blame; we shall be able to judge truly of the guilt of the deposed prince, upon the real merits of the charges brought against him, and not upon the mere *ipse dixit* of Government officials; and we shall probably after such an investigation behold the restoration of the Raja to the throne from which he has just been cast down to make way for a brother, who has so well requited him for many kindnesses, who has by his many amiable and excellent qualities ingratiated himself with our authorities, who is so admirably qualified to uphold the amount of dignity which we are disposed to permit the Raja of Sattara to possess, and who promises at no very distant time to requite our generosity by a gift of the principality of which he is now so loftily proclaimed the sovereign.

Sir James Carnac, when circumstances call upon him to exercise his judgment, is said to possess both firmness and decision; and it is truly a pity, knowing that he is capable also of exercising reflection, and of acting, when relying upon his own clear judgment, with the strictest impartiality, that anything should be done under his administration in which he appears to have derogated from himself. Sorry we are to say, that we do not think late transactions will add much to that popularity which he has publicly declared himself so laudably desirous of cultivating; but among the native community, the faith originally confided in his manly and straightforward declaration, that their interests should have his peculiar regard and protection, is fast giving way, and he may at length become even more unpopular than ever was his immediate predecessor. Such a result is to be deprecated; and it is yet the hope of all, even of those who have looked with deep regret upon recent occurrences, that our Governor may retrieve himself, and begin to be now, what it was hoped he would have studied to be from the beginning, an able, a judicious, and a liberal administrator of the government entrusted to his charge.

EXTRACT from the Bombay Gazette, dated 18th September 1839.

THE entrance of the Raja of Sattara upon the august stage on which his future destiny is to be performed, was marked, we are told, by an event of a very singular nature. Mind we do not vouch for the truth of what we have been told, and should be sorry to hear the story confirmed; but however painful the narration may be, our duty as faithful chroniclers and treasurers up, &c. compels us to record what we would much rather, if we could, consistently with our duty to the public do it, hand down to oblivion in the veil of silence; our information, therefore, whether true or false, communicates the very interesting fact, that the Raja was so drunk on the day of his installation, as to require being carried from his camp to his palace on a board, supported by four men. We shall say nothing more on this singular affair, any further than that the new reign appears to have opened gloriously, if not auspiciously; and we know no way in which a person suddenly elevated to the summit of regal dignity could show his sense and estimation of the merits of the power that so raised him, than by appearing intoxicated with gratitude.

Although we have dealt thus summarily with the former Raja, it will be hard to reconcile our actions either with the principles of correct equity or with the sanction of former precedent. All that we have yet done has been done through the mere impulse and goad

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of suspicion. Through that suspicion we threw aside all the pleas of remonstrance and entreaty; and now that we have consummated the work, the difficulty will be to make the operations of mere passion and irreflection appear to be those of moderation and reason. It is not long ago since an agent of the Guicowar was apprehended by a servant of this Government, and found to have about his person papers of a most inflammatory and seditious nature. The proofs connected with them were as plain as ink and wax could make them. They were too plain even for denial or gainsay in any way whatever. Now what did we do with this man? Why we gave him up to his sovereign, upon a requisition made to that effect, and founded on an article in the treaty between the British Government and the Guicowar. Yet we will not extend the same liberal construction of a treaty, nor use the same just and liberal mode of dealing in regard to the late suspected Dewan of the ex-Raja. We still persist in retaining him in prison, and seem determined neither to try him ourselves nor allow him to be tried at Sattara. The latter expedient we cannot now with any show of fairness, or with any regard to the principles of justice, adopt. Surely we will never think now of bringing either the Dewan or the Chitnees to be tried at Sattara by men who retain their office on the strength of their professed animosity to these prisoners, and who would, without the least reluctance or compunction, attune their verdict to whatever they might conceive to be the wish of Government. We are therefore almost confident, that Government will never compromise its character by seeking to sacrifice its anger on the altar of Sattara justice. We are almost sure that the Raja will be induced to demand the prisoners as his subjects. Every one must know the nature and temper of the tribunal at which they will be judged; for should they be given up, their condemnation would be esteemed as welcome a present to the Government as was formerly the head of an enemy to his rival.

In the interview between the Raja and the Governor, with some of the particulars of which we have been made acquainted, the questions that were asked were of the most trivial nature imaginable. To these we may apply some remarks in another number; and we only now advert to the nature of the interview itself, which we characterise as informal and uncourteous, in the harsh method pursued of communicating the wishes and desires of the Government to the Raja himself, instead of his minister. We are, moreover, informed that the interview was strictly secluded, and in the perfect style of the old Star Chamber. No one was admitted with the Raja to attend him, to suggest to him anything, or be an evidence to what transpired; so that it will be impossible to contradict whatever *ex parte* statements the conclave may choose to make.

The most conspicuous features in the downfall of the former Raja of Sattara, and which distinguishes it from the fate of any other Raja who has experienced the loss of a delusive sovereignty, is that of its being wrought out by suspicion. In all other cases some overt act of rebellion or hostility has formed the base of our operations. We have had always some tangible show of opposition, however weak and trifling, to proceed against; but in this case we have had only our own doubts, heightened and aggravated by the malevolence and intrigue of others, to work upon. No open and direct act of resistance to our authority has been discovered, no engine of revolt has been unmasked, and our cloudy suspicion, absorbing all the noxious vapours arising from the treachery of friends and the baseness of followers, and hanging in lowering malignity over the fortunes and fate of the Raja for years, embittering his very existence, and inciting him to acts of mere desperation, has at length burst by its own gravitating weight, and entirely overwhelmed him. We could not recede from our suspicion without proclaiming its erroneousness, and to do what would be to give to the Raja a triumph over our weakness. We had therefore no help for it but to act as if under the most certain convictions; and although it took us a long time to gulp down this necessary fiction, we at length got it swallowed and the Raja dethroned. The glory of this transaction now only requires a sermon from the pulpit of the cathedral as a passport to perennial fame and immortality.

EXTRACT from the Bombay Gazette, dated 20th September 1839.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,—The great zeal and interest you so pre-eminently show in all that concerns India and the myriads of her inhabitants, justly entitle you to the warmest and most grateful thanks of us and our posterity, particularly for your taking so deep an interest in the affairs of the late unfortunate prince of Sattara. You must not think, Mr. Editor, that the natives appreciate your merits as an editor and an advocate of a true cause in any small degree of esteem and admiration. They have been prevented from thus publicly acknowledging their high sense of your talents by their ignorance of the language in which they have to convey it to you; and those few who have some knowledge of it are not so bold as to come forward and offer you their obligations, poor creatures! fearing that should they be known as writers of it, they will perhaps be deprived of the meagre livelihood they get under this Government. However, I being but a poor native, shake off all such nonsense, and publicly declare you a champion of the native cause; and although, as I hear, you have not been well rewarded for standing by yourself, so much distinguished from your countrymen, I daresay you have a very high place prepared for you in heaven, no doubt as a true and just reward for your disinterestedness.

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The affair of Sattara is no longer a mystery; it now plainly develops the honesty and policy of the British Government. The Raja acted the part of a magnanimous and high-minded prince, and the British Government that of a cruel and unworthy freebooter. If Government wanted no longer to maintain him, and to have his little country added to their vast territory, to make its wealthy and happy subjects as poor and wretched as we unfortunate British ones, why did not they ask him plainly to surrender his trifling jahajeer? which I am sure he would have done most willingly, if not joyfully. The charge they have brought against him of disloyalty is, to be sure, quite void of foundation, and nothing more than a pretension to deprive him of his little kingdom, which they could not have done otherwise. They thought that were they to do so without any pretext of this kind, they could not have their memory in good grace among the natives; but unfortunately for them, it was weakness on their part to have thought so.

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We are all fully convinced of the innocence of the Raja, and the cruelty of the Government. If the Raja were guilty of any breach of faith, why could they not prove it against him, as he says, by showing him any written document of his own writing? A plot cannot be carried on between two parties by oral messages, without them both recognising each other's signatures. Do you think, Mr. Editor, that had this Government been once perfectly convinced of the Raja's disloyalty, it would admit him again to its favour on his confessing his crime? No, never. From this it plainly shows that so wise and good a Raja as Purtaub Sing, who perfectly knows the power and policy of the British Government, did commit nothing of the kind; and this Government is fool enough in making him admit a crime, which perhaps he never dreamt of, on pain of his deposition. That you English, who boast of yourselves as the most refined and civilized nation that exists on earth, should exercise such tyranny, which even the barbarians may have shuddered to think of, on a successor of so illustrious a sovereign as Sewajie, whom we natives venerate as our demi-god, is a subject of the utmost derision that ever defiled the pages of history since the beginning of the world. I know very well the English now think that they have reached the highest pinnacle in the art of politics, which I admit to be the case; but I fear they are going still further, and mistaking treachery for the adroitness of a politician, and a simple and humane policy as far beneath their exalted and enlarged views. They call themselves the most civilized and humane nation on earth; but, Mr. Editor, if you pause a little, and look back on those days when the natives were rolling in their full splendour, and compare them with the servility and wretchedness to which they are now reduced, you will soon be convinced that this boasted civilization and humanity of your countrymen are nothing more than a mere empty parade of words. Why have they reduced us to such penury, while we are no other than the sons and daughters of the same God who made them? Him we must call a humane being who sees all, a Hindoo or a Mahomedan, a European or a Jew, Chinese or a Burman, in the same light as he sees his own countrymen; but not so those who look for the benefit of their own nation, and overlook the welfare of those whom God has been pleased to place under their control, and whom they regard as quite different beings, although they may be shaped so. Our new Governor, when he first came, harangued and told the natives that he would do this good and that, and won their simple hearts. He said that he had the welfare of India much at heart. If such be the case, why did he act so pre-eminent a part while he was in England among those worthies? He refused the adopted son of Ram Malwur Roy a civil appointment in India, which he so much deserved. To reduce India to beggary is therefore the object of those British legislators, who speak all that is kind and good, and do all that has a tendency to make worse worse. They are also very cautious not to have the natives taught the science of politics, which is really a perfidious measure; but in spite of this our countrymen are making rapid progress in the art, and they know full well that the British Government has taken William the Conqueror as its model in governing India. It has gone even beyond that; for in his reign, although he conferred the most lucrative appointments on his countrymen the Normans, he did not show so much distinction between them and the English as now the latter do between themselves and us; nor did he render the British island so poor as they did India.

This government is now on the point of reducing all the petty jahageerdars, &c. to insure which, it has denied them the privilege of adopting male children. I wonder why it enters into such cross ways: why does it not at once issue circulars to them to make over their small principalities to it? and why do not those refugees and simpletons resign their pretensions at once, when they see themselves so much tyrannized over? May the day soon come when all the Hindoos may appreciate the merits of their present potentates in as true light as does,

Mr. Editor, yours truly,

Bombay, 19 September 1839.

A Native Politician.

EXTRACT from the Bombay Gazette, dated 20th September 1839.

OUR contemporary, the "Times," after assuming the tone of a dictator, has sunk into the imbecility of a driveller. All those lofty expressions of superiority over the rest of the Bombay, if not of the Indian press, which have so often been grandiloquently trumpeted forth to the admiring reader of the leading journal, have dwindled into the most barren servility. The independent organ of public opinion has been the abject flatterer of the powers that be; devoid alike of spirit and of interest, its columns have ceased, except in the single department of commerce, to be the vehicles of manly sentiment and independent principles.

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The "Times" has now become a government organ, and its columns will in vain be explored for a faithful record of passing political events, for a key to those transactions which will distinguish the present era of our sway in Western India, and for an impartial advocacy of the oppressed against the oppressor.

In all that has been said in the columns of our contemporary regarding the late unfortunate transactions at Sattara, the deposed prince has been loaded with invective. His fall has been hailed as a new triumph of British justice, and his successor has been received into favour as if he were possessed of the most shining qualities that could possibly adorn a ruler; it has been pompously announced that the privilege of adopting a son has not been withdrawn from the new Raja, whose injured brother has been loaded with the direst obloquy. It has been solemnly proclaimed that Government has in its possession the most indubitable proof of his late Highness's guilt, while these proofs have been withheld both from the readers of the "Times," and, by the tender mercy of our Government, from the Raja himself. The "Times," charmed with the pageantry and parade of a new reign, blinks altogether the questions of right, presuming that what is said by government officials about the Raja is correct, and assuming the God, in regard to his delinquencies, as if the documents were at his elbow and might be easily made public.

Now let us ask the "Times" upon what grounds he accuses the late Raja of Sattara of plotting against our Government. Is it upon the unsupported declaration which has lately issued from the Star Chamber of the Deccan? Is it upon the reports and rumours he has received and listened to in the purlieus of the government offices? Does he know that in the prosecution of the charges against the Raja, no inquiry has been made; that no evidence has been gone into; that the Raja has not been allowed an opportunity of vindicating either himself or his ministers; and that he was called upon, without a single witness on his part, to declare himself guilty of crimes and misdemeanors of which he had never been proved guilty? Let us ask the editor of the "Times" to put himself in the situation of the Raja: what would be his tone if he were to find himself beset by a crew of heartless persecutors, accused of crimes, in investigating his participation in which not the slightest inquiry was ever instituted; his confidential servants and advisers dragged, on the same unsupported accusations, into confinement? What would he say were his own evidence of his own innocence to be left altogether out of the question, and were he to be condemned unheard, and hurried into ignominious exile by two judges, the officers of a government interested in his overthrow? If our contemporary is really convinced of the Raja's guilt, let him appear before the public with his reasons; let him give to the world the damning proof which will establish the delinquency of the Raja, and the justice of our Government. The proclamation announcing his deposition is as nothing.

The "Times" has given out that there are proofs which would establish his guilt beyond a question. If they are in existence, and the "Times" has formed his opinion upon them, let us have them by all means, and be thereby enabled to get up a palinode upon the evenhanded justice of our Government's proceedings, its long forbearance, its strict regard to treaties, and its impartial investigation of all the circumstances of this extraordinary affair.

In correction of what was stated in our last, regarding a rather peculiar circumstance which took place in connexion with the new Raja, we may say that our information goes no farther than that, while residing in the camp, he had on one occasion to be carried with his palanquin, previously to starting for his own quarters near the Residency.

(True extracts.)

(signed) L. R. Reid,
Acting Chief Secretary.

EXTRACT from the Bombay Gazette, dated 25th September 1839.

OUR correspondent, "Politique Anglais," is completely wrong both in his premises and conclusion; the burthen of proof, or to speak technically, the *onus probandi*, does not lie with us or our correspondent. The guilt imputed to the Raja of Sattara must be proved by his accusers, and until such proof be fully and fairly put before us we are at liberty, in fact we are in all justice bound, to consider the Raja innocent. It may be very well for those who are influenced by motives of interest or fear to profess a most devout reliance upon the justice of Government, without satisfying the demands of either their reason or curiosity, but they have no right to expect that others will be equally passive and submissive, and they ought not therefore to decry them for having their rational faculties at work in their brains, instead of being inhumed like theirs among their viscera; all cannot be captivated by the syren strains of Government; all have not yet been transformed by Circe. We have a most ineffable contempt for the puny understanding of those who pertinaciously urge the propriety of people paying implicit credence to the Government.

Why can't you trust to Government? Leave it all to Government. Do you think Government would tell a lie? These and many other trite absurdities are the arguments commonly used by men who make sedulous mention of disinterestedness and philanthropy, who could see a Raja dethroned and driven about like a vagabond, and confidently affirm on the infallible word and justice of Government, that his fate, as the "Times" organ has it, was well merited, and who, again, would think nothing of writing a long tedious memorial against this said word and justice, should they ever be brought to bear with a diminishing and adverse effect upon their pecuniary interests. Nothing can more betoken an imbecile intellect and a shattered condition of reasoning than the habit of arguing upon the great prudence of Government, the great wisdom of our rulers, the great justice that pervades our

our council, the great desire to do good with which our statesmen are animated; and the imputing bad faith, infidelity, and misprision of treason, to all who happen to differ from their modes of thinking. Such people cannot imagine that respect to Government can be otherwise shown than by servility to Government; with them all censures upon public men or measures, all comments upon public acts, all free opinion, all animadversion, all liberal and open opposition, are instances of downright disaffection and most outrageous disloyalty; according to their doctrines, no man ought to complain or manifest the least symptom of spirit, reason, or reflection, while he enjoys an unmolested salary; so long as he is unwounded in his salary, he ought to have his feelings in a state of torpid hybernation.

We are, however, happy to think that this school of politicians is now become very reduced in number throughout India; and if our correspondent is not initiated into its mysteries, we would advise him to pause ere he became a hierophant in a system now bending to its fall, and running daily out of repute. We are not at present inclined to say much on the Sattara policy; but we do not think of Sir James Carnac's vast respect for what is commonly called the prejudices of the natives; we do not know a single fallacy so commonly and frequently employed to amuse, and catch the applause, and mislead the opinions and judgment of the natives, as that one of "respecting their prejudices;" nothing can be more disgusting than the repetition of this cant expression, which issues regularly from the mouth of every new governor, and is tagged to the end of almost every despatch, "respecting their prejudice." Can any one tell the meaning of this phrase, or say whether it is some spell to extract popularity from the people? Were the prejudices of the Sattara Raja respected? What deference did his Honor show in his case to the principles of fair and open justice—to the exalted rank of the individual to the popular veneration with which the glories of an ancient pedigree had invested his name? Did the Raja think his prejudices sufficiently respected when he was permitted to take away with him a few small images? All natives have great prejudices for wealth, for honour, for power, for a fair distribution of justice, for freedom from oppression, for their liberty, and is it possible that they can be indifferent to any violation done to these prejudices, while they are flattered with an unmeaning respect for the single prejudice of religion? Only give us this old rotten nonsensical pledge, only pronounce the mystic words "respecting their prejudices," they would say, and if you are a governor, your popularity is made up; if you are a despatch, you would be treasured in our hearts.

The spell, however, has lost somewhat of its former potency, since even the warm popularity in which his Honor lately moved is now below zero. The Sattara concern has greatly diverted the admiration and esteem of the natives, and though he may uphold his hospitality and popularity among Europeans and with the "Times," he must despair of ever receiving any future cordial congratulations from the natives; and the old spell, however dexterously used, will be received with caution. What not Malcolm would think of, nor Elphinstone counsel, nor Grant perform, has been done in a trice by his Honor and friends, at a time too when every one thought his visit to Sattara would be just the reverse of what it has proved to be.

"They charged him wi' — and the hail crew
 Declar'd ere they parted the hail o't they'd ken.
 A red gaad of iron frae the fire they drew,
 And they swar they would spit him like ony muir hen
 * * * * *
 And hanged him upon a high Jeddart tree;
 And afterwards they in full counsel agreed,
 That Rob Riddle deserved to dee."

(True extract.)

(signed) *L. R. Reid*, Acting Chief Secretary.

DOCUMENTS referred to in the Residents Letter of 24th September 1839.

(No. 1.)—TRANSLATION of a Yad, No. 8, from His Highness the Raja of Sattara to the Resident, dated 23d September 1839.

THE following proclamations prepared by this Sirkar are sent to the Resident Sahib Bahadoor; viz.

Prohibiting the practice of suttee within the country of this Sirkar, including that of the jaghirdars and enamdars, in the same manner as it has been prohibited within the British territory.

Abolishing the transit duties in the country of this Sirkar, including that of the jaghirdars and enamdars, in the same manner as they have been abolished, with the exception of the thulmore and thubhurit (town duties), within the territories of the British Government.

Stating that in consequence of considerable loss being suffered by the ryots and others from rupees of various descriptions being in circulation, the British Government has coined a new rupee, and made it current within its territories, and requiring that accordingly no obstruction shall be offered to its becoming current within the territory of this Sirkar, the country of the jaghirdars and enamdars included.

In all three proclamations are now sent with this yad, and corresponding proclamations have been forwarded to the jaghirdars, mamludars, and others.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 2.)—TRANSLATION of a Proclamation by the Surkar *Shreemun* Maharaj, Rajeshri Chutruputtee Rajmundul.

It is hereby commanded from the Hoozoor, for the information of all the people of the Sattara Illaka, that in the same manner as the practice of performing suttee has been prohibited within the territories of the British Government, it is hereby prohibited within the territory of this Surkar, including the country of the jaghirdars and enamdars. Every one is therefore required to conform to this proclamation from the 1st of October 1839. Whoever may disobey this order of the Surkar shall be punished. This proclamation is issued that this may be known to all. Know this. Dated this 14th of Rujub Soorkun Arbyn Myantyn Oulf, corresponding with the 23d of September 1839.

(No. 3.)—TRANSLATION of a Proclamation by Surkar *Shreemun* Maharaj, Rajeshri Chutruputtee Rajmundul.

It is hereby commanded from the Hoozoor, for the information of all the people of the Sattara Illaka, that in the same manner as the transit duties, with the exception of the thulmore and thulbhurit (town duties), have been abolished within the British territories, the Surkar abolishes, from the 1st of October 1839, the transit duties within the country of this Surkar, including the country of the jaghirdars and enamdars; it is therefore required that no one shall levy any transit duties; whoever may collect them shall be visited with punishment by the Surkar. This proclamation is issued that this may be known to all. Know this. Dated this 14th of Rujub Soorsun Arbyn Myantyn Oulf, corresponding with the 23d of September 1839.

(No. 4.)—TRANSLATION of a Proclamation by Surkar *Shreemun* Maharaj, Rajeshri Chutruputtee Rajmundul.

It is hereby commanded from the Hoozoor, for the information of all the people of the Sattara Illaka, that in consequence of the ryots and others being subjected to loss from rupees of various descriptions being in circulation, the British Government has coined a new rupee, and made it current within the British territory; accordingly the Surkar has ordered that no obstruction should be made to its circulation within the territory of this Surkar, including that of the jaghirdars and enamdars. Every one should understand this, and render that rupee current. This proclamation is issued that this may be known to all. Know this. Dated this 14th of Rujub Soorsun Arbyn Myantyn Oulf, corresponding with the 23d September 1839.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovens*, Resident at Sattara.

DOCUMENTS referred to in the Residents Letter of 28th September 1839.

— No. 1. —

LIST of Papers in English discovered in the Records of the ex-Raja of Sattara.

Dr. Milne.

1. Original letter from Dr. Milne to the Raja, dated 27th October 1836.
2. Original memorandum from Dr. Milne to the Raja, dated 2d April 1837.
3. Original letter from Dr. Milne to the Raja, dated 18th May 1837.
4. Original letter from Dr. Milne to the Raja, dated 24th June 1837.
5. Copy of a letter from Dr. Milne, dated 25th June 1837.
6. Original letter from Dr. Milne to the Raja, dated 22d July 1837.
7. Original letter from Dr. Milne to the Raja, dated 4th April 1838.
8. Original letter from Dr. Milne to the Raja, dated 12th September 1838.
9. Original letter from Dr. Milne to the Raja, dated 23d January 1839.
10. Original letter from Dr. Milne to the Raja, dated 19th August 1839.

Pollex Fenn, Milne & Co.

1. An original receipt from Pollex Fenn, Milne & Co. for 24,000 rupees, dated 30th July 1838.
2. An original receipt from Pollex Fenn, Milne & Co. for 1,000 rupees, dated 8th August 1838.

Forbes Forbes & Co. of London.

Copy of a letter from Forbes Forbes & Co. to Dr. Milne, dated London, 30th June 1838.

Colonel

Colonel Robertson.

Copy of a letter from Colonel Robertson to Dr. Milne, dated 17th February and 14th March 1838.

Mr. Baber.

1. Copy of a letter from Mr. T. H. Baber to Dr. Milne, dated 4th May 1838.
2. Copy of a letter from Mr. Baber to Mr. Garden, at Calcutta, dated 20th July 1838.

Mr. De Wolmaar.

1. Original letter from Mr. De Wolmaar to the Raja of Sattara, dated 3d November 1838.
2. Original letter from Mr. De Wolmaar to the Raja of Sattara, dated 4th November 1838, with an accompaniment.
3. Original letter from Mr. De Wolmaar to the Raja of Sattara, dated 25th December 1838, with the passport therein alluded to.
4. Original letter from Mr. De Wolmaar to Baba Sahib Chitnavees, dated 9th June 1839.
5. Original letter from Mr. De Wolmaar to the Raja of Sattara, dated 9th June 1839.
6. Original letter from Mr. De Wolmaar to Baba Sahib Chitnavees, dated 2d July 1839.

Correspondence between Saunders & Co. of Liverpool, and Bappoo Raya, of Bombay.

1. Copy of a letter from Saunders & Co. to Bappoo Raya.
2. Copy of a letter from Saunders & Co. to Bappoo Raya, dated 20th January 1838.
3. Copy of a letter from Bappoo Raya to Saunders & Co., dated 25th January 1838.

Captain Mackintosh.

Original letter from Captain Mackintosh to Dinkur Rao, dated 14th February, Ahmednuggur.

Captain Cogan.

Original letter from Captain Cogan to the Raja of Sattara, dated 29th July 1839, with a Mahratta version on its other side.

Correspondence of Mr. W. Howard with the Government of Bombay.

1. Copy of a letter from Secretary to Government to Mr. Howard, dated 13th February 1838.
2. Copy of a reply from Mr. Howard to Mr. Secretary Willoughby, dated 19th February 1838.

Original letter from the Right honourable Sir Robert Grant to the Raja, dated Daporee, 24th October 1838.

Copies of correspondence of Dr. Milne with the Government of Bombay, and the Government of India.

Translations of certain Mahratta memoranda, letters, zubanees, &c. &c.

— No. 2. —

EXTRACTS from certain Original Letters in English found in the Duftur of the ex-Raja of Sattara.

(No. 1.)—EXTRACT from a Letter from Dr. *Milne* to the Raja, dated 27th October.

IF your Highness therefore approves, there is Mr. Macdonald, the editor of the Bombay Gazette and of the Bombay Examiner newspaper, who is a most able man, writes well, knows the laws perfectly of his country, and who will frame a clear and powerful representation of the very objectionable course which seems to have been of late pursued towards your Highness's dignity and authority; and by the terms of the present charter, the Government cannot prevent your availing yourself of his services in bringing the circumstances of your situation into such a shape as to make them fully and clearly understood; and your wishes had better be made known to me on this subject.

(No. 2.)—EXTRACT from a Memorandum from Dr. *Milne* to the Raja, dated 2d April 1837.

THE Raja has been misinformed by the Resident that he, the Raja, had applied to Dr. Milne. It was the Raja's vakeel who made the case of his master known to Dr. Milne's friend, who brought him to Dr. Milne.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

The Raja knew nothing about the application. It was Dr. Milne who intimated to the Raja, through his vakeel, that so unjustly assailed as he, the Raja, had been, Dr. Milne, in going to the Southern Mahratta country with Mr. Macdonald, would afford his assistance in drawing up a clear statement of the unwarrantable circumstances which had occurred and the outrageous course pursued towards an ally of the British Government by the seizure, without any charge being communicated to the Raja, of his minister at the instance of a traitorous menial and of a set of consummate villains, the paramours of a depraved female, and the instruments of that menial whose connexion had been hanged a short time before for theft and sacrilege.

(No. 3.)—EXTRACT from a Letter from Dr. *Milne* to the Raja, dated 24th June 1837.

NOTHING would gratify me more than to have the honour of paying my personal respects and compliments to your Highness, actuated, as I feel, with every sentiment of respect and esteem for the noble struggle you have made against the late highly censurable and insulting course which has been pursued towards you, affecting so deeply your honour, fidelity, and the dignity of your family and Government.

P. S.—I have also had the pleasure of receiving your Highness's letter of the 18th instant, to which and to those I have above acknowledged I will reply in a day or two, gratified, in the highest degree, that the Supreme Government have ordered the unconditional and immediate release and restoration to his office of your Highness's dewan.

(No. 4.)—COPY of a Letter from Dr. *Milne*.

My dear Sir,

Bycullah, 25 June 1837.

You will be rejoiced to learn, and I am happy to inform you, that the orders from Bengal, in regard to the Raja of Sattara's concerns, have been most perfect; for not only, as you know, was the Resident ordered to be immediately removed, but the minister also liberated without inquiry, and that the Raja should be requested to state whatever wishes he had and all grievances of which he had to complain.

You may as well keep this information to yourself, as the Raja is now desirous of showing that he has no wish to give any publicity to his affairs when he is treated in a becoming manner. He is very thankful for the assistance rendered him, and I hope no one will henceforth dare, either directly or indirectly, to interfere with his just authority and privileges.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Milne*.

(No. 5.)—EXTRACT from a Letter from Dr. *Milne* to the Raja, dated 4th April 1838.

2. I HAVE just handed up my sixteenth letter, with accompaniments, copies of which, as well as of all prior communications, will, as soon as possible, be translated and sent for your Highness's information, and I hope approbation. I have not failed to expose fully those sinister acts of which your Highness has so much reason to complain, and I have spared no one whose conduct in my judgment, founded on the documents handed up, has disgraced the British name; and as the present condition to which your Highness and your able officers are reduced is no ordinary one, I have gone fully into all particulars.

6. It would be very unwise that your Highness should henceforth be subject to those unwarrantable acts to which you have been exposed for the last eight or ten years, and I will furnish your Highness with two or three additional articles, which must be appended to the treaty, and they shall be transmitted, through Rungoba, for your Highness's approval.

(No. 6.)—EXTRACT of a Letter from Dr. *Milne* to the Raja, dated 12th September 1838.

YOUR Highness signified to me that any of your people visiting Bombay would be directed to make me acquainted with their arrival and their business. This, I am sorry to find, has not been observed by several of those who have arrived here; and I learn that they are in the habit of applying to various people, both European and native, and in one instance to a woman of indifferent character. So far, in my opinion, will such proceeding tend to forward your Highness's cause, that the evil-disposed people will endeavour to convert it into a source of complaint against your government; and I advise that all who have neglected your orders, in not stating the object of their visit to me, shall be instantly recalled.

(No. 7.)—EXTRACT from a Letter from Dr. *Milne* to the Raja, dated 23d January 1839.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Highness's kind token of remembrance, conveyed to me by the messenger, Candee Dankwallar; and this assures me that your Highness continues to entertain friendly sentiments of regard and to preserve ancient usages, which in this instance tend to encourage satisfactory feelings and assurances.

(No. 8.)—EXTRACT from a Letter from Dr. *Milne* to the Raja, dated 19th August 1839.

ALL these points will, I doubt not, be clearly seen by the new Governor; but in case people have formed too favourable an opinion of him, I desired Rungoo to write to your Highness that it would be desirable that the means should be provided for his repairing to England, assisted by an able gentleman, and I will cause every care to be taken of what is provided, as all that was sent by him formerly was absorbed in building the ship, originally intended, in 1837, to send him, and your Highness's other people who were to accompany him, to England.

It is necessary that I should state this point to your Highness, which I now do, adding that Rungoo wrote on this subject of enabling him to proceed to England by my desire, and although he is a most faithful and trustworthy man in all affairs, whom your Highness may perfectly rely on, I will cause every care to be taken of whatever funds are sent for his expenses, and without these in England no one will assist him in bringing your Highness's troubles before the Government of that country.

(No. 9.)—RECEIPTS of *Pollex Fenn, Milne & Co.*

Bombay, 30 July 1838.

RECEIVED from Rungoba Bapojee, on account of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, the sum of rupees twenty-four thousand (24,000), for the purpose of defraying the expenses of his mission to England, in case he should be required to proceed at an early period.

(signed) *Pollex Fenn, Milne & Co.*

Bombay, 8 August 1838.

RECEIVED from Rungoba Bapojee, on behalf of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, the sum of rupees one thousand (1,000), for the purchase of a vessel to enable him (Rungoba) to proceed to England in representation of his Highness's difficulties, and for the payment of his expenses.

(signed) *Pollex Fenn, Milne & Co.*

(No. 10.)—EXTRACT from Copy of a Letter from Colonel *Robertson* to Dr. *Milne*, dated 14th March 1838.

I HAVE heard of the discovery of the mission to Goa; this was in my time, and my proceedings on it are on record. I thought it a foolish thing of his Highness, but not of importance enough, as I did not see a likelihood of his repeating it, to say anything to him or to Government about it. How came it to be found out? They must, I fancy, have been searching the records for it; or Abba Josee, who alone was cognizant of my writing to Nisbet, must have told Ballajee Punt Nattoo; indeed, I now recollect that Ballajee Punt mentioned it in his evidence.

(No. 11.)—EXTRACT from a Letter from Mr. *De Wolmaar* to the Raja, dated 3d December 1838.

CONCEIVING myself to be in your Royal Highness's service, I consider it my duty to inform your Royal Highness that your Mussulman agent is deceiving you; that the woman he has introduced on your royal notice is of a notorious and disreputable character, being the widow of more than a hundred husbands; but she has been enabled, by Bundoo Sahib's generosity, to throw dust in his eyes, by making a respectable appearance, and to pay a man to write the case which your Royal Highness has already received, or perhaps will receive before this letter reaches you. This woman lived with a Mr. Bacon, who is now dead. Before that she was called Houghton, the name of her husband, who, I believe, is still a private soldier in the 2d or Queen's Regiment of infantry. Her present name is Mrs. Lander; her trade milliner and tailor, as her sign over the door indicates. Every one, I believe, in the Company's employ in this presidency can confirm this statement.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 12.)—EXTRACT from a Letter from Mr. *De Wolmaar* to the Raja, dated 4th November 1838.

I HAD begun to draw up a statement of your Royal Highness's case, the rough draft of which I have the honour of enclosing herewith, when I was retarded in my work by the disagreeable and to me humiliating intelligence that there was another person employed by one of your Royal Highness's principal agents for the same purpose, and that that person, a female of most disreputable character, had actually received large sums of money, and was preparing for her journey to London in company with Bundoo Sahib.

My present salary and ultimate reward to be fixed by your Royal Highness, which of course will be proportionate to the importance of the service required and befitting the character of your Royal Highness's vakeel or ambassador. Trusting that your Royal Highness will not deem my demands unreasonable, I shall make every exertion in my power to lay your Royal Highness's case before the only competent authority in England, the Parliament, as well as to obtain safety and protection from those authorities for you, so that your Royal Highness may not have to fear any further molestation from the East India Company during the time your case is pending; and, finally, I shall endeavour to obtain, for myself and others of my nation, full liberty to repair to your Highness's dominions, where your Royal Highness should alone have the power of granting or refusing permission to remain.

My mind is now harassed by privations, cares, and difficulties, to which I was never before exposed; add to these the distance from my own home and the difference of climate, and your Royal Highness, I have no doubt, will make allowance for any defects which appear in this rough draft, taken from a very imperfect translation of your Royal Highness's case.

But my mind set at ease and my difficulties removed by your Royal Highness's liberality, and I will unfold a tale of your Royal Highness's wrongs and sufferings that will make the very stones of London rise up and demand justice of the East India Company for suffering India.

(No. 13.)—Accompaniment to the above Letter, No. 12.

Case of his Royal Highness the King of Sattara, as related by himself.

It would be superfluous for me to enter into a long detail of the history of my family and their rights and privileges; suffice it to say, that we trace our pedigree from Bappoo Rawul, of Chitoor, who reigned over Rajpootana in the year 134 of the Christian era.

My father, Sahoo II., died in 1808; from him, as his eldest son, I inherited the kingdom of Sattara. During the war of 1817–18, which took place between a faithless servant of mine, and before I was of age (Bajee Rao, the Peishwa), and the East India Company, when the latter took that opportunity of interfering with my affairs, I was invited to throw myself into their camp, where I was assured I should meet with safety, respect, and protection. This invitation was accompanied by the most solemn assurances from Mr. Elphinstone that if I would do so, and break off all intercourse with Bajee Rao, and come to him as an ally, my kingdom, with all rights and prerogatives, should be preserved to me.

Placing an entire confidence in those solemn assurances, I immediately joined the English camp. Bajee Rao, the Peishwa, was dismissed my service, as being incapable of governing the kingdom during my minority, and I received new assurances, in the name of the Governor-general, that my kingdom should be preserved intact and undiminished to me.

Mr. Elphinstone having assured himself, by a strict examination of all my documents, that the whole kingdom belonged to me, made this circumstance, as well as the dismissal of Bajee Rao, publicly known. I afterwards received a letter from Mr. Elphinstone, wherein he adds, that the English would not act towards me in the manner in which my regent, the Peishwa, had done; but that he was commanded to assure me, in the name of the Governor-general, that I should be treated as other princes of the highest class had been treated; that is, in a manner suitable to my rank, and the dignity of my family, and my station amongst the princes of this now unhappy country. But not one of those enticing promises was fulfilled; my treasuries at Poonah and Nagpoor were plundered, my hill-forts dismantled, and a treaty of a most humiliating nature forced upon me, at a time, too, when they themselves declared that I was too young and too inexperienced to take charge of my own dominions; and I was obliged to content myself with a small portion of my once powerful kingdom, barely sufficient, with the greatest economy, to support my family in a manner becoming my rank and dignity.

I shall now come to a long and appalling enumeration of the vexations, indignities, privations, and insults, which I have experienced from those who were bound according to our treaty to protect me, and I am sure, or there is no truth in history, that the generous hearts of Englishmen, who have not been perverted by a long residence in this unhappy land, will shudder and recoil at the relation of my woes, and of my fallen greatness.

(No. 14.)—LETTER from Mr. *De Wolmaar* to the Raja, dated 25th December 1838.

ABOUT to embark for England, which we shall on the 11th January next, where I hope, through the favour of Divine Providence, to obtain from the British Government in London, that

Underlined in the original.

that justice which your Royal Highness has so often in vain applied for to the East India Company's Government in India.

I shall now beg leave to submit to your Royal Highness, whose sound judgment and clear understanding will enable you to see that the favour I am going to solicit from your Royal Highness is in order that I may appear before the Sovereign of my own country in the character of a person holding some respectable rank in your Royal Highness's service, and thereby give more weight to claims I shall make in your name; besides, wearing your Royal Highness's uniform will have the effect of spreading the knowledge of your kingdom in Europe, where the Indian states are but little known save to the scientific world; and this will have a beneficial effect ultimately, which I shall explain to your Royal Highness when I may enjoy the much-desired honour of laying the expression of my respect and duty at your Royal Highness's feet, personally, on my return.

At present I shall only express my desire of being appointed a colonel of cavalry in your Royal Highness's service; and this nomination my experience of the world tells me will be beneficial to your Royal Highness as it will be honourable to me.

Your Royal Highness will have received, yesterday, copy of a passport, which is necessary to ensure for my companions Yeshwunt Row Raja Sirkey, Chithojie Row Soorvey and Bhungwunt Row Wittul and myself, respect and protection in the different countries through which we have to pass on our way to London. This is customary now-a-days in all civilized countries, and should be written in Mahratta, French and English languages.

Of one thing your Royal Highness may be assured, that I shall do everything in my power for the success of your business, and to deserve your Royal Highness's confidence and favour.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 15.)—PASSPORT alluded to in the above Letter.

WE, Pratab Sing, Raja of Sattara, do by these presents request the civil and military authorities of all the countries through which he may have to pass on his way to London, to permit Colonel Frederick Henry de Wolmaar, our Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, accompanied by Yeshwunt Row Raja Sirkey, and Bhungwunt Row Wittul, to pass with his suite freely and without hinderance, and, should he require it, give him all necessary aid and protection on his journey.

The present passport delivered at Sattara, in the East Indies, this January 1839.

Nous, Pratab Sing, Raja de Sattara, par ces presentes prions les autorités civiles et militaires de tous les pays qui doit traverser sur sa route, de laisser librement passer le Colonel Frederic Henri de Wolmaar, notre Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plenipotentiaire près sa Majesté Britannique, allant à Londres, accompagné de Yeshwunt Row Raja Sirkey et Bhungwunt Row Wittul, avec leurs suites, de lui donner aide et protection, en cas de besoin.

Le present passeport delivré à Sattara, le Janvier 1839.

(No. 16.)—TRANSLATION from a Mahratta Paper, apparently a copy.

YAD of Surkar Shreemun Maharaj.

Rujushri Prutap Sing Maharaj, Chuttruputtee of Sattara, our Colonel, F. H. de Wolmaar Sahib, and Rajushri Yeshwunt Rao Rajey Sirkey, Bhugwunt Rao Wittul, and Chithojee Rao Soorvey, together with their suite, are proceeding, on the part of this Surkar, to the English Government in England, to represent our case, by reason of the friendly relations existing between this Surkar and the British Government. This yad is therefore given as a proof, to be produced in case of any one entertaining any suspicion about them, while they are on their way, either going or returning; and it is requested that, considering them as belonging to us, no molestation should be offered to them anywhere whilst they are on their way, either going or returning. Know this.

Dated this 11th of Shaval Soor Sun Tissa Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf, corresponding with the 29th of December 1838.

(True extracts and translations.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident, Sattara.

No. 3.

LIST of original Letters in Mahratta, from certain Agents, in Bombay, of the ex-Raja of Sattara, found in his Duftur.

RUNGO BAPPOOJEE.

A.D. 1837.

January: three letters, dated 18th, 21st, and 22d.

April: four letters, dated 6th, 15th, 24th, and 30th.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

May : seven letters, dated 6th, 8th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 19th, and 29th.
 June : 19 letters, dated 1st, two 7th, 8th, two 9th, three 11th, two 12th, 17th, 22d, 23d, five 24th, and 29th.
 July : two letters, dated 30th and 31st.
 September : five letters, dated 9th, 12th, 20th, 27th, and 30th.
 November : three letters, dated 3d, 16th, and 24th.
 December : 16 letters, dated 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th¹, 9th¹, 12th¹, 15th¹, 17th¹, 18th¹, 22d, 24th, 26th, 28th, and three 30th.

A. D. 1838.

January : letters, dated 1st¹, 3d, 6th¹, 10th, two 11th¹, 12th, 14th¹, 18th, 20th, 22d¹, 23rd, 25th¹, 26th¹, 27th, two 29th¹, 30th and 31st.

February : letters, dated 1st¹, 2d, 5th¹, 8th, 11th, 12th, 21st², two 22d², three 24th², two 25th², 26th², 27th², and two 28th².

March : letters, dated 1st², 2d², two 3d², 5th², 6th², 9th², 11th, two 12th², two 13th², two 14th², 15th², 17th, three 18th², two 20th², 22d, three 24th², two 25th², 26th², two 27th², 28th², 29th², and two 30th.

April : letters, dated 1st², 2d, two 4th², 5th, 6th², 8th², 11th, 13th, two 15th, two 16th², 17th², 20th², two 24th², two 25th², two 29th², and 30th².

May : letters, dated 2d², 6th, two 8th, 10th, two 11th², 12th², 16th, two 20th², 22d, 24th³, two 26th³, 28th, 29th, and two 30th.

June : letters, dated 1st, 2d³, 4th³, 5th³, two 8th³, 11th³, 13th³, 16th, two 17th³, 18th³, 20th³, 21st, two 24th, two 25th, two 26th, 27th, and 29th.

July : letters, dated 2d, three 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, two 9th, two 11th, 12th, 15th³, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 22d, 25th, 28th³, and 31st.

August : letters, dated 2d³, 6th, 7th, two 12th³, 15th, three 18th³, 19th³, 21st³, 23d, 25th³, 26th, 27th³, 29th, and three 30th.

September : letters, dated 1st, 5th³, two 6th³, 10th, 11th³, 12th, 13th³, 16th, 17th, three 19th³, 22d, 26th³, 28th³, and 30th.

October : letters, dated 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th, 11th, two 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, two 19th, 22d, 24th, two 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, and three 31st.

November : letters, dated 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th⁴, 9th, 11th, 12th⁴, 13th, 15th⁴, 17th⁴, 18th, two 21st⁴, three 22d, 23d, two 25th⁴, and two 27th.

December : letters, dated, two 1st⁴, two 2d⁴, 4th, two 6th, 9th⁴, 12th⁴, two 13th⁴, 17th, 19th, 22d, two 24th, two 28th, two 29th, and 31st.

A. D. 1839.

January : letters, dated 1st, 3d, 4th⁴, 7th, 8th, two 11th, 13th, two 15th⁴, 18th, 19th, two 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, two 25th, 26th, 28th, and four 30th.

February : letters, dated, 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th⁵, 6th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 12th⁵, 14th, 17th, 19th⁵, 23d, 24th, two 26th, and 28th.

March : letters, dated, two 1st, two 2d, two 3d, two 4th, two 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, two 9th, 10th, 13th, two 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th⁵, 20th⁵, 21st⁵, 22d⁵, 23d⁵, 25th⁵, 27th, four 28th, two 29th, and 31st.

April : letters, dated 4th, two 5th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 13th, two 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 26th, 27th, 29th, and 30th.

May : letters, dated 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, two 13th, two 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, two 21st, 22d, 24th, two 25th, 29th, 30th, and 31st.

June : letters, dated 1st, two 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, three 8th, two 9th, 10th, two 11th, three 12th, 13th, two 14th, two 15th, 16th, 17th, two 18th, two 19th, three 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th, three 25th, three 26th, 27th, two 28th, three 29th, and 30th.

July : letters, dated 1st, 2d, two 3d, two 4th, 5th, three 6th, three 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th⁶, 13th, two 14th, two 15th⁶, 16th, 17th, 18th, two 19th, 20th⁶, two 21st⁶, 22d, two 23d⁶, 24th, 26th, two 27th, 28th⁶, 29th, 30th, and 31st.

August : letters, dated, three 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, two 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, two 10th, 12th, 13th, two 14th, 15th, 16th⁶, 17th, two 18th⁶, 19th⁶, two 20th, two 21st⁶, 22d, 23d, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 30th.

September : two letters, dated 2d.

A book, being a register of letters put into the post-office at Bombay.

29. Memoranda of verbal messages received from Rungoba.

24. Copies of some of the letters from Rungoba.

¹ Translations of extracts from copies of these letters were forwarded with the Resident's letter to Government, under date the 15th February 1838.

² Ditto - ditto - ditto - under date 17th March, 25th April, 31st May, and 15th Nov., 1838.

³ Ditto - ditto - ditto - under date the 11th & 25th June, 15th & 16th August, 3d, 20th & 25th September, 2d, 15th & 16th October, and 22d November, 1838.

⁴ Ditto - ditto - ditto - under date the 6th November 1838, and 26th January 1839.

⁵ Ditto - ditto - ditto - under date the 22d February, 29th March, and 4th April, 1839.

⁶ Ditto - ditto - ditto - under date the 8th & 31st August 1839.

HUMMUNT RAO GOONAJEE CHINDURKUR.

A. D. 1838.

January, one letter, dated 25th.
 February: letters, dated 8th, 25th, and 26th.
 March: letters, dated, 5th, 9th, 12th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and two 27th.
 April: letters, dated 2d, 5th, 11th, 19th, and 22d.
 May: letters, dated two 9th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 25th, 26th, and three 29th.
 June: letters, dated 9th, 15th⁷, 27th, 29th, and 30th.
 July: letters, dated 6th, 10th, and 17th.
 August: letters, dated 1st, four 10th, 12th⁷, 19th, 23d⁷, 26th⁷, and 28th⁷.
 September and October: none.
 November: letters, dated 9th, two 12th, two 20th, 29th, and 30th.
 December: letters, dated 5th, 15th, and two 23d.

A. D. 1839.

January: letters, dated three 2d, two 3d, 5th, three 11th, 13th, 14th, 23d, and 29th.
 February: letters, dated 3d⁸, 9th⁸, 10th⁸, 13th⁸, 19th⁸, 25th.
 March: letters, dated two 2d, two 9th, 14th⁸, 16th, 18th, two 20th, two 24th, 25th, 27th, and 30th.
 April: letters, dated 2d, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th, and 18th.
 May: letters, dated 2d, 6th, 7th, two 9th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 19th, 21st, 29th, and 31st.
 June: letters, dated 2d, two 3d, 6th, two 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 27th, 29th⁸, and 30th.
 July: letters, dated 1st, 2d, 3d, two 4th⁹, two 6th, 8th, 11th, two 12th⁹, two 13th⁹, 18th, 19th⁹, 20th⁹, 22d⁹, two 25th⁹, and two 26th.
 August: letters, dated two 2d⁹, three 4th, 5th, two 8th, 9th, 13th, two 17th⁹, three 20th⁹, 23d, and 26th⁹.

RAMRAO VISHRAM PATHURPHORE.

A. D. 1838.

March: one letter, dated the 1st.
 April: letters, dated four the 8th, and two 16th.
 May: letters, dated two 6th, 14th, 15th, 23d, and 26th.
 June: letters, dated 15th, 26th, and 30th.
 July: letters, dated 6th, 10th, and 20th.
 August: letters, dated 1st, 12th, 19th, 23d, 27th¹⁰, and two 31st.
 September: letters, dated 5th, two 12th, 15th, 17th, and 22d.
 October: letters, dated 1st, 4th¹⁰, 12th, 14th, 17th, 29th, and 31st.
 November: letters, dated 5th, 15th, and 26th.
 December: letters, dated 5th and 29th.

A. D. 1839.

January: letters, dated 19th and 25th.
 February: one letter, dated 25th.
 March: letters, dated 16th, 27th, and 31st¹¹.
 April: one letter, dated 12th.
 May: two memoranda, dated 14th and 22d.
 June: letters and memoranda, dated 6th, 9th, 13th, 14th, two 16th, 25th, 27th, 28th, and 29th.
 July: letters, dated 4th¹¹, 9th, 13th¹¹, 15th¹¹, 22d¹¹, 24th, two 28th¹¹, and 31st.
 August: letters, dated 3d, 5th, two 14th, 15th, 17th, and 30th.

RANOJEE RAO KHANVILKUR.

A. D. 1838.

January: one letter, dated 22d.
 February: letters, dated 17th, 19th, two 20th, and 23d.
 March: letters, dated 3d, 20th, and two 22d.
 April: one letter, dated 8th.
 May: none.

June:

⁷ Translation of extracts from copies of these letters were forwarded with the Resident's letters to Government, under date the 31st May, 4th June, 20th & 25th September, 1838.

⁸ Ditto - ditto - ditto - under date the 18th & 22d February, and 4th April 1839.

⁹ Ditto - ditto - ditto - under date the 8th and 31st August 1839.

¹⁰ Ditto - ditto - ditto - under date the 31st May 1838, and 20th & 25th September 1838.

¹¹ Ditto - ditto - ditto - under date the 8th & 31st August 1839.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

June: letters, dated 8th, 11th, 26th, and 27th.
 July: letters, dated two 2d, two 6th, two 12th, 16th, and two 24th.
 August: letters, dated 25th and 27th.
 September: none.
 October: letters, dated 2d, 6th, 9th, and 10th.
 November: one letter, dated 11th.

A. D. 1839.

January: letters, dated 17th.
 February: letters, dated two 15th, 16th, 21st, 25th, and two 27th.
 March: letters, dated two 5th, 6th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, two 21st, 24th, 26th, and two 31st.
 April: letters, dated 7th, three 10th, two 13th¹², two 18th, 21st, 23d, two 26th, and 30th.
 May: letters, dated 4th, 5th, 9th, and two 30th.
 June: letters, dated two 6th, 8th, 9th, 12th, three 16th, 18th, two 20th, two 24th, 25th, two 27th, and three 28th.
 July: letters, dated 1st, 3d, three 9th, 12th, 16th, 23d, 24th, and 28th¹³.
 August: letters, dated three 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, two 8th, 9th, and 16th.

JANARDUM GAPALL and MHEREYKUR RAGOONATH RAO MARTAND WURGAONKUR.

A. D. 1839.

July: letters, dated 2d, 10th, 13th, 15th, 19th, 24th, 26th, and 28th¹⁴.
 August: letters, dated two 1st¹⁴, two 4th, 7th, 11th, 15th, 22d, 27th, and 29th.
 Naro Chimmajee Rajheykur's letters, dated 19th February¹⁵, 21st March, and 14th and 16th August 1839.

Copies of Correspondence between Nusurwanjee Parsee, of Bombay, and Dajeeba Dufturdar, of Sattara.

Two letters from Nusurwanjee Parsee, dated 14th¹⁶ and 31st¹⁶ July 1838.

Two replies from Dajeeba Dufturdar, dated 22d July and 5th and 7th¹⁶ August 1838.

Nursow Venktesh's letters, dated 20th February, two 3d April, two 2d August, two 12th September¹⁷, and 10th, 16th and 21st October 1838.

Wuseeoolla Moonshee's letters, dated 20th and 22d March, 14th¹⁸ and 16th April, 12th, 17th, 18th, and 29th May, 22d, 27th, and 28th June, 1st, 4th, 9th, 28th, 29th, and 30th July, 6th, 17th, and 18th August 1839.

Mahomed Jaffer's original receipt¹⁸ for 1,000 rupees, dated 10th April 1839.

Sukharam Lukshumund's letter, dated 27th June, and 5th September 1838, and 19th, 20th, 22d and 31st; March 5th, 6th, 8th, 19th, 24th, 25th, and 26th.

April 3d, and 24th, 26th, 29th, and 31st; May 1st, 3d, and 13th.

June 27th, and 28th July; and 7th, 12th, 21st, and 27th August 1839.

Janordun Govindjee's letters, dated 20th March, 5th and 8th April, 4th June, and 12th, two 19th¹⁹, two 20th, and 24th August 1839.

Dada Prubhad's original letter, dated 2d August 1839.

Meer Afzull Ally's original Persian letters, dated London 7th¹⁹ June 1839.

No. 4.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Rungoba* to the Raja of Sattara, 2d September 1839.

After compliments.

1. FORMERLY, a note for 30,000 rupees was drawn on Nana Sunkersett, out of which 16,000 rupees were taken, and a balance of 14,000 remained. Afterwards, a note for 4,000 rupees drawn; but I think it was not part of the 30,000. On this subject, the Shreemunt Rajushri Senaputtee Sahib should be asked, and whatever balance of money may

¹² Translations of extracts from copies of these letters were forwarded with the Resident's letter to Government, under date the 25th April 1839.

¹³ Ditto - ditto - ditto - under date the 31st August 1839.

¹⁴ Ditto - ditto - ditto - under date the 31st August 1839.

¹⁵ Ditto - ditto - ditto - under date the 22d February 1839.

¹⁶ Ditto - ditto - ditto - under date the 25th September 1838.

¹⁷ Ditto - ditto - ditto - under date the 15th October 1838.

¹⁸ Ditto - ditto - ditto - under date the 25th April 1839.

¹⁹ Ditto ditto - ditto - under date the 31st August 1839.

may be left should be caused to be given. Having considered it necessary that there should be a letter to him, requesting him to pay the money, I submit this humble petition. I will, however, act up to any order that may come from the Khawund Surkar.

2. Considerable expense will be required; but 50,000 are now required. Thus the Sahib has said. As to this, if the 14,000 rupees with Nana be caused to be given, the remainder, howsoever it is to be supplied, should be supplied. The present is a time for a checkmate by treachery, and no one else like Cogan Sahib, and one in whom the Doctor Sahib had confidence, can be found.

3. Cogan Sahib said, "Your agents were speaking to the extent of 1,500 rupees. Thus he accidentally said. The monthly allowance should be to the extent of 2,000 rupees; such appears to be the wish. But I will see what may be settled, after a conversation passing between the Doctor Sahib and humble servant; but as to what probable amount should be settled, the advocates have mentioned a large sum. An order should come. He is to go on the 12th September, before which an answer should come.

4. He says, "Twelve months' pay should be given first, and you should come:" such is the occasion for expense. And he says, "The pension which I enjoy will be stopped; therefore, undertaking your service, it is requisite to make a representation there distinctly and openly." So he says.

5. One should go forward, and one should be here to give assistance about papers, and so forth. So it is settled.

6. He wants a mookhtiarnama there at the principal place, consequently it should be briefly written and sent. He says, "If it be in your name, I am already taking you, or you should come in such manner as I may point out, when I will begin with the business; and a letter should come from the Sirkar, requesting me to make myself acquainted with the case from you, and to go on with the business." So he has said.

7. In short, on the means for expenses being adopted, and on an order coming, I will act as I may be commanded.

Thus, composed of seven paragraphs, I have submitted an humble petition. An order in reply to this letter should come forthwith. Before his departure an order should come, and I will act as I may be commanded. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

No. 5.

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from Sattara to *Rungoba*, dated 4th September 1839.

After compliments.

YOUR letter of the 2d September has been received, and its contents understood. What you have written is right. But circumstances here appear of a peculiar nature, consequently it is unlikely that any assistance can again be rendered in any respect as regards papers or money; understand this perfectly. As to this, agreeably to your present request, the particulars as to the supply of 50,000 rupees, are:

Rupees.	
25,000	The sum formerly transmitted to you for your mission, which you have deposited with Pollex Fenn, Milne & Co., which is through your medium and in your charge.
10,000	There is a balance of 10,000 with Narra Sunkersett, for which a separate note is sent; deliver it and receive the amount.
15,000	Now a hoondie on Nurokundass Balmookund is sent separately, which will arrive.
50,000	

Such an arrangement is made, within which do what is necessary. After this, even if you write and send full particulars, no other supply beyond this can ever be made; and you are to go there and an arrangement should be effected, as Cogan Sahib had spoken to Hunmuntrao, that an arrangement would be secured within five months after setting out from hence, and you should return and meet here; so it should be done. As regards papers and existing practice, as to for what reason inimical people have got up treasonable fabrications, and as to how they have secured evidence for the same, all the matters as to such of them as were got hold of by us were sent in writing to you with papers. It should be so done that the authors of such things may be punished, and an arrangement may take place. As our mundullee as well as papers have gone through the medium of Forbes & Co., you and our mundullee should be of one mind, so that the Sahib there may not take it amiss. It will then matter not if they make a representation through one channel, and you through another anywhere. There should, however, be no disunion there as it was here; and even if you or the mundullee, who have gone in advance, urge any farther for means of expenses, it is not likely they can be supplied by us. You should also inform, in this manner, the mundullee who have gone, and show them this very letter. When the object has succeeded, it will be thought of. Let it be so done that by whatever it is, the object may be accomplished; and the former 25,000 rupees are with you, and hoondies for 25,000 (more) are now sent from hence. You should receive the above sums of money when you have taken your departure for England, and embarked in a ship. This is an humble petition.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

No. 6.

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from the Raja of Sattara to Mr. *John Milne* Sahib, dated 25th Jumadilakhur Soorsun Arbyn Myantyn Oulf (4th September 1839).

After compliments.

As it is not known what will now come to pass, you will give Rungo Bappoojee with Cogan Sahib, and with your concurrence despatch him. You will also supply him to the extent of 10,000 rupees, if he should have any necessity for it, which can be paid when the affair has succeeded. The rest of the matter, from its having been written to Rungo Bappoojee, will be understood; and a letter has also been addressed to Cogan Sahib, and we rely on you. They have left nothing undone to do us wrong; this is written for your information. If they leave us at liberty, information will be obtained. Agreeably to your note, you have with you 25,000 rupees, and a further sum has been arranged for and transmitted. Thus in all Rungo Bappoojee has been furnished with 50,000 (rupees). Be it known to you. What more need be written?

(Mortub.)

No. 7.

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from the Raja of Sattara to Captain *Cogan*, dated 25th Jumadilakhur Soorsun Arbyn Myantyn Oulf (4th September 1839).

After compliments.

FURTHER, the circumstance of the mutual conferences held with the Governor Sahib Bahadoor on his arrival here, will have been known. The circumstances here are, that after sewars, soldiers (European troops), and sepoys being brought here, and without justice being done, it is to be done forcibly on one side, so it appears; consequently it is not likely that we can afford any further assistance as regards papers in any respect, and it is not certain when, and what will be done. As to this, your Honor formerly spoke to Hunmuntrao about our settlement, that within five months from the day of your setting out from hence, the business would be accomplished; according to which do you go and represent the case to the British Government, and secure an arrangement within the above-mentioned time, and Rungo Bappoojee on our part is sent with you; he is possessed of every information as well as of papers. Do you make yourself informed by him, and make a representation. A yad of the representation to be made to the British Government is also separately given, bearing the mortub (small seal), and the matter as to expenses is likewise written to Rungo Bappoojee, agreeably to which he will make an arrangement as regards papers and existing practice. As to for what reason inimical people have got up treasonable fabrications, as to how they have secured evidence for the same, copies of all the papers as to such of them as were got hold of by us, have already been transmitted to Rungo Bappoojee, which circumstances will be communicated by Rungo Bappoojee. As to this, it should be so done, that the authors of such things may be punished, and an arrangement may take place, and your Honor should return, and a meeting should take place. As our mundullee, together with papers, have gone through the medium of Forbes & Co., it is desirable that that Sahib may not be offended, and that he and your Honor may be of one mind, and whether the representation be made through one and the same channel, or through any other in your acquaintance, it will matter not. But there should be unanimity inwardly, and coincidence in the substance of the representation; no difference should appear. In the confidence that your Honor will zealously exert yourself about this business, and carry it through, you have been nominated. You will therefore have emulation about what you spoke to Hunmuntrao, and notwithstanding any measures of various sorts which may be adopted by any one to prevent your going, you will make the cause personal which you have undertaken, so that the object may be accomplished. It depends on your Honor to do so. And the Doctor Sahib has already communicated to your Honor the whole of the circumstances of our case; as to this, he and your Honor are in an union about that. But they will now use every exertion by writing beforehand, so that our communications may not be admitted at the "Mool;" consequently whatever arrangement is to be made on your arrival for our case becoming known there, and for the accomplishment of the object, should be made by the Doctor Sahib and your Honor. And that although he came personally and spoke, we would not hear; by showing such a fault to the world, they are to do what is required. What justice then remains to be done here? In order that this may be understood, it is written. What more need be written? Mortub and mortub on the bounds.

(True translations.)

(signed) C. Ovans,
Resident, Sattara.

TRANSLATION of a Memorandum framed from some of the Papers found in the ex-Raja's Dufter, showing the Sums sent to his Agents in Bombay and elsewhere.

N.B.—A large portion of the dufter still remains to be examined.

Rupees.

1,06,500	Sirkey and Bugwuntrao, the Hindoo agents sent to England in March 1839. This includes passage-money and orders on England through the house of Forbes & Co.	
1,08,000	Rungoba, the agent in Bombay with Dr. Milne. This includes 55,000 for a ship.	
28,000	For expenses in Bombay.	
25,000	Sent to Dr. Milne, to send Rungoba to England.	
8,300	Wussee Oolla Moonshee, the Mussulman agent ordered to England in April 1839.	
7,000	Meer: supposed to be the Wukeel now in London. 10,000 rupees more are proved to have been given to this person.	
1,000	Neergoorey, an agent of Dajee Gorpoora.	
8,336	Narain Rao Moonshee, the agent sent round to Calcutta.	
13,900	Weetul Chintamun, a Wukeel of the Gokla's, employed by the ex-Raja in Bombay, for expenses there. There are also two rings, "ushruffees*," and "poot- lees†," mentioned to be given to this person; but the number of the two latter is not stated.	* Gold mohurs. † Venetians.
960	Nursoo Venktesh, Dharwarkur, and Ramrao Purghurkur, people of Mr. Baber, belonging to the Southern Mahratta country, employed by the ex-Raja.	
1,363	Amra Mazgaonkur, an informer at Sattara.	
167	Gunputrao Subness. Large sums are supposed to have been expended, through the medium of this person, for magical incantations. The accounts of these will probably be found hereafter in the palace.	
40	Baba Waeed. Large sums have also been given to this person, the accounts of which are probably in the palace. This is one of the most worthless characters in the country.	
200	Baba Mohitey Kutewkur, a confidential agent of the ex-Raja's. Other sums will also probably be found expended through this person.	
299	Hurry Sing, a confidential hoojreea of the ex-Raja. He is supposed to be the medium through which large sums have been expended.	
140	Untoo Kodalkur. This person is unknown here.	
2,210	Dajee Lukurwala, a confidential agent of the ex-Raja.	
98½	Ranojee Naik Goundee. Large sums are known to have been expended through this person, the accounts of which will probably be forthcoming.	
2,090	Hunmuntrao Goonajee, the agent with Captain Cogan. This is exclusive of the 2,500 rupees afterwards sent to Poonah.	
383	Hungoo Patel. Some person belonging to one of the Bombay agents.	
10,000	Nana Sunkersett. Large sums of money have been remitted to Bombay, from first to last, to this person; but it appears by these papers that only 10,000 rupees now remain in his hand.	
2,061	Hybutrao Sikarkhana, one of the most disreputable of the Bombay agents.	
21,000 *	to Mr. De Wolmaar. This person was entertained by the ex-Raja to proceed to Europe.	
2,000	Dajee Gorpoora, a Rissaldar in the Poonah Auxiliary Horse. 5,000 rupees more are proved to have been given to this person.	
5,824	paid, through the medium of Babajee Purarkur, to the Bombay agents.	
3,01,871½		

The above sums are proved to have been paid by the papers brought from the palace; but a large portion of the dufter is still to be examined.

The

* The expenses of this mission were estimated by Mr. De Wolmaar to be 1,24,650.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

The following sums are proved to have been paid from other statements and papers in my possession:—

Rupees.

10,000	to Meer, sent by hoondie to Bombay in September 1837.
5,000	to Dajee Gorpoora, besides the above 2,000.
30,000	sent to Poonah to Govind Rao Dewan.
10,000	ditto - - - ditto.
3,717	paid to Ranojee Rao Khanvelkur, one of the Bombay agents.
2,893½	paid through Hurry Rajaram, viz.:—
313½	to Ranojee Rao Khanvelkur.
1,000	to Sukaram Lukshmun.
200	to Hunmuntrao Goonajee.
1,200	to Narain Rao Moonshee.
80	to Ramrao Vishram.
100	to Rungoba.

61,610½

3,01,871¾ expended, by the accounts already found.

61,610½ expended, by other statements and papers in my possession.

3,63,482¼ TOTAL expended, according to the Accounts already found.

No. 9.

TRANSLATION of a letter from *Shri Viduga Nursinh Bharuttee*, Swamee of Sunkeshwer, to his Highness *Prutap Singh Chuttruputtee*.

(Large Seal.)

After compliments,

FURTHER, no letter has latterly come from the Maharaj to inquire after the health and welfare of the Sounsthan Dywut (ourselves); it is requested, therefore, that communications may be sent constantly, and that recollection may be kept to make inquiries after the well-being and happiness of the Sounsthan Dywut. Further, before the Sounsthan Dywut leaving Sattara for this place, matters about business were communicated to you; agreeably to which, after effecting all the businesses, send Rajushri, Nago Deorao and Hunmuntrao Govind speedily. When you are fully interested in the cause of the Sounsthan, it is not necessary to write and communicate at any greater length on this subject. To the wise, what more need be written?

Mahan Shashun Wuree Wurtee.



(Mortub.)

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovens*, Resident, Sattara.

(True copies.)

(signed) *R. L. Reid*, Acting Chief Secretary.

DOCUMENTS referred to in Resident's Letter of 19 October 1839.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of a Deposition of *Hurry Shunkur Meesurjee Punyabkur*, Inhabitant of Lahore; Soor Sun Arbyne Myantyn Oulf (A.D. 1839).

I do hereby depose that I was in the service of Runjeet Sing Maharaj the Seik, and lived in his hoozoor. While with him I was called Hurry Sing Baka. I served him for a long time, and received wounds in a war. I afterwards obtained leave to proceed on a pilgrimage to religious places, when Runjeet Sing gave me 20,000 rupees for expenses. I took hoondies for the same, and visited Dwarka, and other holy places; and in my travels came to Nuggur, where my eldest son died. At that time there was friendship contracted between my son and a brother of Ranojee Naik Gowadee, belonging to the Maharaj of Sattara, by name Luckeeram Naik Gowndee, who had come to Nuggur for the purchase of timber. Luckeeram then requested me to proceed to Sattara to meet the Maharaj, and said that an allowance of a rupee per diem would be granted to me. I then said that I would come. Afterwards he returned to Sattara, and sent me two letters in charge of a direct messenger, requesting me to come; which I now produce before the Sirkar. In consequence of these letters,

letters, I repaired to Sattara. Ranojee Naik provided me with accommodation in his house, in the rear part; I put up myself there. This was five years ago. Afterwards he took me and my wife into the palace of the Maharaj, and made my wife examine the belly of the Rane Sahib Maharaj, who was suffering from a pain in the stomach. Afterwards he took us to the Maharaj, who was sitting in a chamber upstairs, and introduced us to him as a pruhar of the night; on which occasion the Maharaj, Ranojee Naik, a Hoozia, myself and my wife, being five, were present. I do not know the name of the Hoozia. The Maharaj said to me, "Do you go to Runjeet Sing, and deliver our message to him, that he is the Raja of the northern division, that we are the Raja of the Deccan; that it is the Gadee of Shahoo Maharaj, and that he should extend his kind countenance." Thus he said; and he caused 300 rupees to be given to me for the expenses of the nuptials of my daughter; and three turbans and one dooputta were given. Afterwards Ranojee Naik hired for me four tattoos, for which Ranojee Naik paid the hire; and he sent a man, by name Saba, as far as Nandair. I went to Nandair, where I left my wife and children, and thence proceeded to Foolawar, a town in the Punjab. Runjeet Sing had gone in the direction of Attock. I had an interview with Goolab Sing, and informed him of the communication of the Sattara Maharaj. He said, "There is a friendly alliance existing between Runjeet Sing Maharaj and the British Government; there is no business for making such a communication at this time, and Runjeet Sing Maharaj is 400 cos far off from hence; you should therefore go back." So he said; and gave two letters, one addressed to the Maharaj Sattarkur and one to Ranojee Naik, and sent five seiks with their five servants, and five horses, as also some bows and some muskets for sale. Those seiks and myself came to Nandair, and thence, taking my wife and children, we came to Poonah, and put up ourselves in the Gosavee Poora. I thence proceeded alone to Sattara. Then General Govind Rao Dewan had been arrested, consequently Ranojee Naik told me not to stop here, but to fly away; and taking the two letters which I had brought, he destroyed them. He afterwards gave me 100 rupees for expenses. Taking the same, I returned to Poonah. Afterwards, Ranojee Naik sent 200 rupees to Poonah, in charge of his son Soma, which I delivered to the seiks in the presence of Soma. In consequence of their learning the arrests made at Sattara, the seiks fled. I, together with my family, repaired to Sattara, and I have been residing in the house which Ranojee Naik has provided for me. The allowance of one rupee per diem, promised for expenses, has not been paid. On one occasion 300 rupees, on another, 300, as well as 100 rupees given to Bappoo Kraparam Poonckur, being 700 rupees, were received, besides which I have received nothing. And as after the arrest of Govind Rao Dewan I had no interview allowed me with the Maharaj, I met Ragowacharia, and requested him to effect a meeting with the Maharaj. He said he could effect no meeting. I then visited Roogoonath Rao Bappoo Goojur, who also effected no interview. Such are my circumstances, which I have stated truly in writing. Dated this 28th of September 1839. In the handwriting of Venkut Rao Govind Shelgaonkur.

(A mark).

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Luckeeram Naik*, Inhabitant of Sattara, to *Hurry Shunker Bawa*, dated Jest Sood 7th (May-June).

After compliments:

I HAVE received your letter, and am extremely concerned to know of the death of Dada. It is a very awful occurrence. The will of the Supreme Being has no remedy. No sooner had I learnt this matter than I prepared myself to set out, but from the pressure of business I could not obtain permission. I have therefore now sent Sabajee Sewant, and request that you will, in your kindness to me, honour me with the visit of the feet. Come positively on the arrival of Sabajee; now set out quickly; the rainy days are near at hand; do you, therefore, come positively. You will also have an ablution in the Krushna; and the eyes of ours, who are poor, will likewise be satisfied. Do you, therefore, come positively. Be it known; may it be heard in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Luckeeram Naik*, Inhabitant of Sattara, to *Hurry Shunker Bawa Waeed*, residing at Nuggur. Dated Ashad Vud 13th (June-July).

After compliments:

FURTHER, I was happy from your communicating your blessing in a letter from Hurrylal. After my return from thence, I was severely attacked here by fever for a month.

On your arrival at Poonah, you said you would send a servant. I remained in expectation of this. From indisposition, I could not send any letter; I am very anxious to meet you; do you, therefore, come at all events, and write to me where you are residing. Write whether you live in Hurrylal's house, or how. Be it known; what more need be written? This is a respectful representation.

By means of this letter, I desire my profound salutation may be offered to the Matoskri, my prostration to Bhabeejee, as well as to Rajushri Kanjee Dada, to Ramchundru Ram-

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

krushna, and to Nursingjee. Please to send constantly your letters by whomsoever may come. This is a respectful representation. If you find it inconvenient to come, send a communication to me, so that I may come and meet you. Be it known; write, and send the matter as regards Hurrylal. I beg you to entertain no displeasure towards me. I am yours.

This is a salutation.

(No. 4.)

TRANSLATION of a Deposition of *Ranjeet Seetaram Naith Gowndee*, Inhabitant of the Town of Sattara; Peynt Somwar Soor Sun Arbyn Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1839).

I do hereby depose that my brother Luckeeram, who had been to Nuggur for the purchase of timber, fell in with Hurry Shunkur Punjabkur. Afterwards, when Luckeeram was about to return to Sattara, the Punjabkur said to him that he was versed in alchymy, that he would come to Sattara, and that upon this they would subsist together; so he said. Afterwards, Luckeeram returned to Sattara, and seven or eight months after the Punjabkur came to Poonah, and thence sent a message to say that he was come to Poonah, and that his eldest son was dead. After this, I sent a domestic of mine to him, with a letter from myself, requesting the Punjabkur to visit Sattara. The Punjabkur returned an answer to it, stating that he would come in the month of Shravun. Afterwards, when Luckeeram went to Poonah to bring his daughter, he brought the Punjabkur with him, and then he was put up in my house. Five or six days afterwards my family proceeded on a visit to Shree Venkoba Dea; when the place becoming unoccupied, I kept him in my house; subsequently the Rhanee Sahib Maharah had a pain in the stomach, and in order that it might be examined, I took the Punjabkur's wife and the Punjabkur into the palace. The Punjabkur then besought permission to come daily for making his obeisance, upon which the Sirkar granted him permission to come for the purpose of obeisance. The Punjabkur began to resort daily to the Sirkar's palace. After four or five months, the Sirkar told me to call the Punjabkur, when I took him and his wife. He humbly represented to the Sirkar that as his daughter was advanced in age, she was to be married, and that something might be allowed him for the expenses. Upon this the Sirkar gave 300 rupees and some clothes. The Punjabkur said to the Sirkar that he would have his family at Nundair, and proceed to Lahore to find out a husband for his daughter, and that he would also meet Runjeet Sing, and then come. So he said. The Sirkar said thus much, "Do you deliver our message to Runjeet Sing," after which I came outside to fill a chittum (with tobacco, &c.); what was said afterwards I do not know. We then left the palace. After two or three days the Punjabkur went to Poonah. Before his departure he desired me to send my son with him, and said that he would instruct him in alchymy. Upon this I sent my son after he had gone. He sent him back under an excuse that his son was sick. Four or five months afterwards the Punjabkur came here, and said that he was going to his native country, to Lahore, and requested that he might be provided with means for expenses. In consequence of this I gave him 300 rupees. After this he desired me to send my son with him, saying that he would not now put him to any fruitless trip; upon this I sent afterwards my son Somajee Nowla, in whose charge he gave a small box at Poonah, filled with ashes, and sent him back with a message that there was a very slight defect remaining which he would come and correct. Subsequently the Punjabkur came here in the month of Pouch of last year (December-January last) and said that he had incurred a debt of 100 rupees from Bappoo Kreeparam, and that it was requisite to pay him. He was accompanied by Kreeparam, and in order to pay him, the sum of 100 rupees was given, and a further sum of about 100 rupees was spent in small portions for his expenses during five or six months, and a further sum of 200 rupees was also given intermediately, without any particular occasion: in all, a sum of 1,000 rupees was paid to the Punjabkur. The Punjabkur said to me that he had met Runjeet Sing, and that a sword and bow and arrow, given by him for the Sirkar, were left by him at Nundair. I went and informed the Sirkar accordingly. The Sirkar said, "We have no need." I know these circumstances. I know nothing besides this; if proved otherwise, I will act agreeably to such orders as may be given by the Sirkar. This deposition is truly given in writing. Dated this 18th of Rujue Sukey 1761, Vekuree Nam Surwent Surey, Bhadrufreed Veud 5th (27th September 1839).

This is a true statement. Signed in my own handwriting.

Ranjeet Naik.

(Mark of a Guz.)

Witnesses:

Bhunajee Rugoonath.

Koolkurnee of Maza.

Shapoon Pilla Fargaon.

Sudaseu Khunderao Nisbut.

Shreemunt Punt Sucheo.

Babajee Gopal Wasquirikier.

Nisbut Duffley.

Beekullun. Henry Narrain Koolkurnee of Moza Soopje Petta Kurar.

(No. 5.)

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

TRANSLATION of a Paper in Mahratta in the handwriting of *Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees*.

1. ON the 10th day of Zillurz 1248 Hyree (A. D. 1833), I had a dream, in which four Mussulmans appeared, who said "Some calamity is now about to visit the earth; how can it be provided against? God, who is without form, has been enraged with the earth, consequently, we have been ordered that there is now hereafter a severe danger to attend; that mankind will be greatly distressed; that such a danger will gradually attend; and one string will stir in the Deccan, from Delhi, in two days and a half; that the existing old plantations will be destroyed and new plantations will take place. These orders will not turn out to be incorrect; there will be considerable breach of trust without limitation."

2. On the 11th of Rubilakhur a Pruhur, before daybreak, there was an intimation, that is, a vision, in which my deceased father-in-law, accompanied by two Sowars, appeared. They sat in the dewankhana in the Maharaj's palace. Those two Sowars said to him, "Do you come quickly where your daughter-in-law is." He said, "I will speak to Bulwunt Rao, Bukshee of the Maharaj, and then reply." I thought I sat on one side of the dewankhana, and the father-in-law said, "This is our house, do you not be ashamed; if you take to shame, what will you do when the raj will be in commotion and tumult?" The Sowars said, "A calamity of such a nature will visit, that a great number of Brahmins will die. The Mussulmans will also be visited with a serious mishap. Insects will be squeezed along with wheat; there will be a Hindoo king; the Vizier will be a Mussulman; where, then, will the spot of the raj here remain? We are a guard to the Padshahee Gadee of the Maharaj; we have therefore come to put him on his guard. If this Raja is wise, he will understand in his mind what we say; if he has any regard, we shall hereafter point out a proof to him. If you do not notify this thing to him for the preservation of his raj, the milk which you drink is iniquitous. The time for the rule of the English was 12 years, which have expired; two years and a half more have elapsed. Hereafter the Jungeerawaley will be ordered by the prophet, when he will effect their overthrow, on which occasion serious commotion and tumult will arise. This house will be terrified at that time; we have therefore come to give a hint; do not be alarmed. We gave you a vision formerly, on the 7th day of Rujub, that you should tell the Maharaj that all the populators of the Deccan and suppressers of the unbelievers had gone to Medina, that now a large host of devils (rebellions, &c.) would arise, and that numerous evils would happen. If he discredits the fact that we have visited the earth, our flags become visible at a spring of water lying between Baroda and Guzerat, where, if an inquiry be made, it will appear.

We will return in the 10th year from the time we may go, when there will be falling stars during the daytime; when it should be concluded that our vanguard has come. That we have returned to make an arrangement should be understood. Afterwards, if he has any need, and if he asks, we will tell him afterwards. This I have also kept in memory and say. [Thus] it was spoken.

Date 9th Jumadilarril, (Tuesday) Bhadrupud Sood 11th Ekadusee Sukey 1755; Sun Arba Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (24th September 1833).

(No. 6.)

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 6.)

TRANSLATION of a Paper in Mahratta, on the Envelope of which is written as follows :

* In the handwriting of the ex-Raja himself.

† In the handwriting of the ex-Raja himself.

‡ In the handwriting of Babajee Purarkur.

§ In the handwriting of the ex-Raja himself.

* Names of the different persons who now hold our Raj, and deduction and balance by sign.*

† That which has suggested itself is written for recollection ; it is not the intention to form any political design ; it is not the intention to do from enmity towards any one, as is done at present under the British rule.†

‡ Terij being a probable statement of the country now held out of our Raj‡, § without any foreign power advancing any claim, and without taking that which has now been conquered by people of a

foreign state. This plan, and it is not likely that any one will confederate himself and support this, consequently eventually a thought which has occurred is written. Afterwards receiving in the vicinity

of exchange be made, it will still be right, securing first as an instrument, writings [and] intention.§

	Those standing as originally.	To remain out of [them].	BALANCE.	To be Deducted.	To Revert certainly.
The Sirkar himself (or itself).	16,00,000	- - -	16,00,000	- - -	16,00,000
The Jaghirdars now under the Sirkar.	12,00,000	3,00,000 Probable amount, as a personal grant for life.	9,00,000	- - -	9,00,000
Total Maharaj Sirkar -	28,00,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	25,00,000
The Neepaneekur -	3,00,000	- - -	3,00,000 The Kurvirkur.	—	—
The Putwurdhuns -	30,00,000	3,00,000 Personal, depending on circumstances.	27,00,000	- - -	27,00,000
The Rastia Vinchvorkur, &c.	3,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	- - -	1,00,000
Angria - - -	3,00,000	25,000 Personal service to be exacted.	2,75,000	2,75,000	—
Petty Surimjamees serving, &c.	3,00,000	3,00,000	—	—	—
Moodholkur Ghorpurey -	1,50,000	1,50,000 Service to be exacted.	—	—	—
The power of Dhar -	4,00,000	2,00,000 Service to be exacted.	2,00,000	2,00,000	—
The Jhaseewaleeg Mamledar.	8,00,000	24,000 For life.	7,76,000	7,76,000	—
The Boondeley Mamledar.	20,00,000	24,000 For person.	19,76,000	19,76,000	—
Nagpoorkur Bhonsley -	40,00,000	24,000 For person.	39,76,000	39,76,000	—
Holkur Meerkhan -	66,00,000	3,00,000 For person & service.	63,00,000	63,00,000	—
The Guikwar - -	60,00,000	30,00,000 Service hereditarily.	30,00,000	30,00,000	—
Sundey - - -	1,50,00,000	3,00,000 For person, & no further.	1,47,00,000	1,47,00,000	—
	4,19,50,000	51,47,000	3,62,03,000	3,15,03,000	53,00,000

* So in the Mahratta paper.

*3,30,000. *3,30,000.

(True translations.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Resident, Sattara.

(True copies.)

(signed) W. H. Boyd, Acting Secretary to Government.

DOCUMENTS referred to in Resident's Letter of 12 October 1839.

TRANSLATIONS of Yads from His Highness the Raja of Sattara (*Appa Sahib Maharaj*) to the Resident.

(No. 1.)—Yad No. 12, under date the 26th September 1839.

It has been understood that a ship has been prepared at Bombay, with money belonging to this Sirkar; it is therefore requested that any papers regarding the money paid for the preparation of the ship, which may have come into the charge of the British Government amongst the papers of the palace received by the British Government, may be sent here, with a list thereof.

(No. 2.)—Yad No. 17, under date the 30th September 1839.

It having been understood that a Surkaree ship was prepared at Bombay, through the medium of Sukharam Bappajee and Rungoo Bappajee, and that funds were supplied by the Sirkar for its expenses, a yad, No. 12, under date the 26th September, was sent, requesting that any papers regarding the ship which might be amongst the papers of the Waree taken charge of by the British Government, might be sent to us for perusal. Upon this three papers came with the yad of the 27th September, which, after being looked at and copies being retained, were returned with the yad No. 14, under date the 28th September. As to this, it clearly appears from these papers that Surkaree money was sent, and that the ship prepared is at Bombay, consequently that ship should be made over to this Sirkar, on which subject the advice of the Resident Sahib Bahadoor is requested to be sent in writing.

TRANSLATION of Extracts from Letters from *Rungo Bappajee* and other Agents in Bombay of the ex-Raja of Sattara.

(No. 3.)—From *Rungoba*, under date the 23d May 1837.

1. (13.) AN agreement and a receipt for 55,000 rupees regarding the ship are sent: they will be received. As to that, that the agreement should be witnessed by Milne Sahib and sent, he said, "Get a letter according to the above from the Maharaj Sirkar to Suckharam Bappajee, when I will witness this letter, and enter this and that letter in a book;" so he said, and added, "Send the agreement there, and get a Surkaree letter." And money was to have been paid by the Sirkar for the repairs [of the ship]; this not being now done, it would be necessary to obtain money from Sowkars, for which it was requisite to pay interest at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per cent. per mensem, which it was found necessary to agree to, for, as it was spoken, the funds were not supplied. They offer to give money, for which, if the interest should be of a reduced rate, something would be required in mortgage, otherwise it should be fixed at 12 annas. Upon this the rate of interest as stated above was agreed to.

Rajushri Hybut Rao will explain this.

(No. 4.)—From *Rungoba*, under date the 30th August 1838.

IN the service, an humble petition of the servant Rungo Bappajee, who, placing his head on the feet, respectfully represents that up to the 30th August 1838 he is well.

After this, a new ship having been built by order of the Khawrund Sirkar, it was sent on freight to China laden with goods.

The freight realised on the trip to and from China is about 75,000 or 80,000 rupees.

The building of the vessel having cost about a lac of rupees, the sum of 55,000 of the Sirkar was paid.

By discharging the remainder by paying money from Sowkars, and by making an arrangement to liquidate that debt from the proceeds, the vessel may be obtained possession of, on which subject the following [paragraphs] are written:—

1. When I was formerly in quest of a ship to proceed to England, I came to know that the ship Ternate was to be put up to auction, her price being estimated at about 17,000 rupees, that this should be purchased, being settled with the consent of Mr. John Milne Sahib, Bahadoor Rajushri,* Madhow Row Bappajee, and myself. I made a supplication personally before the Sirkar; afterwards the Sirkar gave me two hoondies, amounting to 50,000 rupees. The Sirkar also gave jewels; taking these, I proceeded to Bunder Bombay and met the Sahib and the person above named; afterwards we both went to see the ship; it was old, injured, and small, therefore it was disapproved of, and the opinion of both [was], "The passage-money for you to go to England will be a heavy charge; still, whether at this time any shipowner will or will not consent to convey you cannot positively be said: you should not go to England for the present. According to the English rules, after making an effort to the extreme here, a communication should be made to his Lordship at Calcutta. If the business cannot be effected, then at last you should go; meanwhile, by writing to England, get a new ship built, and send the money; remit the money by shipping of goods, so that the hoondnawut (charge for making a hoondie) may be saved, and it may

* Suckharain Bel-lasis.

V.

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be profitable. The ship also will be built there of an unexceptionable kind, and it will come here; as to getting it done here, from the nature of the time, there is difficulty; the materials, timber, &c. are dear, therefore it should be built in England. It being so settled, the Sahib addressed letters to England. After this, the profit or loss consequent upon the step above mentioned rested in the power of God. On this subject I wrote an humble petition on the 27th October 1836.

2. On the 1st of December 1836, goods, being cotton, to the value of about 40,000 or 55,000 rupees, and of the sum of 55,000, were, by order of Mr. John Milne Sahib, sent to England through the hands of Rajushri Madhow Row Bapajee, from the office of Pollexfen, Milne & Co.; the loss or profit, in common with all sowkars, depended on the power of God; so the Sahib said. And the Sahib wrote and sent to sell the goods and pay the said money to build the ship. I sent a message and letter to the Sirkar on this subject; in short, as it was requisite to keep the road open, this plan was proposed.

3. Afterwards communications from friendly Sahib loks in England were received by the Doctor Sahib, stating the British timber to be deal, and to be of a very inferior sort, and not capable of holding out for any length of time in water, and that therefore the ship should not be built there but here, either at Bombay, Cochin, or at any other place. Upon this, it having been settled, with the concurrence of Mr. John Milne Sahib, Rajushri Madhow Rao Bappajee, Pollexfen, Milne & Co., Macdonald, and myself, that it should be built at Cochin, a contract was made to build the vessel at Cochin, of 550 (five hundred and fifty) tons, at the rate of 150 rupees per each ton, the whole being estimated at 82,500 (eighty-two thousand five hundred), besides paint, sails, and other materials; and in building a ship 5,000 rupees, more or less, would be cost. It being so settled, it was proposed to build a ship; and having addressed an humble petition to the Sirkar, I sent it and other papers.

4. As regards the order received of the 9th Zilkad (the 15th February 1837), the representations are [as follow]:—

1st. Your former agreement was for 50,000 rupees, now you have written 60,000. As to this the agreement for 50,000, as it was, is confirmed; the 10,000 more, for which you have written, cannot be furnished from here." Thus it was ordered. Agreeably to the orders, I communicated the above matter to Mr. John Milne Sahib, to which he replied thus: "If a vessel worth 50,000 rupees be built, it will be small, and it will not be serviceable for going to and from every port. You have to get it done for the purpose of proceeding to and from England, which must be substantial and tolerably large, meeting the approbation of all. Such works cannot frequently be done; it will cost about a lac of rupees; it will be commenced on a small scale, and in completing it will cost some 5,000, more or less; but it cannot be done without a lac of rupees; whilst, on the other hand, the Maharaj says that even 10,000 will not be given over and above 50,000. What is this? An important project is set on foot, and when an internal view is taken, and it is considered such is [the real inclination]. How then can this be carried through? But the vessel which you may build will not be such as can defray her own expenses; on the contrary, it will be requisite to provide food from [your] own pocket. From this it so appears that there are no persons possessing any knowledge as regards shipping. But to keep the road to England and Calcutta always open, and to resort there, there can be no other plan but a ship. Although you have hitherto, for about 20 years, had experience under the British rule, you have not at all adopted any means for the preservation of the Dowlut. Now even, by having vigilance, form a communication with England and Calcutta; and that it is to be arranged to keep some one constantly at Bombay by order of the Sirkar, you say, and you are wavering just now, then what will be the consequence at last? If such means be not adopted at this time, there will be no time in future." Thus he mentioned several matters prudently and maturely; and, "There is nothing bad if a ship be built; the Maharaj Sirkar spends lacs of rupees; this should be considered in the same light, but that constant intercourse might be maintained with the British Government, and the friendship might be promoted. Actuated by this wish, I entered the business. If success attend this, and if it so happen that both the Governments may act as before, it would be well. Those ways should be formed. You are building the ship to go to England and Calcutta. This is no treason; this doing is consistent with the established rules; but the custom with your Hindoos is to employ many advocates, and not to place confidence in one; there is no such thing in our English rules. At the end confusion of every sort may arise. What arrangement has the Maharaj Sirkar made about this and given to you? After interfering in the affair and making myself public, I should subject myself to discredit amongst all; and if you attempted to do anything that you chose, and if I spoke, you should, without discovering your inward objects, maintain good terms; and you should not take into consideration the evil consequences likely to arise from what you had to do. Such matters will take their rise in future, and by drawing yourselves after the fabricating people in Bombay, you will lose money; therefore full confidence should be reposed in the advocate. To convince me of this, procure a letter from the Maharaj; so I told you. Upon which you sent a communication [a letter], under date the 3d Rupeelavul (the 7th of June 1837), with the signature of the Maharaj Sirkar in his own handwriting, together with the sikka and mortub, came in my name, the substance of which was thus:—Your Worship remaining favourable, should make an effort in every possible way regarding this; and even if the Kamgars of the British Government say that you should not speak; even if such a writing be taken from us, and a letter be given, it should not be held binding; and so forth. The letter [giving] full powers should, if found necessary, be shown to the British Government also. Thus it having been written at length and sent, I maturely considered and took the business

business in hand ;" so he said. Upon this myself and Madhow Rao * Bappajee deliberated together thus :—The Dowlut of the Sirkar is at stake, but if I were to write a supplication at this time, it is not possible that it would be approved of, and other money ordered to be given. Rungoba having carried away the jewels and money, has ruined them. Such complaints are made, and a time for the business to miscarry has arrived, but I have a full confidence in the Sirkar ; I therefore gave you, of my free will, a half share, regarding which an agreement went to the Hoozoor ; therefore do you obtain half of the money from a Sowkar ; I will settle it : so I said. Then he consented, afterwards adhering to the first order given. I communicated with the Doctor Sahib, in short, without the doubt of the Sirkar being removed ; and in order that the Doctor might not have any fear, and he might attentively conduct the business. Having so arranged, I caused the ship to be built at Cochin ; but myself and Madhow Rao Bappajee were apprehensive day and night how God would carry us through, and were praying to God, but that the feet of the Sirkar would carry it through : with this confidence, we both quietly satisfied our anxiety. Subsequently the Sahib said, " 55,000 rupees have been received ; send for the remaining account." Then I answered, " Spend this money at present, to commence the work of the ship ; I will send for the remaining amount. There is no money in the Dowlut ; an expenditure to the same extent as the resources was forced upon it. There are no spare funds. Bajee Rao raised the jumabundy ; the mukhedars (revenue farmers), by fixing it at one and a quarter or one and a half fold higher, made collections from the ryots. The same akar, after calculating the average, was fixed by Grant Sahib ; but now from [want of] rain and other causes, the jumabundy has fallen off, so that the estimated jumabundy is hardly sufficient to cover the expenditure in the mahals ; and hence, as to any spare funds remaining, an idea can be formed." [So] I said.

2d. As to the proposition written about annual charges, this does not appear in the former settlement ; it cannot at all be provided for from hence." Thus it was ordered. Upon this I communicated the above matter [to the Sahib]. Then he answered thus : " Up to the close of the reign of Sewajee Maharaj and the Peishwa there were numerous ships of war of the Maharaj Sirkar in the water, as they are not known ; such an answer has come, but when a horse is purchased, what is it to say that there are no bridle and other apparatus, and grain and grass ? That horse must be made to yield profits, from which the charges must be covered. The money required for buying the horse, and maintaining it, is realized from the proceeds derivable from it, and the expenses are covered from within the same ; such are the matters ;" [so] he said. Upon this I replied thus, " The Sahib is speaking, but the Sirkar is possessed of full knowledge of this affair ; but, in order to put my judgment to the test, such an answer has come. I will write a supplication on this subject, and get an arrangement effected [&c.]," I said, and suggesting some contrivances to Madhow Rao Bappajee I satisfied the Sahib well, and concluded the business.

4th. " When the service is satisfactorily performed, to appreciate the same is right. Make conviction, as written above." Then an order came. I accordingly satisfied Madhow Rao Bappajee. Afterwards, on the 5th March 1838, a letter from Pollexfen, Milne & Co. came to the address of the said persons thus : " A contract having been made for (550) five hundred and fifty tons, at the rate of 150 rupees per each ton, the whole has cost 80,500 rupees, and, inclusive of the ship's sails, masts, rigging, cloth, and other materials, and also guns, gunpowder, and shot, the cost has amounted to about a lac of rupees, and when the final account is completed there will be 5,000 more, but not less. As to this, you owe us a large sum of money, which should be immediately sent." [So] it was written. Then I had already been convinced that the money could not come from the Sirkar, and I had informed Madhow Rao Bappajee. Afterwards we both deliberated [saying], " What should now be done ? money is required. A half share was given to you, which was from the 50,000 rupees, but the ship has cost about a lac of rupees, out of which 50,000 rupees are required ; the ship has cost about a lac of rupees, out of which 55,000 are required ; then the half share of the Sirkar, which I gave you of my free will, when calculated at this rate, will be deducted from the 50, and four annas (a quarter share) will remain, making in all eight annas (half share) ; and the other eight annas (half share) of another Sirkar, will rush in. How then can the expenses be covered, and can the ship remain under our orders ? That another person may not have authority [over it], what means should be adopted ? If I now speak to the Sirkar, he can give nothing. How will God carry this through ? Now, after the objects having come to light, disgrace only will be the consequence ; therefore it is requisite that great vigilance should now be used, and the affair should be conducted, and after the consideration a communication should be made to the Doctor Sahib." We therefore both went and said, " As the Maharaj Sirkar has implicit confidence in you, do you at present cause the money to be given to Pollexfen, Milne & Co. We will get it, together with the interest, from the Sirkar, and pay it." [So] we said. Then he remained quiet. Next day I first sent Madhow Rao Bappajee, who convinced him in several ways ; afterwards I went. Then the Sahib said, " Fifty-five thousand rupees of yours, and 55,000 rupees of ours, have been used ; so it is estimated then, half of the [whole] amount has been received from you, and the other half has been paid by the Company, to whom a half share should be made over, or you should take in ready cash 55,000 rupees, with interest ; then it will be right. On this subject you should make a reference to the Maharaj Sirkar [to ascertain] whether he will cause the money to be paid, or by delivering up the ship he will receive back the money, or he will hold a half share. Make a reference on this subject." So he said. Afterwards I informed him that I had written a supplication ; I informed him after 15 days. During those 15 days I made Madhow Rao Bappajee explain to him in

* Sukharain Bel-lasis.

Sic orig.

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many ways, and to satisfy him. And I also assuredly said, "There are 55,000 for the ship; and another sum of 55,000 is required. Then the same ship is in your charge as mortgage; when we may pay the money we will take the ship." Upon having said so, and so forth, and in consequence of Madhow Rao Bappajee, who treats me with greater kindness than a son, having used his best influence, the business succeeded. He said, "You should carry through this affair. What Rungoba says is right. Now, the Maharaj Sirkar will be under obligations in every respect to the Sahib, and he says he will also send for the money. Do you cause the money to be given, and it is not agreeable to the pleasure of the Maharaj Sirkar that he should hold a share of a ship first got built by the Doctor Sahib, or to sell her. As to this the Doctor Sahib has no avarice, and is mature and intelligent. Were he now to send the money, it would become public; and peevish complaints of various sorts arising, the affair will miscarry. Therefore at this time the Doctor Sahib should pay the money, and not so as if he had got the ship built and given. The money also will be sent soon, and in small portions, under the plea of the expenses of Rungoba. They have hitherto relied on you in every respect, consequently the money should be obtained from you. Such is the humble petition of Rungoba." Thus, in numerous ways, he explained to him. Afterwards the Sahib, being infinitely gratified, wrote to his son Milne, and Pollexfen & Co. thus, "Whatever amount has been spent towards the ship, over and above 55,000, should be debited to me under the head of shipping, and you should receive credit for the same in your account." It was done accordingly. He was also asking for a half share, which, as well as the other disputes, being set aside, the ship was settled to be of the Sirkar. At this time the Doctor Sahib personally exerted himself much, and he also paid the money, and properly arranged for the road to Calcutta and England remaining open. This great thing was done under the auspices of the feet of the Sirkar. Such a combination of circumstances could not possibly have occurred, but a work begun was completed. Be it known.

5th. As settled, a document should come, so it was ordered. As to this the agreement of Madhow Rao Bappajee was formerly transmitted to the Sirkar, which will be acted upon accordingly by the Sirkar. He has taken much pains this time, which cannot be described in a letter; when I have a personal visit I will humbly make a representation; and a copy of the agreement is also sent to the Hoozoor, according to which a document in an explicit manner should be ordered to be sent.

7th. At the same time, when the ship came from Cochin all the vessels in the port of Bombay were despatched with gunpowder, shot, and regiments, from Bombay, in consequence of warfare having arisen in Eran Arbusthan and other places. At such a juncture, our ship, the work of which was commenced, after remembering Shreel Dumba Sambth Ramdass Swarree, the late Shirajee Maharaj, and Shahoo Maharaj, and the feet of the Sirkar came this year just when a good freight was procured; such freights were not obtained by any one in any year, nor will such be had every year. The present proceeds in sending her to China, will be about 50 or 55 [thousand], and on her return from thence 25 or 30 [thousand]. In all a sum of three quarters of a lac of rupees has now been obtained. We were both suffering from anxiety about the money to be paid to the Sowkars. What we did with intrepidity has succeeded. There is no fear. As soon as the vessel reaches China the freight for the goods conveyed from hence will come by a hoondie.

* * * * *

5. As to fixing the probable cost for the repairs of the vessel, and as to the proceeds realised by the sale of the goods sent, and also the freight, I will take all the papers from the Sahib and Madhow Rao Bappajee and send them. Formerly the agreement was forwarded on the 24th May 1837, according to which, papers from the Sirkar regarding the half share should come explicitly.

7. As to the estimated proceeds of the vessel, upon making an inquiry into the mercantile line with reference to the [last] five or ten years, [it appears that] so large a freight will not be annually procured; but after deducting the expenses for 12 months' insurance charges, interest due to Sowkars, charges for repairs, and commission, &c. the average annual profit will be about 15,000 or 20,000 rupees, out of which, the half share which was granted, and about an agreement was sent, will be deducted from it, and the rest will remain. In short, this deed which is done, far from being detrimental, will be of service to the Sirkar's Dowlat, and the road to Calcutta and England will be always open at our disposal.

(No. 5.)—Translation of Copy of an Agreement of *Sukaram Bappajee*, Threesum Maharaj Rajishee Chuttruputtee Swarre, in the service of the Swamee.

AN humble petition of the servant Bappajee Chandrusznee Khayast Prabboo, surnamed Bhisey Mooroodkur, now residing in the Island of Bombay, who makes many a respectful representation, that up to the 16th January 1837, (Plash Sood 10th, Soor Sumbut Sullaseem Myzantya Oulf), through the grace of the Swamee, the state of the servant is as it was before. Further, on the part of the Sirkar, from the Hoozoor Kusghee, Rungoba, Bappajee Chondrusznee Kaghurst Prabboo, surnamed Gooptey Desh Koolkurnel, and Gaol Kaol Kurnee of Turuf Rhee Khorey and Turuf Velvund Khorey Premt Marual having come to the said port, his fixed terms regarding ship traffic, which I have acquired in the terms, are as follows:

1. I am to purchase a vessel, being like other ships, of from 500 to 600 tons, together with all the stores similar to good ships, and without any damage, bring and give it at the said

said port, its value being (50,000) fifty thousand Surat rupees, and 5,000 rupees if requested to make it complete, being in all to the extent of 55,000 rupees; it shall not be more. When I may purchase the vessel, I will convene a committee of respectable merchants, and bring and give a yad of the whole in detail under their signature.

Afterwards of her arrival at the port aforesaid, a committee composed of some respectable merchants of this place shall be assembled to appraise her, when if any difference in the price arise to the extent of (exceeding) 5,000 rupees, I shall deduct the amount from the yad of the committee there; if it be (below 2) two thousand it shall not be deducted.

2. The charges for 12 months attending the ship for a captain's mahim, crew, and repairs, any damages included, at the rate of (2,000) two thousand rupees per mensem, are fixed at 24,000 Surat rupees per annum, which I am to spend in concert of the Sirkar's Kamzar from the amount of the proceeds.

In case of no income being realised at any time, I shall advance the amount for the expenses, which amount, with interest, at the rate of three-quarters per cent. per mensem, shall be deducted and taken. The employing and dismissing of the men of the ship, including the captain and mahim, shall be done by me with the sanction of the Sirkar.

3. From the proceeds derivable from the freight of the ship, the Sowkaree interest on the whole amount of value which may be fixed if the ship shall be paid by me at the rate of 5 (in words five) Surat rupees per cent. per annum to the Sirkar. From the remainder of the profit, one anna per each rupee shall be set apart for their Kool Swanee Amba Shri Samba Eklingyee and Shri Ramdass Swamee, and that sum shall be spent under the orders of the Sirkar; the remaining profit shall be divided into equal halves between the Sirkar and myself, as has been agreed upon. So long as the ship in question may exist my share is to be continued. If, in future, any other vessels be built, the management of the same shall be left by the Sirkar with me, and after my death to my son.

4. As to loading the ship with mercantile goods, keeping the ship in the firm of "Milne, Pollex Fenn & Company," I am to load and send her. If, contrary to the custom of other Sowkars, I do not receive goods immediately on board the vessel when they are ready, or after being loaded if the ship remain at the port unnecessarily, those charges shall be paid by me. I shall despatch her agreeably to the custom of Sowkars. I shall have the ship regularly insured by Forbes & Co. or by any other quarter to my satisfaction. Should any risk attend the same, I shall make it good; the Sirkar shall not be answerable.

5. The goods to be shipped in the vessel shall be supplied by me, in which if the Sirkar chooses on the occasion of any trip to send goods from hence, and to bring from thence to the value of 4,000 or 5,000 rupees, I shall not demand the freight or profit. If any more be required to be taken or brought, I shall receive the usual freight, profit, and commission; and people of the Sirkar's, being Hindoos and Mussulmans, to the number of five, who may go and come for any commercial purposes, shall, while they remain in the sea, be provided with means of sustenance according to the shipping rules, and also with necessary passage, from the total amount of profit. I shall not demand a share of the same. When the people are landed on shore, I shall not be liable for their expenses.

But if they require anything for expenses there, I shall advance them to the extent of 5,000 or 7,000 rupees, by order of the Sirkar, and receive that sum, with interest at the rate of three quarters per cent. per month, from the sum of money which may be due on account of the Sirkar's share.

As regards sending the men and goods above alluded to, previous intimation should be given, for the goods of merchants and the passengers cannot be reduced, therefore a previous order should come.

6. I shall faithfully and honestly render the annual account.

7. Commission shall be charged by me according to the custom of other Sowkars on the ship which is placed in the firm of "Milne, Pollex Fenn & Company."

8. The ship is placed in the firm of Milne, Pollex Fenn & Company so long as the Sirkar wishes it may be (so) kept. In case it be necessary to place it somewhere else, and both the members of the firm offer any interruption, I shall be answerable for the same. The vessel shall be kept where it may be ordered.

9. As I am now serving and will serve the Sirkar in future, pay is to be settled in the name of my son, and the allowance for the charges attending the ship being fixed on a reduced scale, the Sirkar is to assist in making up the pay of the captain and the mahin in case of the proceeds from freight falling short at any time, or by reason of storm the ship being detained at any port for some more or less days; that is to say, (my) humble petition to the Sirkar.

In all nine articles being settled through Mr. John Milne Sahib Bahadoor are written, which I shall act upon. To provide for me and my posterity depends on the Sirkar. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

The original* of the above agreement has already been forwarded to the Hoozoor on the 24th May 1837.

(signed) C. Orans, Resident.

This appears to be a remark by Run-goba.

* This original agreement has also been found.

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(No. 6.)—From *Rungoba Chitnavees*, under date 30th August 1838.

IN the service, an humble petition of the servant Rungo Pappoogee, who makes a profound obeisance and respectfully represents that, up to the 30th August 1838, he is well. Further, I have received the letter of the 2d Rubelakhur, and to the matter written at length therein I will send an answer either to-morrow or the day after to-morrow. "Now 55,000 rupees have been lost; the whole is a deceit; such an idea has been conceived, and the (our) caste is on the point of being stigmatized." As to this, these affairs cannot admit of any hurry; they are in the control of others; still are the days favourable. They should be done secretly; consequently be it whatever may have occurred to your views. But after looking at the humble petition now written to the Sirkar regarding the particulars of the ship, you should, after communicating with Ragashee Chinto Punt Raaga and Vessagu Punt Nanna, make a supplication to the Sirkar. There is no fear as regards a just proceeding, so it may be thought; but such is not the present time, therefore that this matter may remain very secret, I humbly request. I have obtained the signature of the friend* on the letter to the Sirkar, and sent it. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

*Sukharam Bellasis.

As to what I have stated, that I will send an answer to-morrow to the letter aforesaid, the matter is fully written in the letter to the Sirkar, from which it will be understood. In short, being poor, it is not my object to expose myself to ridicule and show a better face to the public.

I am sure to err every moment in the service of the Sirkar, but when I have over my head a patron like yourself, I have no fear. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(On a separate piece of paper.)

†Sukharam Bellasis.

In the service, a respectful representation is that the name Machoward Bappajee † will not be recognised. But this is the name of the same person in whose name were the former agreements, and the receipt for 55,000 more. After seeing this note, destroy it. This is a respectful representation. As I have used the name Madhouroo, so it should not be in the Surkaree letter. This is my request. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 7.)—From *Rungoba*, under date the 28th January 1839.

THE ship has arrived yesterday, the 27th. The Sahib, having taken me with him, went, together with Pollex Fenn Sahib (on board of her), and saw her, and returned. The ship is very well built, is durable, strong, and acceptable.

(No. 8.)—From *Rungoba*, under date the 30th January 1839.

SUPPLEMENT. The servant respectfully represents, on the 30th January 1839, Wednesday, that I took with me this day the Mundullee, to show the ship of the Khawund Sirkar, which has come into the port; all of whom, as named below, saw her, viz.

Eshwuntrao Rajey Sirkey, with his brother.

Bhungwuntrao Nuttal.

Chitkojee Soorvey.

Janordun Gopall Mherejkar.

Raghoo Mahreek Hoozrey.

Nilkuntrao Prulhad.

Abbajee Hurry Sabneynisbut Sowbhaguwerty Rumabjee.

Servants, &c. who went in company.

My Mundullee, together with Chirunjiv Raojee.

Thus we went, saw her, and returned. As Chirunjiv Raojee was indisposed, I sent him into the Concan for a change of the weather. Now, the business being pressing, I have called him back. His health has not been perfectly re-established. The work of the ship has been completed under the auspices of the feet of the Sirkar with success, and Shri has crowned the Sirkar in this undertaking.

(No. 9.)—From *Rungoba*, under date the 2d March 1839.

I SECRETLY gave yads to the Mhugkur, and said, "If it be not convenient to go by a strange vessel, and if to go by our ship an order should come from the Sirkar, I will inform the Doctor Sahib and arrange it. I have myself got into difficulty, and have no remedy. But you should go off."

So I spoke to Bugwuntraogee, in presence of the Mherykur.

(No. 10.)—From *Rungoba*, under date 5th March 1839.

3. AFTERWARDS, on the 4th, he said, "Where are the Mundullee to go after engaging a ship and arranging about their departure?" I then said, "It is difficult to procure any other ship; despatch them by our ship." Then he said, "If those destined to go are going, you should go and ask them positively if they have been ordered by the Sirkar to go, in which case they should take their departure by this ship on the 4th. But as the management of the ship is in the hands of Pollex Fenn Sahib, you had better go and speak to him, and then despatch them, so that there may be no difficulty as to freight or as to reaching their destination."

(No. 11.)—From *Hunmuntrao Goonajee* to the ex-Raja, under date the 29th March 1839.

1. THE ship of the Sirkar, which had come into the Bunder, sailed on a voyage to Europe on the 7th instant. Thus Rungraojee spoke to me.

From *Hunmuntrao Goonajee* to *Nana Prubhanulkur*, under date the 9th March 1839.

1. (2.) THE Surkaru ship sailed for Europe on the day before yesterday. Although the Mundullee destined to go were requested by Rungraojee to proceed by her, they would not go. Now they have stipulated for 10,000 rupees as freight, and intend to embark; so I understand.

(No. 13.)—From *Rungoba*, under date the 28th March 1839.

1. WITH reference to the letter to the Doctor Sahib and to myself, sent in the lukhota under date 23d March, directing that 12,500 rupees should be paid to Sukharam Ambaram, and that taking a receipt from him, it should be forwarded, I beg to say that I read my letter to the Doctor Sahib, and spoke to him about the money, when he said, "Pollex Fenn, Milne & Co. have advanced money on account of the ship, of which an account is being prepared. Those advances must be returned to them; consequently it is not convenient at present to pay the amount, and it is for a long time that the money of Pollex Fenn, Milne & Co. remains employed for the ship. I will therefore shortly have the account made out and give it to you. You should send it; and instead of now sending the money to the company, the Maharaj Sirkar has drawn a note for this amount, which I beg may be kindly cancelled." Thus the Sahib instructed me to write, upon which I have submitted this humble petition.

2. * * * * *
When I explained the difficulty to the Sahib, he also said, "To meet a pressing occasion, I will cause money to be given from another quarter, but it must come soon. As Pollex Fenn, Milne & Co. have advanced their money for the ship, do you send soon for the same; and the amount deposited for your despatch has also been expended in advance for the ship." Thus he said. There was however an opportunity for recovering the money by mentioning the difficulty. It is now requisite to pay their debt. As an order has come from the Sirkar, an answer to the letter will come to the Hoozoor from Lukharam Ambaram Shet, agreeably to the intimation made by the Sahib.

(No. 14.)—From *Rungoba*, under date the 8th April 1839.

3. IN the 1st paragraph of the order of the 3d, it is ordered thus: "You have no business to write any evasions about the money, nor can such writing be admitted." When he came before to ask for the money agreeably to the note, I desired the Doctor Sahib to give the money. Then he said, "It was written before; but the sale of your cotton which went to England has been attended with some loss. And as to the advances of money made for the ship, the expenses of 12 months, and the proceeds realized, of all this accounts are being prepared by Pollex Fenn, Milne & Co.; when they are made out an answer will be given. And as a considerable amount has been advanced, the money cannot at present be received from the company. When the accounts are prepared about this, I will furnish you with the particulars, to write and send them to the Maharaj Sirkar, which you should send, by which every thing will be understood." Thus he said, which I beg leave humbly to submit.

(No. 15.)—From *Rungoba*, under the date of the 17th June 1838.

ABOUT the item of 50,000 rupees, I formerly wrote a supplication, and also sent Dada expressly. Afterwards the Mhedeykur came, by whom also I have written, and sent an humble petition as to what has passed. As to this affair, it being arranged about the said sum of money, it must come; therefore, 25,000 should be sent first, and 25 afterwards; but this should not be delayed. This is my prayer. Yesterday the Sahib spoke to me about the above money whilst my friend was present. I answered him thus:—"Shortly the money will arrive. On the arrival of Bhao Mhedeykur it will be transmitted." "He may also have arrived," he said. Upon this, I have written this humble petition to beg that the money may be ordered to be sent. "Not a pice will be improperly spent," he said.

(No. 16.)—From *Rungoba*, under date the 28th July 1838.

1. AGREEABLY to the order of the 23d instant, which has come, about receiving the money from Hurrybhaee, on account of going to England, I asked Hurrybhaee. He said, "I have also received a communication, that after taking your receipt I should pay the money." Upon this I communicated the above order, and what Hurrybhaee said to the Sahib. The Sahib has told me to pay in the amount to Jehangeerjee Nuperwanjee. In the course of a day or two I will credit it and pass a receipt. After taking a receipt from the Sahib in the name of the Sirkar, I will send it in the service with an humble petition.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 17.)—From *Rungoba*, under date the 22d August 1838.

1. BY order of Mr. John Milne Sahib, having received the money from Rajaram Hurry, I credited it on the 30th July of the present year in the office of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Setjee, being Rs. (24,000) twenty-four thousand, on account of going to England, and having taken in receipt an acknowledgment of it, I gave it to the Sahib, of which a copy is sent to the Hoozoor. The receipt was taken under date the 30th July, and on the 1st August (100) one hundred rupees were found to be bad. Having taken the same from Hurrybhaee, and having completed the amount of twenty-four thousand rupees, I went, accompanied by the friend, and communicated the above matter to the Sahib. I will also take a receipt from the Sahib, and send it in the service.

(No. 18.)—Translation of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta, purporting to be a Receipt.

RECEIVED from the Rajushri Rungo Bappoojee the sum of Bombay rupees (24,000) twenty-four thousand, which stand credited to the account of Mr. Pollex Fenn Milne Company.

Messrs. Pollex Fenn Milne,
30 July 1838.

Kandass Wheeta *.

Nisbut Jahangeer, Nusserwanjee Shetjee having credited the rupees, gave (this) acknowledgment to show to the Sahib.

(Translation from an English Chitee into Mahratta.)

(No. 19.)—From *Rungoba*, under date the 12th August 1838.

1. UNDER date the 30th July 1838, Messrs. Pollex Fenn, Milne & Co. having credited 24,000 Surat rupees in their firm, in the name of the Sirkar, passed a receipt, which being the original in English, is transmitted to the Hoozoor. Let an order in acknowledgment of its receipt be directed to be given.

2. Out of the sum of 25,000 rupees, 24,000 having been made over to Mr. Milne Sahib, a receipt is sent separately, which is alluded to in the first paragraph. The remaining sum of 1,000 rupees having been obtained afterwards, was taken and given, for which also I will obtain a receipt, and send it in the course of a day or two.

(No. 20.)—From *Rungoba* to the *Chitnavees*, under date the 12th August 1838.

2. AN original receipt in English of Mr. Milne Sahib for 24,000 rupees is sent; I humbly request that it may be carefully kept.

(No. 21.)—From *Rungoba*, under date the 29th August 1838.

2. IN the order which came on the 17th August 1838, it is commanded, in the second paragraph, thus: "Although you formerly wrote that a receipt of the Doctor Sahib was sent, still you now send one in the name of Pollex Fenn, Milne & Co. as to the amount being credited in their firm; and in the note to the Chitnavees it is requested that the cithee sent in the name of the Doctor Sahib should be carefully kept. As to this, there is no receipt from the Doctor Sahib at all; and the receipt which you state you have sent bears the name of Pollex Fenn, Milne & Co., as to this, is this the same from the Doctor Sahib, or how? If this is it, send here a receipt from the Doctor Sahib the manner you wrote." Thus is the order. As to this, in the name of Doctor John Milne Sahib's son, Milne Sahib, and Pollex Fenn Sahib, as a partner, Dr. Milne Sahib, having provided funds, has opened a mercantile firm. As to this, the son of the Sahib is here, and Pollex Fenn Sahib is in England, in the firm; but the mercantile affairs are conducted under the orders of John Milne Sahib, and other authority is held by the Doctor Sahib himself. Formerly, after paying the 50,000 rupees, and taking a receipt from Pollex Fenn, Milne & Co., the friend keeping that receipt with himself, gave a receipt in his own name to the Sirkar. In like manner the receipt of the sum of 25,000 rupees is now given by the Doctor Sahib from the firm. There is no doubt in this. I made a mistake in not writing the particulars at first; but the case stands as stated above. Pollex Fenn, Milne & Co. and the Doctor Sahib are not two. The affair being of a mercantile nature, the money being credited in the firm, the receipt is in the name of the son of the Sahib.

3. Now a receipt, under date the 8th August, for 1000 rupees, paid to complete the sum of 25,000, which the Doctor Sahib has given in the name of Pollex Fenn, Milne & Company, being the original, is sent to the Hoozoor. An order in acknowledgment of its receipt should be directed to be given.

* This appears to be a remark by Rungoba.

(No. 22.)—Extract from a Letter, in English, from Dr. *Milne*, to the ex-Raja of Sattara, under date the 19th August 1839.

ALL these points will, I doubt not, be clearly seen by the new Governor; but in case people have formed too favourable an opinion of him, I desired Rungoo to write to your Highness, that it would be desirable that the means should be provided for his repairing to England, assisted by an able gentleman; and I will cause every care to be taken of what is provided, as all that was sent him formerly was absorbed in building the ship originally intended (1837) to send him and your Highness' other people, who were accompanying him, to England.

It is necessary that I should state this point to your Highness, which I now do, adding that Rungoo wrote on this subject of enabling him to proceed to England, by my desire, and although he is a most faithful and trustworthy man in all affairs, whom your Highness may perfectly rely on, I will cause every care to be taken of whatever funds are sent for his expenses, and without these, in England, no one will assist him in bringing your Highness's troubles before the Government of that country.

(No. 23.)—Translation of a Receipt of *Sukharam Bappoojee*, dated 17th January 1837.

SHREENUM Maharaj, born of the family of Kshutrees. Prutap Sink Maharaj Chuttree-puttee Swamee, in the service of the Swamee.

An humble petition of the servant *Sukharam Bappoojee*, who makes many a respectful representation that up to the 17th of January 1837, through the Swamee's grace, he is in the same state as before. After this the sums of money paid here by *Rajushre Rungo Bappoojee* are as follows:—

50,000, under date the *	Asvin Sood.
5,000, under date the 11th	Poush Sood.
55,000.	

* Blank in the original.

In all 55,000 rupees, for the purchase of a ship, have been received as good, for which I will pay interest, at the rate of 5 rupees per cent., per 12 months.—Dated this 13th of Poush Sood. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation in my own handwriting.

(No. 24.)—Copies of receipts of *Pollex Fenn, Milne & Co.*

Bombay, 30th July 1839.

RECEIVED from *Rungoba Bappoojee*, on account of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, the sum of rupees (24,000) twenty-four thousand, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of his mission to England, in case he should be required to proceed at an early period.

(signed) *Pollex Fenn, Milne & Co.*

Bombay, 8 August 1838.

RECEIVED from *Rungoba Bappoojee*, on behalf of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, the sum of rupees one thousand (1,000) for the purchase of a vessel to enable him (*Rungoba*) to proceed to England, in representation of his Highness's difficulties, and for the payment of his expenses.

(signed) *Pollex Fenn, Milne & Co.*

(True translation, extracts and copies.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Resident, Sattara.

(True copies.)

W. H. Boyd, Acting Secretary to Government.

TRANSLATION of an Examination of *Wussee Oolla Moonshee*, under date the 23d October 1839.—Sun Arbyn Myantyn Oulf.

Question.—State fully the matter which you communicated on going to the Honourable the Governor Sahib Bahadoor at Dapooree?—Answer.—The Maharaj directed me to proceed to England, and moreover charged me with a message thus: "You should, whilst on the road, meet Mahomed Ally, the Padsha of the Meesur Country (Egypt), and speak to him that the rule of the English has extended over the whole of Hindoostan; that the whole of our country has been taken possession of by the English, and that therefore he should send here his army to co-operate with us and to expel the English. Such a message was given by the Maharaj to be delivered on his behalf.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Did the Maharaj himself speak to you the matter stated above, or how ; did he speak with his own mouth ; and who were present on that occasion ; state this ?—The Maharaj himself, with his own mouth, spoke to me in the budamee kholee (almond-shaped room) ; the Senaputty only was present, besides the Maharaj himself, and myself, being three, were present. It was night, about seven or eight o'clock, English time.

What was the date, month and year when he thus spoke ?—Year 1838 ; month of Shaval (December) ; date the 3d or 4th ; it was about 11 months ago.

Did the Maharaj give any letter for the Pasha of Messur (Egypt) ?—No letter was given ; a verbal message was given.

State what sum of money was given to you by the Maharaj for the purpose of proceeding to England, and what sum was given by any one else ?—The Maharaj made Nurotumdass Hurrybhaee, in Bombay, pay me 5,100 rupees of Bombay currency, and the Senaputty gave 500 rupees at Sattara, and made Nurotumdass Hurrybhaee, in Bombay, pay me 1,500 rupees, making in all, 2,000 rupees from the Senaputty. And the Maharaj first ordered 1,000 rupees to be paid by Dajee Kudum, at Sattara, which I did not receive. They are in his possession, making in all 8,100 rupees, out of which I received 7,100, for which I have passed receipts ; the remaining 1,000 I have not received from the Kudum.

State, as far as you may know, how the circumstances as regards the other Vakeels of the Maharaj stand ?—About three years ago, Meer Afzul Ally was sent, *viâ* Mecca, to England, by the Maharaj. The Maharaj caused 10,000 rupees to be paid to him in Bombay, which were paid by sending hoondees. That Meer Afzul Ally, when on his way, made a pilgrimage to Mecca, and then went to Mesur (Egypt), and there paid a visit to Mahomed Ally Padsha. The Padsha gave 2,000 rials to Meer Afzul Ally. To this effect a private letter came from Meer Afzul Ally to Jaffer, his brother-in-law, who is in Bombay, which I saw with my own eyes, and read it ; it was written in Persian, in which it was stated thus : "I paid a visit to Mahomed Ally Padsha, of Meesur (Egypt), who received me with great pleasure, and treated me with respect, and made me stay, and before giving me leave, made me a present of 2,000 rials ; taking these, I have bent my course to England by way of Furasees (France)." Thus it was stated in that letter, which circumstances Meer Afzul Ally wrote to Jaffa to communicate to the Maharaj accordingly, which was intimated to the Maharaj by Jaffer himself, by coming (here) in the disguise of a trader. Jaffer came and put up at my residence at Sattara ; from this I knew of it. Jaffer having had an interview with the Maharaj, through the medium of Wisswanath, a karkoon of Babajee Purarkur, communicated the matter to the Maharaj. Thus Jaffer spoke to me, and the Maharaj gave 300 rupees to Jaffer, which were given the next day, on which occasion I accompanied Jaffer to the Maharaj. The 300 rupees given were brought outside the budamee kholee by Kamjee Denpoojey, and given into the charge of Hurry Sing and Baba Sahib Mohitey, the son of Hurreeba Nana, who paid them to Jaffer. The Maharaj, after giving directions and leave, retired. Before this also, Jaffer came once to the Maharaj under the pretence of trade, and brought soojnees (particular cloth) for beds and other articles, and gave them to the Maharaj, and the Maharaj gave him 100 rupees ; on which occasion I also accompanied him to the Maharaj, and Jaffer likewise stopped at my house on that occasion. On an answer having been received as to Meer Afzul Ally's arrival in England, a hoondie for 5,000 rupees was sent to him in England by the Maharaj, through Jamsetjee Jeejeebhaee, and he caused 1,000 rupees of Bombay currency to be paid by Nurotum Hurrydass to Jaffer for the expenses of the Meer's family.

State in whose possession may be the letter received from the Meer by Jaffer ?—It may be with Jaffer in Bombay.

Did Meer Afzul Ally take along with him the sum of 10,000 rupees, given to him by the Maharaj, for the purpose of proceeding to England ?—Meer purchased a house at Mazgaon for 1,000 rupees, and built another new one, on which he spent 8,000 rupees ; the remaining 1,000 he took with him to England. This circumstance was mentioned to me by Jaffer, and I have seen with my own eyes the house that has been built.

Is the whole of the matter stated above true, or how ?—The whole of the matter stated above is true.

Dated this 23d of October 1839.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Wussecoolla Moonshree.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident, Sattara.

LIST

LIST of PAPERS regarding the Communications of the ex-Raja of Sattara with Hyderabad.

- No. 1.—Translation of the Statement of Sunna Oolla Moonshee, under date the 25th and 27th October 1839.
- No. 2.—Translation of a Letter, in Persian, transcribed into the book produced by Sunna Oolla Moonshee, stated to be from Cazee Kuramut Oolla Khan, from Hyderabad, to the Address of the Raja of Sattara, dated 2d Rujub Sun 1250 Hijree (14 November 1834).
- No. 3.—Translation of a Paper, in Persian, produced by Sunna Oolla Moonshee, stated to be a memorandum of the contents of a Letter from the Raja of Sattara, sent to Hyderabad through the medium of Cazee Kuramut Oolla Khan, dated 17th Rujub Sun 1250 Hijree (19 November 1834).
- No. 4.—Translation of a Memorandum regarding Cazee Kuramut Oolla and his family at Hyderabad, given in by Sunna Oolla Moonshee.
- No. 5.—Translation of the Statement of Hajee Goolamally Moonshee, under date the 28th October and 1st November 1839.
- No. 6.—Translation of the Statement of Goolsher Khan Sowar, under date the 29th October 1839.
- No. 7.—Translation of the substance of the Statement of Govindrao Wittul, Dewan of the ex-Raja of Sattara, under date the 29th October 1839.
- No. 8.—Translation of the substance of the Statement of Kassew Sewram Bundrey, under date the 29th October 1839.
- No. 9.—Translation of the substance of the Statement of Tejeeran Jowaheerdass, under date the 30th October 1839.
- No. 10.—Translation of the Statement of Wussee Oolla Moonshee, under date 2d November 1839.
- No. 11.—Translation of an Original Letter produced by Wussee Oolla Moonshee, addressed to him and to Hukin Jendad Ally, by Shahzada Hoomayoon, and bearing his seal on the envelope.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of an Examination of *Sunna Oolla Moonshee*, under date the 25th October 1839.

Question.—State fully the matter which you communicated on going to the Honourable the Governor Sahib Bahadoor, at Dapooree?—*Answer.*—Cazee Kuramut Oolla Khan Veejapoorwaley was sent by the Maharaj Sirkar to Hyderabad, and more than 5,000 or 6,000 rupees were paid to him for his expenses through Govindrao Dewan. As to this, the Cazee aforesaid entered the service of Newab Nasseroodowla, at Hyderabad, as Duroga over his Jawdeerkhana. He sent letters to the number of four; one to the Maharaj, one to the Senaputty, one to Govindrao Dewan, and one to Khandoo Sindey, being four letters, in charge of a Hulkara of Khundoo Sindey; the name of that Hulkara was understood by me to be Essoo. The letters were dated the 2d Rujub Sun 1250 Hijree (4th November 1834). The Senaputty gave all these four letters to me to read, for they were in Persian, and as I was employed as Moonshee by the Senaputty, he made me read them and translate them into Hindoostanee, in the Persian characters, and he directed me not to mention this to any one. Whilst making the translation, I made a copy in my keetab (book*) of the letter to the Maharaj, without his (the Senaputtee's) knowing it, and afterwards made over the translation and the letters to the Senaputtee, who kept them for some time in his box. Afterwards, having put up the translation and letters under a cover, the Senaputty sent them by Kasum Chowdhuree, a sepoy, to Dinkur Rao Nana Mohity. Having made a transcript from the copy taken by me in the book, I have now brought it with me, which I produce. It is written in the Persian characters; its contents are, "Shreemun Maharaj Chuttruputtee, may his prosperity be everlasting. From the petition first sent by me to the Sirkar, the affairs here, that is of Hyderabad, will have been understood by the Sirkar. I have now, after great pains, introduced myself to the notice of the Nuwab Sirkar, and taken service as Duroga of the Juwakeer Khana; and on one occasion I most cautiously entered into a private consultation with the Hoozoor, and made a representation of some matters as to the object in the mind, that friendship should be formed on both sides. The Hoozoor replied thus: 'There has been friendship from the first between our ancestors and his. Accordingly, for the sake of his pleasure, assistance will now be rendered by us in an affair of friendship; but every thing depends on time; consequently it is expedient to leave this matter to depend on time.' In short, such a conference passed during the first interview. It is now hoped, that by great efforts and caution, and in the course of time, the mind of the Nuwab Sahib will be favourable to the friendship of the Sirkar. But by reason of the Chundoolal, the custom of the Durbar of the Hoozoor is so delicate that no person can represent any case. The rest of the circumstances will be understood from the verbal intimation of the Hurkara." Thus the letter was written, and the envelope bore the seal of the Cazee aforesaid. Upon this letter being received, the Senaputty made me write at his own house, at twelve o'clock at night, a letter, in pencil, on this subject, from the Maharaj to the Nawab Sahib; and the Senaputty wrote with his own hand, with ink, in those characters, of which I have a copy, which I will look for and produce. The contents written in it were so expressed that it appeared to have been written to the Nawab by the Maharaj. I have stated above that I took in my book a copy of the letter received by the Maharaj

*Which book is now produced.—C. O.

See accompaniment, No. 2.

See accompaniment, No. 3.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

*The Senaputty was studying Persian.

C. O.

from the Cazee, which book I now produce. This is the book* which the Senaputty used to hear read, consequently it was in his warra; then I made a copy in it. The transcript, now stated to be given, is a copy from this very book.

How did you know that the Maharaj was cognizant of this matter?—The Senaputty made me translate the letter from the Cazee and explain its substance, and said that he would explain this substance to the Maharaj; from this, and from the answer written after a few days, being written after the substance of the letter had been communicated to the Maharaj, which circumstance was mentioned to me by the Senaputty, I knew that the Maharaj was aware of this matter, and the answer written was from the Maharaj to the Newab Sahib.

Did any one else go and come on this business, or did any correspondence pass?—I do not know if any other persons went and came, but the Senaputty told me that the Maharaj sent a hoondie for 500 rupees to the Cazee aforesaid at Hyderabad, for the marriage of his son.

Where is the Cazee now?—I understand the Cazee died at Hyderabad. I understand his son is at Hyderabad. This affair was in progress for a long time, and numerous letters may have passed, which letters may perhaps be with his son. The circumstance as to my having read a letter is stated above. He who is stated to be a Hurkara of Khundoo Sindey may be a Khasburdar, whose name is Essoo, who may be acquainted with the whole of the circumstance, which † Essoo, I understand, is now at Nimb.

†This person is not to be found.—C. O.

Did any other Mussulman come from Hyderabad to the Maharaj?—A Mogul Nujoinee (astrologer) came from Hyderabad, who first put up in Muhtab Naeekin's musjid in Boodwar, and whom I introduced to Babajee Purarkur. The Purarkur introduced him to the Maharaj in the Deoghur, on which occasion Govindrao Dewan was present as well as myself. That Mogul did not know the Hindostanee language, consequently I interpreted, in Hindostanee, to the Maharaj whatever he said. At the termination of the interview, the Maharaj directed me to let him stop in my musjid. So he said he came and stopped at my residence. His expenses were paid by Babajee Purarkur. One day the Maharaj took him at night into the budamee kholee (almond-shaped room), and having written three questions with his own hand, the Maharaj gave them to me. Of these questions, one ran thus:—"When will our dowlut (kingdom) be like that of Shahoo Maharaj?" And the second question was, "When will the rule of the Sukar Company be at an end in this country?" And the third question I do not remember. That bit of paper, in the handwriting of the Maharaj himself, in Mahratta characters, must, I suppose, be with me; I will look for it, and if it be found, I will produce it ‡. A reply to these questions was written in Persian by the Nujoinee Mogul, and given to the Maharaj, stating thus:—"The rule of the British Government will be at an end in this country after three years, and after its rule terminating the rule of the Maharaj will prevail similar to that of Shivajee Maharaj;" so it was stated. That paper was given in my presence by the Nugoomie Mogul to the Maharaj at night, in the budamee kholee; it was a long paper given by the Nugoomie after deliberation, and written around with golden ink.

‡This paper has not been found.—C. O.

How long ago did this happen?—He came about four or eight days before Govindrao Dewan was arrested; it was about three years ago.

Are the whole of the circumstances stated above true?—The whole of the circumstances stated above are true.

(signed in Persian) *Moonshee Sunna Oolla.*

Dated this 25th of October 1837.

Accompaniment, No. 3.

State what is the paper now brought by you, and to what does it relate?—I have stated above that I wrote (a letter) in pencil, and gave it to the Senaputtee, and that the Senaputtee filled the characters up in ink. While this matter was in my recollection, I, on my return home the next morning, made a memorandum of it from memory, which was thus; this was written according to what was written in pencil. Having now found it on examining my papers, I have brought and produced it, and have brought and produced a translation from it into Hinduvee.

Dated 27th October 1839.

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of the Letter in Persian, transcribed into the Book produced by *Sunna Oolla Moonshee*, said to be a Letter from *Cazee Kuramut Oollah Khan Veejapoorkur*, received in charge of *Khurdba Sindey's* Hurkara from Hyderabad, to the address of the Raja of Sattara, dated 2d Rujub Sun 1250 Hejree (4 November 1834).

Shreemen Maharaj Chuttruputtee: may his prosperity be everlasting.

IN the service. The affairs here will have been understood by the Sirkar from the first petition. I have now, after great pains and with caution, introduced myself to the notice of the Sirkar of the Nuwall Bundegan Ally, and taken service as Duraga of the Juwakur Khana, and on one occasion I cautiously entered into a private consultation with the Hoozoor, and made a representation of some matters as to the object in the mind, the substance of which was that friendship should be formed on both sides. Upon this it was commanded

commanded thus:—"There has been friendship from ancient times between his ancestors and ours; accordingly, for the sake of his pleasure, efforts will now be used, and assistance rendered by us in the matter of friendship; but every thing depends on time; consequently it is expedient to do it after consulting the time." Thus the Hoozoor ordered. In short such a conference passed during the first interview. It is much hoped that through exertion and caution the mind of the Hoozoor will, in the course of a short time, become disposed to the friendship of the Sirkar, for by reason of Chundoolal, the custom of the Durbar of the Hoozoor is so delicate that no one can make any representation. The rest of the matter will be understood of the Sirkar from the verbal intimation of the Hurkara.

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of a Paper, in Persian, produced by *Sunna Oollah Moonshee*, stated to be a Memorandum of the Contents of a Letter from the Raja of Sattara, sent to Hyderabad through the medium of *Cazee Kuramut Oolla Khan* to the Nuwab. Dated 17th Rujub Sun 1250 Hijree (19th November 1834).

(The Address in the Letter was such as is written by a Raja to a Raja.)

SOME matter as to the object in the mind was made known to you by the verbal intimation of *Cazee Kuramut Oolla Khan*, an answer to which, contained in a petition of the *Cazee* aforesaid, stating that friendship on both sides should be formed, has been understood by us. It is hoped that, in consideration of the friendship of the (our) ancestors, such exertions will now be used in the case of the new friendship, that it may prove to the advantage of the whole world, and it may become known to all, small and great. What more need be written? This is the matter.

(No. 4.)

TRANSLATION of a Memorandum regarding *Cazee Kuramut Oolla* and his Family at Hyderabad, given in by *Sunna Oolla Moonshee*.

CAZEE Kuramut Oolla Khan was a son of Asfee Sahib's sister, and Asfeeya Sahib married his daughter to him. He is now dead, but has left two sons, who live at Hyderabad with their grandfather. Asfeeya Sahib, their grandfather, is a great man; his father's name is Nooroolhooda.

(No. 5.)

TRANSLATION of an Examination of *Hajee Goolam Ally Moonshee* under date the 28th October 1839.

Question.—State what is the name of *Cazee* of Veejapoor, who formerly came to Sattara and went to Hyderabad, and how the circumstances as regards him stand?—*Answer.* A certain person came from Veejapoor, by name Synd Booroom, who came and filed a complaint in the Adawlut, against Synd Kuramud Oollah Khan *Cazee* Veejapoorkur, that by receiving a bribe he had disposed his cause; then that cause being Moosulman, Govindrao Dewan directed me to investigate this suit. Afterwards, agreeably to the request of Bocroom Sahib, I presented a yad to the Adawlut, applying for witnesses, and for the *Cazee* to be summoned from Veejapoor. Just then the Swarree of the Maharaj was on the point of proceeding to Veejapoor for Jumabundy; when I spoke to the Maharaj that the *Cazee* would attend the Swarree, where he might meet him (the Raja), but that from his nonattendance here the business would be interrupted. The Maharaj then said that he would not keep him, but send him to Sattara. I afterwards learnt that the *Cazee*, after meeting the Maharaj in the Swarree, was engaged in administering some medicines, and accompanied the Swarree. Afterwards when the Swarree returned to Sattara, the *Cazee* also came to Sattara with the Swarree. I found that the *Cazee* stood in the favour of the Maharaj; so I knew; and that *Cazee* came and took up his abode in the school-rooms. Afterwards he was furnished with accommodation in the shop of Tajeeram, upstairs; he put up there. I afterwards requested the Maharaj to remove this suit from me, and intrust it to some one else, when the Maharaj said that there was no fear, and that I should myself dispose of it. Thus it passed. Twice afterwards I began to investigate the cause, when the *Cazee* quarrelled with me, and went to the Maharaj. Afterwards it was ordered that Govindrao should sit and make an inquiry; afterwards Govindrao also began to show partiality to him; I however proved against him the charge of receiving a bribe, which proceedings may be in the Adawlut. The Shreeman Maharaj Appa Sahib Maharaj is also familiar with this subject. Subsequently, by reason of this affair, there was no intercourse between him and myself. Afterwards that *Cazee* lived in a house near the Adawlut; subsequently he was appointed to teach some arts in the school. I afterwards learnt from the mouth of Arab Sepoys, that the *Cazee's* maternal uncle, Asfeeya Sahib, was at Hyderabad with the Newab as a Thickeem or Peerjada, to whom the *Cazee* sent a Karkoon, Sepoys, &c. from the Maharaj, with a letter from himself, to make some purchases, and that they purchased and brought articles. I afterwards found that an Aftageeree was given to him by the Maharaj. After this I learnt that the *Cazee* was about to proceed to Hyderabad with leave; I afterwards heard that the Maharaj gave him a camel, and that he was despatched. Afterwards, when the Maharaj was at Poosasowly,

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Govindrao sent me a letter from thence, informing me that the Maharaj had called me, and that I should go. I then went, when Govindrao gave me to read a letter received from Hyderabad, from the Cazee; I read it; the contents of which, as far as I remember, were thus: "I have met with several Sundars," whose names were mentioned therein; and "I will also meet Shaharee Dowla either to-day or to-morrow;" so it was written; so I recollect. That letter was in the Persian language; I do not fully recollect in whose name it was; I however remember that it was written to the Maharaj. After reading the letter, I gave it to Govindrao, who explained it to the Maharaj. I then went on to Boregaon, and returned to Sattara with the Swarree. Afterwards I was given to understand that Chundoolal intended to have arrested the Cazee. The Cazee had with him two Sowars belonging to the Maharaj, of whom the name of one Sowar was Goolcher Khan, so I think; and the people said that the Cazee had secreted himself in his maternal uncle's house, and that the Sowars had fled and come to Sattara. Afterwards the people said that money given into the charge of the Cazee by the Maharaj, the Senaputty, and other persons, for the purpose of purchasing some articles, was lost; so people began to say. Afterwards I latterly heard that the Cazee died at Hyderabad, about two or three years ago. It may be about seven or eight years since the Cazee went to Hyderabad from Sattara. People say that a wife and a son of his are at Hyderabad, whose name I am not acquainted with; that son has never been to Sattara. The name of one of the two Sowars who went with the Cazee, as is stated above, I knew to be Goolcher Khan. Goolcher Khan may also be familiar with this matter; he is in the Maglaee Reesala, at Sattara.

Is this deposition given in by you true?—Whatever is stated above is true.

Dated this 28th of October 1839.

(signed in Persian)

By *Hajee Goolam Ally Moonshee.*

Has anything else occurred to your memory as regards the above matter?—I have stated above that a letter was received from Hyderabad from the Cazee, the contents of which are alluded to above, regarding which it has now fully occurred to my recollection that on such and such a day I arrived at Hyderabad, and met all the Ameers and Oomraos, and I communicated your greatness and applauded you to all. Instead of Shaharree Dowla, as stated above, it was Shar Yar Jung or Sha Swar Jung, to whom he had to pay a visit; thus it was written in that letter; and that he had made an intimation for that purpose was written in it. These contents of the letter were, after Govindrao Dewan having had them explained to himself by me, when the Maharaj was in the Swarree in the Devghur, communicated by him to the Maharaj. I do not recollect what persons were present on that occasion. Some one, however, asked the Maharaj something about this affair, when the Maharaj said, whatever he witnessed here, he may be communicating there. And on the 28th October 1839, (four days ago), a Moosulman, Pukhalee of Govindrao Dewan, came to call me at two o'clock in the afternoon, upon which I went to him; he was asleep, I could not see him, consequently I returned. Afterwards, another servant came again to call me at five o'clock in the evening; when I went, Govindrao was in the inside, where I was called, and he placed before me a bundle of Persian papers, and said, "A calamity visiting a great man proves troublesome to small persons;" he then added, "Ballajee Punt Dada Nattoo has sent to request me to send the letter received from Kuramud Oolla Khan, from Hyderabad. Do you therefore examine these papers; see whether it is or is not amongst them." Upon this I examined those papers, amongst which it was not forthcoming. He then became perplexed. I said to him, "The letter has certainly come; a Moglaee Sowar brought it to Poosasowly; you sent for me to read it; this is true." Gopalrao Kanaey was sitting by Govindrao. I said, "He also was present;" so I spoke. Govindrao asked me what were the contents of that letter. I said that it was seven or eight years ago, and that I did not recollect them. Gopalrao then said that it was nine years ago. Govindrao asked me to whom it was addressed; I answered, I did not remember. He afterwards asked if any translation was made, or how it was explained. I said that he and myself were standing; that I read the letter, and that he explained it to the Maharaja. Govindrao said that it might have been stated in it that a visit was paid to Asfeeya Sahib. I said it might be. After my speaking thus, Govindrao said to me, that had it been to his address it would have been with himself; that it might be to the Maharaj's address, and was made over to him, and that the Maharaj would not let it remain with him. Thus much a conference passed, after which I got up and returned home. This is a true statement.

Dated this 1st November 1839.

(signed in Persian)

By *Hajee Goolam Ally Moonshee.*

(No. 6.

TRANSLATION of an Examination of *Goolsher Khan*; Soor Sun Arbyn Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1839.)

Question.—How long have you been in the service of the Maharaj Sirkar, and on what duty have you been employed; state this?—*Answer.* I have been in the service of the Maharaj Sirkar as a Sowar for 20 or 22 years.

When and where were you sent on business by the Maharaj Sirkar?—On one occasion I obtained leave for three months, and went to Hyderabad to see my brother; and on a second occasion I went by order of the Maharaj Sirkar to Hyderabad, in company with a Cazee of Veejapoor.

Veejapoor. I do not recollect the name of the Caze. That Caze had a camel and an aftageeree given him; he had one horse to ride on, as well as one tattoo, and four or five followers with him. The Senaputty Sahib communicated the orders of the Maharaj Sirkar to me, that I was to bring muskets which this Caze would buy at Hyderabad, and give to me. He did not mention to me what was given to the Caze for his expenses. The Caze and myself left Sattara, and reached Hyderabad on the 19th day. The Caze remained at Hyderabad in the house of Asfeeya Sahib, his maternal uncle; I was furnished with accommodation in a musjid of the Seedees, outside the town. I put up there; he made me stay for eight or nine days. Afterwards I understood that the Caze was about to leave Hyderabad, and that Chundoo Lall had evinced his displeasure. Upon this I desired him to dismiss me, and to give me a letter to the Maharaj; whereupon he wrote with his own hand a letter in Persian, in my presence, and gave it into my charge. Taking this I came to Sattara on the 12th day. The Maharaj's Swarree had encamped at Pooasowlee, where I gave the letter for the Maharaj to Rowlajee Naik, who delivered it next day. I made a salam to the Maharaj, when he was outside his tent. The Maharaj spoke nothing to me. Such is the circumstance. Except this, I went nowhere, leaving the Maharaj's Swarree.

Is the above statement true?—The whole of the above statement is true.

Dated this 29th October 1839.

In the handwriting of *Wittul Rao Sukharam Parusnees*.

(No. 7.)

TRANSLATION of the Substance of a Statement of *Govind Rao Wittul*, Dewan of the ex-Raja of Sattara.

BEING questioned as to how the circumstances stand regarding Karamut Oolla Caze Veejapoor, who was here, and who formerly went to Hyderabad, and for what purpose he went, I beg to state that he was a Caze of Veejapoor, but had resided for a long time about Hyderabad. After his coming to Veejapoor, when the Swaree* proceeded to that town for Jumabundy, in Sun Tissa Ushrin (A. D. 1828–29), he came and met the Sirkar, and saying that he was versed in physic, gave some medicine to the Maharaj, which proved effectual. He was consequently taken with the Swarree; and afterwards, on its return to Sattara, a school was set in operation, when he was employed, at a salary of 30 rupees per month, to give lessons from a Moohammadun treatise on medicine; and besides this he was allowed 16 rupees per month from the Akulkotekur, said to be for affording medical aid to the sowars of his patuk. Afterwards, in Sun Eheday Sullaseen Sukey 1752, in the month of Margsirsh (November–December 1830), the Caze said to me, that he had obtained leave from the Maharaj to proceed to Hyderabad, and begged me to ask him (the Raja) to pay his salary in advance, so that he might clear off the demands against him, and then go. Upon this I asked the Sirkar, and, agreeable to his order, paid his salary in advance. At that time he used to hold secret consultations with the Senaputtee and the Maharaj, from which the people about the Raja began to express their suspicion that he was to be sent on some political design, and a new flint-lock musket, caused by the Senaputtee to be made by Bappoo Karunjkur, with the word Sattara, and the name of the Karunjkur inserted on it, was given into his charge, and sent to the Nawab; and having understood that some money from the Khasgee and from the Senaputtee was given to him, I asked the Caze before his departure, what was the object of his going, and what was the subject of the secret consultations held with him. There being friendship between the Caze and myself, his residence being close to my house, and as he used to receive his pay through me, from such an intimacy I asked him. Then he said that he was going on some delicate affair of the Sirkar; that he spoke this to me out of friendship; that I should not discover this to any one, or make any acknowledgment to the Sirkar; and that on his return he would communicate the whole of the matter. The Sirkar† made him a present of a camel and aftabgeer, and some sowars were sent to conduct him, which sowars, after conducting him to Hyderabad, returned with a letter from him to Poogasowle, where the Swaree (the Raja) had gone for Jumabundy. As it was in Persian, it was ordered that Meerza Goolamally should be sent for to read it, upon which the Moonshee was sent for. On the day following his arrival, the Maharaj gave the letter into my charge in the rowtee of the Deogur, and directed me to make the Moonshee sit in the front, and to ask him the meaning. The Moonshee accordingly explained its meaning in the presence of the Sirkar, which I interpreted in Mahratta. I do not recollect the whole of the contents of that letter; but that he was looking out for the articles which he was directed to purchase, some such secret token was contained in it. On the occasion, the meaning of the letter was explained, there were about 10 or 20 persons present. After its being read, the letter was taken from the Moonshee and kept by the Maharaj with himself. Afterwards, on the Swaree moving from thence into another rowtee, I privately spoke to the Maharaj, that from the Caze's letter there appeared to be some plan concerted, when the Maharaj said, "There has already been friendly relations from the first between the Hyderabadwalley and ourselves. And before the late departure of the Caze, when some articles, clothes, &c. were purchased there to be brought (here), a passport was obtained from the Resident of the Company's Government, to exempt them from the payment of duties, which was not respected at Hyderabad, and was thrown back, and it was determined to levy the duties; and as the articles belonged to the Maharaj, the Nawab Sirkar himself remitted them. Thus the Kamgar there spoke to the purchaser, and the duties were remitted. We understood by this token that friendship should be enter-

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* The Raja.

* The Raja.

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tained inwardly on both sides in future, and that there is no opportunity at present; such an intimation has been directed to be made to the Nawab." He said thus much to me on that occasion. This was about nine years ago. Whether any letter after that came from him, I have not even heard, nor was any mention made, consequently this matter had escaped my memory. On being now questioned, I have recollected and stated such of the matter as I was acquainted with. The whole of the business as to the Cazee being despatched has been through the medium of the Senaputtee. I had no acknowledgment at all from the Maharaj at that time that he was going for such a purpose, nor did he then employ me in any such confidential affair.

The cause of his showing me the letter at Poosasowlee, was the Senaputtee or any others of the mundullee not being in attendance; and I being the only kamgar present, I came only then to know of it as stated above, which circumstance has been already stated. Except this, no letter whatever from the Cazee, either then or subsequently, came to me.

About four years ago, a certain najoomee (astrologer), a native of Eran, came from Hyderabad. The Maharaj called him and secretly proposed questions to him, on which occasion I was present. The substance of these queries was, "Will or will not our Raj increase; if so, when will it do so? How long will the rule of the English exist?" And also about getting a male child. To this effect the questions were proposed, about which he gave something in writing; that paper was with the Maharaj. In like manner, whenever any jossee or fakeer, or any other person seemingly able to foretell future events was found, it was his constant custom to put the same questions to him; and whenever any person belonging to a foreign state came, (he asked him) what was the number of troops there, and what was the nature of its friendly and other intercourse with the English? This, too, was another custom. All these matters have already been understood by the Sahib.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Dated this 29th October 1839.

Govind Rao Wittul.

(No. 8.)

TRANSLATION of the Substance of a Statement of *Kassee Sewram Bundrey*, A. D. 1839.

BEING asked to state who was Cazee Kuramut Oolla Khan, and whatever I may know regarding him, I beg to state as follows:—

Kuramut Oollo Khan Cazee Veejapoorkur, was called Cazee Sahib, and by some Kakun Sahib. When the Swaree of Shreeman Maharaj proceeded into the districts, and whilst encamping for Jumabundy at Veejapoor, where I had gone, the Cazee used to come daily to the Maharaj, and to represent, that in consequence of his long absence from Veejapoor and stay at Hyderabad with the maternal uncle of the Shumsher Oomrao, his kinsmen had interfered with his wuttun of Cazee, and he requested the Maharaj to put this to rights; upon this he was furnished with proper deeds about the wuttun. As he highly praised Hyderabad for every sort of intelligence, and made a representation with due respect, he (the Raja) was much pleased with him, and ordered him to accompany the Swaree to Sattara; accordingly, he shortly arrived at Sattara. He was furnished with accommodation upstairs, over the shop of Tejeeram, belonging to Rajushri Govind Rao Dewan, which I saw.

On his arrival at Sattara, a salary of 30 rupees per month, and 16 rupees on account of a horse, were paid to him for expenses. He was for the most part paid by the Dewan for expenses, and he used to resort to his house. I have seen this.

Secret consultations used to be held between the Sirkar, the Senaputtee, and the Cazee, in the eight-sided room, and the Dewan Khana, which I have seen three times. On one occasion I saw Babajee Purarkar called in. I did not know what was the subject.

The Cazee used to come to the house of the Senaputtee, and held secret consultations at night every eighth or fifteenth day; this I have seen. I did not know the subject.

About a year or a year and a quarter afterwards, the Sirkar, the Senaputtee, and the Cazee held a secret meeting and conference at Murzee's place, the whole of which was not known, except that, taking into consideration the close connexion existing from former times between this Dowlett and that Dowlett (Hyderabad), friendship should be increased; this is the wish; thus it was loudly declared at the conclusion. This I understood at that time from Murzee.

People began to say that the Cazee was going to Hyderabad to purchase and bring some articles, and the Cazee requested the Sirkar to give him leave; when means were adopted for giving him leave, and some presents of cloths were given as well as cash, and a list of Persian carpets, &c., to be purchased was given, and a camel, and four or five sowars were given to conduct him. This I understood.

After the Sirkar had given him leave, he went into the Senaputtee's warra to ask his leave, where the Senaputtee gave him a musket out of those which had been newly made at Sattara, as also a sword. So I learnt. For whom they were given I did not know. The bazar report at that time was, that they were given for the Sirkar of Hyderabad; and people also used to speak accordingly.

On the expiration of about three or four months after the departure of the Cazee from Sattara, a letter from him, in Persian, said to be from Hyderabad, came to Poosasowley, while the Swaree was in the districts, the contents of which the Maharaj mentioned in the

the Kutcherry thus: "The Cazee has written that he will soon send the articles which are to be purchased. He is very faithful and intelligent." Thus he was extolled. I did not know who read the letter. About a year after the receipt of this letter, I learnt that as Chundoolal was about to apprehend him, the Shumsher Oomrao had turned him away, and that consequently he had clandestinely retired to the hills. It was a bazar report; whether it was correct or incorrect I did not know.

The Sirkar made Bappoo Karunjkur manufacture at Sattara two muskets, with flint locks, like those of Europe, and also two pistols; on these muskets and the locks was inscribed the name of Bappoo Karunjkur, as well as Sattara, as the place of manufacture; so I understand. If the muskets with the Maharaj here be examined, it will be fully known.

In the handwriting of and signed by myself,

Dated this 29th October 1839.

Kassee Punt Bundry.

(No. 9.)

TRANSLATION of the Substance of a Deposition of *Teejeram Jewakeerdass Satturkur*; Soor Sun Arbyn Myantyn Oulf (A.D. 1839).

BEING ordered by the Sirkar to state as far as I may know the circumstances as to a Veejapoorkur Cazee Moosulman, who was living upstairs over my shop at Sattara, and who went to Hyderabad, I beg to say in reply, that the place over my shop belongs to Govind Rao Dewan, in which place the Veejapoorkur Cazee was kept by the Maharaj Sirkar for about six months. He always used to go to the Maharaj in the palace. When he went to Hyderabad, the Maharaj sent people with him; so I understood here. After about four months the Maharaj sent Purushram Katrey Jamder Kasseneth Katrey, on behalf of Nursojee Kakrey and Babajee Jeyrain Khojey Wareekur, to Hyderabad, for the purchase of piece goods, &c. Having furnished them with a passport, he gave 25 sowars; amongst whom Rajeeba Bhao Bhonsley Waweecker, belonging to the family of the Senaputtee, was the Mookhtiar, and 20 sepoys; and Khundoojee Chuprasee were given, and they were sent to Hyderabad; and the Kakreys and Babajee Jeyram lived in the town, in the house of Husha Sahib, maternal uncle of the Cazee of Veejapoor. We used always to go there to them, when some people said, "This Cazee has come after first going to the Maharaj, and now also these people belonging to the Maharaj, who have come, are in the habit of going to the Cazee from this; what is the object in this cannot be understood; it seems suspicious." Thus some used to say. This I have heard.—Dated this 30th October 1839.

Signed in my handwriting, on the date above mentioned,

Teejeram Jowakeer.

(No. 10.)

TRANSLATION of an Examination of *Wussee Oolla Moonshee*, on the 2d November 1839.

Question. How do the circumstances stand as regards the paper in Persian, produced by you, together with its translation in Hinduvee?—*Answer.* About three or four years ago a Shazada Prince of Delhi, named Hoomayoo, came to Sattara and put up in the vicinity of the temple of Forjaee. He was accompanied by Ballintine Sahib's son, named Baba Sahib; some time afterwards he fell out with the prince and went to Kolapoor; afterwards an interview took place between myself, the prince, and the Hukim Imdad Ally. The Maharaj came to know from myself of the arrival of the prince. The Maharaj said, that the permission of Lodwick Sahib should be obtained, and he should be introduced to him (the Raja). After this I informed the prince of the matter. He said he was a prince, and there was no occasion for this. Two or four days afterwards the Maharaj told me to bring him at night. Upon this I informed him; and, taking the prince with me on foot, at 10 o'clock at night, went into the palace of the Maharaj. An interview took place in the budamee kholee (almond-shaped room), on which occasion the Maharaj, the prince, a retainer of the prince called Koka, a Mogul, myself, and the Hukimjee, being five, were present. Afterwards, Koka, myself, and the Hukimjee retired outside. The Maharaj and the prince conversed together in the room for an hour. We did not know what was the subject of the conversation. At last we were called in, and pan-beerao were given to all. Afterwards the prince was furnished with sepoys, with the watchword, and conducted (outside the town). Some time afterwards the prince took his departure, and proceeding to Sanglee, and visiting Chintamun Rao Appa went to Meeruj; from whence he sent a letter addressed to me, and to the Hukimjee, the original of which, in Persian, and a translation of it into Hinduvee, in my own handwriting, being two papers, are produced; from which the contents thereof will be known.

State what are the contents of the translation [now] made [of this letter]?—"I arrived at Sanglee on the 6th instant. Chintamun Rao came out to receive me, furnished me with accommodation in the deelkoosha bang, sent me articles of food of the best kind, and fruits of various sorts; and having invited me one day to his house, fired guns and made a natch before me; and he made me a present of a poshak in a plate, two ornaments of jewels, and

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a mare; and he treated me with every mark of royal respect and privilege. I held a secret consultation with Chintamun Rao, and informed him of the matter on the part of the Maharaj; the substance of which was, that it was necessary for me to proceed to Hyderabad on account of the Maharaj's business. On my arrival there I will send a communication by a servant. Do you report this accordingly to the Maharaj." To this effect a letter came to the address of us both, myself and Hukim Imdad Ally, the contents of which are as stated above. No month or year was written in the letter. There is a seal in ink of the prince, in the Persian characters, on the envelope, the inscription on which seal is "Hoomayoon Alumgeer Shah;" and the letter received in it in Persian is in the handwriting of the prince himself.

State if there was any other letter since then from the prince, or whatever other circumstance you may know of?—I received no written communication; but some travellers who came to Sattara from Hyderabad, and who met me, told me that that prince was refused admittance into the town by Chundoolal, and sent away from the outside, after being furnished with some money for expenses. I only understood thus much; besides this I know nothing of. This is a true statement.—Dated this 2d November 1839.

(Signed in my own handwriting)

Wussee Oolla Moonshee.

(No. 11.)

TRANSLATION of an original Letter now produced by *Wussee Oolla Moonshee*, addressed to him and to *Hukim Imdad Ally*, by the *Shahzada Hoomayoon*.

I ARRIVED at Sanglee on the 6th instant, and Rajey Chintamun Rao Bahadoor came out to receive me, furnished me with accommodation in the Deelkoosha Bang, and sent me articles of food of the best kind, and baskets containing fruits of various sorts. Having invited me one day to his house, he fired guns as a salute to me, and also made a natch before me; and he made me a present of a poshak in a plate, two ornaments of jewels, and a horse, and gave me satisfaction consistently with the royal rule. In a secret consultation I informed Rajey Chintamun Rao Bahadoor of some matter on the part of the Maharaj, of which the substance was, that it was necessary for me to proceed to Hyderabad on account of the Maharaj's business. On my arrival there, I will send a communication by a servant. Do you report this accordingly to the Maharaj. What more need be written? This is the matter.

The envelope of this letter bears the seal of the Shahzada.

(True translations.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Resident, Sattara.

(True copies.)

(signed) *L. R. Reid*, Acting Chief Secretary.

ENCLOSURES in Resident's Letter of 11th November 1839.

(Translation.)

Memorandum.—Yesterday (Thursday, the 22d August 1839), at 6 o'clock in the evening, the Governor Sahib arrived at the Resident's bungalow. To-day, the 23d (or Friday, Shrawun Shood 14th), at 11 o'clock in the morning, the Resident Ovans Sahib sent a message by his Bhalidar, saying that he wanted to have an interview with the Sirkar, and that when I signified my pleasure (*lit.* order) he would come. I thereupon told the Bhalidar, that on my performing my pooja (religious ceremonies), a message would be sent, on which he (the Resident) should come. Further, I requested that no natives (Kabh Lok) should accompany him, but said that I had no objection to any European gentlemen (Sahib Lok) coming with him. Afterwards, within four ghutikars, I sent word that he might come. After this, at 2 o'clock, the Resident having come to the palace, had a meeting with me, and said that the Governor Sahib Bhadoor wished to see me. Upon this a reply was given by me (*lit.* from the Sirkar), that this circumstance (*viz.* seeing the Governor) would give me much pleasure; and having promised I would come, I immediately, at 3 o'clock, went, attended by my retinue, to the Resident's bungalow; when, having seen the Governor, conversation took place relative to the Sentry* Gomtula and Moodhonee Jotpoor revolt. The gentlemen who were then present were, the Governor Sahib himself, Anderson Sahib, Willoughby Sahib, and the Resident Ovans Sahib—in all, four Sahibs. The conversation that took place is detailed in the following paragraphs.

1. The Governor Sahib said, "It is true that the Maharaj fomented a sedition; there are witnesses to prove it." To which a reply was given, that such a thing had not occurred; that inquiry should be instituted, and that a committee should be convened for that purpose. Whereupon he (the Governor) said, "I have inquired into the whole matter; there is no occasion for any further inquiry. Why should so troublesome a measure be adopted? I have not leisure to institute an investigation. You should attend to what I am going to say, and sign a memorandum" (*yad*). Upon this, an answer was given, that if the Governor Sahib had

no

* Meaning the native Sepoys.

no leisure to institute an investigation, I would show all my papers and documents to Ovens Sahib; that he would see how the witnesses had come forward, and how enmity towards me had been engendered, and that therefore justice should be done; and that if there were any documents in question, they were not mine. The Governor Sahib thereupon said, "I have Moodhojee's letter itself in my possession." I then replied by a simile, as follows: "If a person addressed a letter to Anderson Sahib, and Anderson Sahib did not know anything of it, in this case he from whom the letter came should be questioned. How could Anderson Sahib answer for the letter, when he knew nothing of it? And if I wanted to assure the English Government of my friendship, I would jump into a well; but if I did not do so, they would not be satisfied." To this no reply was made by the Governor; he (the Governor) remained silent.

2. The Governor Sahib said, "By stationing a Wakeel at Bombay, the Maharaj violated the treaty." In answer to this, I said, "I have not violated the treaty; you should prove it by an investigation; I am ready to answer." He (the Governor) then said, "The Maharaj sent a Wakeel to Bombay." I replied, "I sent him to make representations on my behalf to the British Government. By doing so, how did I violate the treaty?" He (the Governor) said, "You acted independently of the Resident." In answer to the foregoing, I said, "There are letters from Elphinstone Sahib, allowing me to act independently of the Resident, on his (the Resident's) declining to attend to my representations." Upon this, he (the Governor) said, "I cannot approve of the letters, &c. of Elphinstone Sahib, in opposition to the treaty." To which I replied, "It is hard if you do not approve of what you have written yourself." He (the Governor) said, "You attend to what I tell you, or your principality (Raj) will not remain in your hands." In reply, I said, "I have not made the Raj my property; it is the gift of friendship. I wish not, after incurring disgrace, without a trial to reign in my Raj. If it is your pleasure, take care of your Raj; I shall earn a livelihood by begging, or if you place me in confinement, I shall go about begging with your sentry; if you are displeased with me I am come. I shall not depart." Upon this, he (the Governor) said, "The Maharaj should not act so; he should, in consideration of my high station, listen to what I say; if not, it will be a bad thing, and I shall be constrained to adopt some new measures." I answered, "You may take what measures you please; you have acted unjustly towards me, and what you say cannot be acknowledged here." He (the Governor) replied, "I have authority from Europe to act as I think proper; it will therefore go hard with the Maharaj." To this I replied, "I have not in any manner behaved wrongly; you may then deal with me with as much severity as you please."

3. The Governor Sahib said, "The Maharaj should peruse a memorandum (yad) which I shall send him, and affix his signature to it." I replied, "If it is proper to sign it I shall do so; if not, I shall send an answer."

The object of the Governor's proposition was, that I should confess having tried to cause the Calcutta treaty to be altered, and having endeavoured to change the former Governor Sahib's documents, and that I had been guilty of perfidy, and that I should express my shame for this conduct. However, as nothing had been proved against me in any respect, I could never think of doing what was required (by the Governor); and as it appeared evident that he was going to make (new) arrangements, in order that information might be had of papers passing backward and forward, I therefore left them at liberty to write to Europe and Calcutta to make what arrangements they required.

4. In the course of conversation, I observed, "You have thus listened to what my enemies have said against me, and relied upon their statements; and it appears as if you had given them an assurance (of your protection). Nothing therefore remains but to grant justice after the production of papers and witnesses; but you will not grant justice, and I have nothing to depend on but the friendship of the British Government. It would then be as well to send me with my people to Europe, when whatever is to be done there will be done."

5. "The whole substance of the new memorandum (yad) is this, that nothing is to be done without consulting the Resident. Then I am to be like a Mamlutdar only, and to be subject to continual annoyance, and to have my people wearied, and entirely to let the statements of my enemies be confirmed." In consequence, although the Resident brought me the memorandum, I would not sign it, and left it to them to make what arrangements they thought proper, on making reference to (the authorities) in Europe and Calcutta, for when requisite I shall speak in presence of those gentlemen who were present whatever I have to say.

6. The Governor observed, "The Maharaja's people have gone to Europe; they are (mere) boys; they will not obtain redress there, and they will not be able to do anything; I have been invested with full powers." It therefore appears that the reason of their having required me to sign the memorandum in question was, that they might thus convince the principal authorities in Europe (in refutation of the statement of my people, that the Hindoos had not acted in the manner ascribed to them, and that Bajeerow had been unjustly ruined), that what had been done by their Government here was correct, and that by my confessing my seditious designs, other people who might be induced to appeal to the authorities in Europe, would not obtain redress, for from the people thus appealing, they (the Bombay government) imagine that a door will be opened that will occasion their power to sustain a shock. With this view the chief authorities came here, and used a domineering tone; but seeing that they could not obtain my assent, though they should use force, they have taken what measures they thought proper. I have therefore written as above the inference at which I have arrived. Whatever arrangement may be intended to be made by

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the authorities (in Europe) should be made. When requested to give me justice, the answers returned were as stated above. Whatever then is reserved for the end will come to pass, and henceforth the Sahib Lok must never speak of their justice and impartiality. They have looked for profit and advantage here. If I consented (to what is required), on what principles of truth would the Sahib Lok in future speak? I have no desire to preserve my court here. This I have stated before.

7. Anderson Sahib said, "The Lord Sahib has been convinced of your perfidy, the Governor Sahib (however) is partial to you."

8. It seems from the omission in the memorandum of the article respecting the jaghirdars, that power is given to inimical persons to shape this article as they wish, considering that I would be obliged to act according to the wishes of the Resident. Why allude to new documents regarding the jaghirdars? The treaty, they say, is decisive; but by this new memorandum the treaty was evidently set aside. How then could it have been said that the treaty was decisive? Neither was justice afforded by virtue of existing documents, nor good faith. It should therefore be considered, whether oppression has not been exercised. In the memorandum it is stated that the Governor Sahib has for once forgiven my seditious designs. Had I then signed the memorandum, though not guilty, what then would have remained for me?

9. What justice and kindness could there have been in saying, that the writings relating to me had been perused, in concert with the Resident, with great consideration towards me, but that no investigation could be undertaken. I was therefore obliged to give the answers above stated, and I would not fail to give the same answers to-morrow, or at any other time.

From the above nine paragraphs the matter will be understood.

(True translation.)

(signed) *W. S. Boyd,*
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

(TRANSLATION.)

ARTICLE contained in the Memorandum shown to me by the Governor Sahib, written from recollection (of its contents).

Memorandum.—The Maharaj Sirkar has been guilty of perfidy (titoor), but the Governor Sahib has for once forgiven him and has decided:

That he shall act according to the advice of the Woukeel (Resident).

A guarantee of protection to the following persons must exist, and they are to receive their allowances.

Shreemunt Rajeshree Appa Sahib Maharaj will remain wherever the British Government may place him, and receive his allowance.

Abba Mahadoola.
Yeloojee Mohiteh.

Yeshwunt Row Foujdar.
Wittul Sukharam Parsneeze.

The Chitnees is not to live within the limits of the Maharaj's territory.

This is what is stated in the memorandum. From the insertion therein of the clause respecting the Chitnees, it appears that no one here is at any time to speak, and if one person speak to another, the British Government will consider him guilty. If witnesses give false evidence, and write what facts were formerly stated in a tyrannical manner, and the names in the memorandum are above mentioned, and from among them the Chitnees, in consequence of the enmity borne to him, has been selected for such treatment, and those who gave rise to the false accusation have been (favoured) with a guarantee of protection, what road then remains open for justice? From (the memorandum) it appears that the remaining prisoners will be released, but if a memorandum on their account was acquiesced in, it would not be so (as with those guaranteed). However, let them settle all the points as they may.

(True translation.)

(signed) *W. S. Boyd,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

(TRANSLATION.)

Memorandum.—On the 23d August 1839, the Resident having come at three o'clock (P. M.), the conversation that took place was as follows:—

1. "THE Governor Sahib has given two memoranda." I answered, "On this point I spoke to the Governor Sahib yesterday."

2. "You should peruse the memoranda." Having then read them both, I found in them the word "titoor" (sedition), which was mentioned in yesterday's memorandum. Now the words, "bud nuzur" (regarding with an evil eye), and "furzund warees" (offspring to inherit), were

were found added." I replied, "I have seen this memorandum; it would place me on the footing of a collector. I cannot engage to abide by it; and if this is to be the fashion in my sight, the British Government might manage my offspring, though I have none [now], as they pleased."

3. "In acting thus, enmity will be created." I answered, "I quitted Bajeerow and the whole of them without asking any one's advice and came to the British army (or camp), when balls were falling like rain (in showers); I was then confident that the friendly feeling between me and the British Government would never be disturbed."

4. "The Maharaj is losing his raj." I answered, "If the raj remains in the hands of the British Government, it cannot be lost. When their doubts are removed I can take it back."

5. "I have taken a great deal of trouble on account of the memorandum." I answered, "I should be happy if the Sahib would take as much trouble in conducting the business of this muhal (district) as he has in preparing the memorandum."

6. "It is not well that the Maharaj should throw away his raj." I answered, "Will there be anything wrong if the Sahib conducts the business in my name, as Grant Sahib did? When the doubts are removed, I am present."

7. "At the time Bajeerow came to Mahvollee, he said that all should be taken care of; but as Elphinstone Sahib was spoken to from here, consent was not given to Bajeerow."

8. "When Elphinstone Sahib took the fort of Wasotah, at that time the Sirkar's children and people were in it; he therefore hesitated as to whether he should fire upon the fort, but being urged to the measure, Elphinstone Sahib opened a fire, regardless of whoever might be injured; this measure being requisite to show the friendship felt for the British Government."

9. "The British Government should assign me any task they think proper, and I shall live wherever they desire, and even if they take all [belonging to me], yet as long as I live, I shall not lose my friendship for the British Government. If requisite, I shall state this in writing."

10. "The Maharaj should come and tell this to the Governor Sahib." I answered, "All this was spoken of yesterday, and I tell you the same now; you should represent what I have said. Why should I so many times repeat [to the governor] what I have said [already]?" "The Maharaj himself should come and speak; the affair is very important; When will [the Maharaj] come?" I answered, "I shall come in the course of a ghutika (about half an hour); I have no one's advice to ask, and never have asked advice."

11. Afterwards I gave the Resident, weda and rakhee (a silk string), and requested him to inquire if the Governor Sahib would accept a rakhee, and inform me. Then the Resident went away, and I sent a bhalidar with him to bring me word respecting the rakhee.

12. In the memorandum it is written that the British Government have established a throne. However, although the Bajeerow subjected me to much annoyance, still I used to sit on the throne. My power being now gone, what is there in a throne; the throne is attached to my lineage. He who possesses the [sovereign] authority will occupy it. The right has not been conferred by any one.

13. Chaplin Sahib at first said that here I should take the raj into my possession, but I replied, "When I am well acquainted with you, I shall take it."

14. Should you imagine in your own mind that I am opposed to you, I shall go with you to Calcutta or Europe.

15. The guarantee granted to the people at Baroda cannot be observed here in the same manner as it is there.

(True translation.)

(signed) *W. S. Boyd,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

(TRANSLATION.)

I. *Memorandum.*—On the 24th August 1839 (after the Resident came to the palace and went away) before five o'clock in the evening, the "Swaree" (Raja and suite) went to the [Resident's] bungalow, where a conference was held with the Governor Sahib. At that time the Governor Sahib, Anderson Sahib the councillor, and Willoughby Sahib the secretary, were present, and there was no other person on this side [but the Raja.]

1. The Governor Sahib said, "Do you intend to give the people an assurance of protection or not?" whereupon I answered, "I cannot give any assurance to such unprincipled people, because—

First. "Yeshwunt Row Foujdar made a false representation to Briggs Sahib against the Maharaj's karkoons, stating that they had injured Bapa Nimbalkan; but on trial of the matter it appeared that he had acted falsely. This man, although he was allowed a pension of 75 rupees from Nimbalkan's income, was implicated in such an intrigue. How then can I give him an assurance of protection?"

2. "Abba Parisnees was dismissed by Grant Sahib in consequence of having been guilty of an offence. To such a man how could I guarantee protection?" The Governor Sahib thereupon said, "He is favoured by the Maharaj; to which I replied, "In consequence of Grant Sahib having dismissed him, he fell under the displeasure of the British Government;

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but in order to regain their favour [again], he has made a false statement; to such unprincipled people no guarantee can be given by me, nor will I grant them an allowance."

II. "The Chitnees gave the Maharaj bad advice." To this I replied, "I attend to no one's advice; in case a discussion arises among my people regarding anything, I hear what they say, and should I approve of their advice, I adopt it; but if not, I never hear what they say; and [although] the Governor Sahib has taken the trouble to come so far on my account, yet I attend not to what he says; how then can I be guided by those people who only take the trouble of coming from their own houses to my palace? And when the treaty was ratified Bulwunt Row Chitnees was present, yet I did not take his advice." And on being asked why I had engaged a ship, I answered, "To send my people to Europe." On which they said, "Why did not the people go in that ship; why did they remain?" I answered, "Because I procured another ship." They thereupon said, "What is that ship (meaning the first one) to be used for?" I answered, "Should it be necessary, I shall go to Europe in that ship." The Governor Sahib said, "What sum of money did the Maharaj give the Doctor?" I replied, "Whoever says so, viz. that I gave him money, should be called upon for a written statement, and be made to prove it; it is useless to believe verbal representations. I have not given [any money to the Doctor]." The Governor Sahib said, "The Chitnees brought the Doctor to speak." I answered, "It was I who engaged him to speak for me; what could he do when you would not hear what he had to represent? If you even now hear him, he will speak. The Kokunust Brahmins had a religious dispute with Bulwunt Rao Chitnees, and having a grudge against him on that account they are at enmity with him." The Governor Sahib inquired of Willoughby Sahib in the English language the meaning of the word, "granmanya" (religious dispute); Willoughby answered him in English.

3. The Governor Sahib asked "Whose counsels does the Maharaj attend to, which of the Maharaj's relations are favoured by him?" I answered, "The Sahib is aware whose advice I take; I have many relations." He, (the governor) then said, "Balla Sahib Senaputtee (commander of the forces) is favoured by the Maharaj." I replied, "The whole country has seen him rise [to power]; how can I be guided by his advice?" He, (the Governor) then said, "He is the Maharaj's servant, at least." I answered, "Where was he when the treaty with the British Government was entered into? Do you know this or not?" To this no reply was made.

4. The Governor Sahib said, "With respect to Appa Sahib's allowance, what is to be done?" I replied, "The allowance which was fixed in the time of Grant Sahib will be received by him; what obstacle is there in this respect? It will be received from the Resident Sahib, who should pay him." The Governor Sahib said, "His property should be delivered to him." I answered, "Who has offered any impeachment; Ovens Sahib is aware of that point, and should be asked," Ovens Sahib said, "It is true the Maharaj offers no impediment in that respect." After this, I think the Governor Sahib spoke in English to Anderson Sahib.

5. The Governor Sahib asked, "Is it true or not that the sentries (sepoys) came to the Maharaj's palace?" I replied, "This is false." Then the Governor Sahib said, "They have been our servants for 30 years; how could they speak a falsehood?" I answered, "Mohetch and Mahatoola have been my servants throughout seven generations; when they can speak falsehoods, then are servants of 30 years' standing to be depended upon more than they? When the insurrection of Chutur Sing took place, at that time the sentries having informed, the Sahibs said here that the Maharaj gave a denial, because it would be requisite to give a share [of the booty]; but they said that what they stated was true. And when an insurrection arose in the name of the Bhao Sahib Maharaj, at that time the sentries told Lord Sahib that they had fled because they were burning the Bhao Sahib while still alive; the insurgent was thereupon sent here, and an investigation having been made, in the time of Briggs Sahib, he acknowledged having been employed in the name of a great man, and the statement of the sentries was refuted. And when Grant Sahib instituted an investigation at the time of Chutur Sing's insurrection the sentries were found to be false. How [therefore] can you rely on the truth of what those sentries state?"

6. The Governor Sahib said, "The Maharaj should attend to what I propose; if not, he will lose his raj; the Maharaj's raj is a very good one." I replied, "If I lose the raj [what does it matter]; I did not acquire it; I care not if death comes; but I cannot sign the memorandum during the lifetime of Bajeerow and his people. Let the raj remain in the hands of the British Government, and when [all] doubt will cease, I am here" [ready to receive it again]. Governor Sahib then said, "It is not our intention that Bajeerow, who has lost his raj, should nevertheless have it restored to him." I thereupon answered "Bajeerow's raj was under your hand. He was a great man and a Brahmin; why did not the Lord Sahib and the Governor Sahib come and explain to him that it would be conferring a great benefit if he were to give up his raj? He has no intention to come to this raj. The raj is small, and we have no ambition; and you do not intend to take it; and this raj of ours was acquired by Sewajee Maharaj, and Sumbhajee Maharaj lost it; Shao Maharaj regained it. Afterwards, in the time of my grandfather, it was lost; and afterwards I regained it. I shall give it up; it is not my property; and by taking it no diminution of friendship will follow. The Governor Sahib when required came by dauk for my sake; in the same manner I shall come by dauk; there is no need of any allusion to Bajeerow."

7. There is nothing wrong on this side. If required, I shall go with the Governor Sahib, or if I am sent to Europe or Calcutta I shall go; and I shall join my couch to the Governor's and keep by his side; only my meals and deopooja (religious ceremonies) shall be separate; I have now come; if you want me, I shall not go away.

8. When

8. When I was going away, the Governor Sahib again said, "I shall remain here for one or two days. Until then the Maharaj should consider regarding the memorandum." I answered, "I told you what I had to say the last day, and as I take no one's advice, then what have I to consider of?"

9. When going away, this being the day of "Rakhee Pournema, Asha Rakhia," (silk strings) were given to the Governor Sahib, Anderson Sahib, Willoughby Sahib, Ovans Sahib, Colonel Wood Sahib, Danvers Sahib, and another Sahib, whose name I don't know, and to Ovans Sahib's lady and the two children, and wedas were distributed.

10. The Governor Sahib said, "The Maharaj should complete the memorandum, and should entertain no doubt respecting it; the memorandum and the treaty are one." I answered, "If the treaty and memorandum are one, what is the reason of making a new memorandum? the treaty still exists." The Governor Sahib said, "It has been made because a doubt has arisen." I answered, "For this reason have I been telling the Governor Sahib these two days to give me justice, but that cannot be." To this no reply was made; and in the memorandum an assurance of protection to those who gave rise to the false accusation is mentioned. What justice then remains!

11. The memorandum may be signed to-day, and the treaty and the papers of Elphinstone Sahib, Malcolm and Clare, Sahib Governors, annulled. Subsequently, when you depart and a new Governor comes, some unprincipled fellows may again invent some charges against me, because the others who had done so before them had received a guarantee, and the British Government and the Governor will consider me guilty. Then your memorandum will be altered, and I shall be required to furnish a new one. Whatever is to be done should be settled at once. Had I acted improperly I should not hold any dispute with you. If I do not dispute the matter, all my family will be ruined. To this no answer was given.

(True translation.)

(signed) *W. S. Boyd*, Acting Secretary to Government.

(TRANSLATION.)

MEMORANDUM, dated the 25th August 1839.

LAST night (the 24th) I sent a message to the Resident about the sixth ghutika, informing him that I had something more left to communicate to him, and that he should meet me this morning, when I would be out taking exercise. Accordingly, having gone out this morning, I met the Resident near the Powae (charitable victualing house). The conversation that passed was as follows:—

1. "My enemies here have, through enmity, misrepresented every matter to you, therefore you should not embarrass yourself on account of the granting of a guarantee and other things, because when you and I have leisure after the Governor Sahib's departure, we shall represent the acts and doings of each of those persons. I shall convince you of everything; after which I shall write what inquiries should be made of those people, and if you make inquiries accordingly, you will be satisfied; and having then remembered the circumstances, you should write to the Governor Sahib; then whatever is to be done regarding those people should be done. Until then nothing should be done." He (the Resident) thereupon said, "I shall acquaint the Governor Sahib."

2. "When will the Governor Sahib come to the palace?" The Resident answered, "I shall ask him."

3. The Resident said, "The Maharaj should be guided by what the Governor says. He should write it (sign the conditions); if not the Governor Sahib will be greatly displeased. The Maharaj will not be allowed to remain at Sattara, and another master for the state will be appointed." I answered, "I cannot sign the memorandum; you should manage for me. In this manner I have spoken before, and a great deal to this effect has been said. You say that I cannot remain at Sattara; then confine me in a fort if I am to be confined." He (the Resident) replied, "You cannot remain here, you will have to go to Benares or some other place." I answered, "That is the abode of our Gods; there is nothing wrong [in sending me there]; and I shall be happy to go to Calcutta or Europe if you send me." He (the Resident) then said, "Why does the Maharaj ruin his own interest?" and spoke other things to the same effect. I answered, "If some one had commenced hostilities with the British Government, and made balls whistle and wound the Sahib Lok, nothing would have been done to him; and (on the contrary) though I have never swerved from my friendly relations to the British Government, and never will wish to do so, yet you behave tyrannically to me. If you like, immediately the Governor Sahib goes I shall give an order that no hostility or variance is intended on my part. Then he may do as he pleases."

4. We met the Governor Sahib on the road taking exercise. I said to the Resident, "Ask him." He (the Governor) said, "It is good," and laughed.

(True translation.)

(signed) *W. S. Boyd*, Acting Secretary to Government.

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(TRANSLATION).

Memorandum.—ON the 26th August 1839, at one o'clock, I sent a chuphrasee to the Resident Ovans Sahib, with a message to this effect: That I had something to communicate to him, and would come to him; and that if the Sahib asked whether I was coming to see the Governor he (the chuphrasee) should say that I would have a hasty interview with him. In return the chuphrasee brought a message that I should come, but it was asked when I would come. The chuphrasee said that I would come immediately on his delivering the message. After the message (from the Resident) was received, the Sirkar Swaree (attendants) took some papers that were necessary, for the purpose of giving them to the Governor Sahib. Conversation took place, and the papers were given. At that time the gentlemen who were present were the Governor Sahib himself and Anderson Sahib, the Councillor. The Resident Ovans was not present, and the Sirkar (the Raja) said that the Resident should be sent for. Anderson Sahib said, "It matters not if he is not here; the Maharaj should speak." Afterwards the Resident was sent for: so the three gentlemen and the Sirkar having been seated, the conversation that took place (Willoughby Sahib not being called inside) was as contained in the following paragraphs:—

1. The Governor Sahib said, "Did the Resident Sahib tell the Maharaj anything yesterday?" Whereupon I answered that the Resident had told me that I could not remain here, &c.

2. The Governor Sahib said, "A peremptory order had come from Calcutta, but I, by exerting myself very much, lessened its force." I answered, "How do I know what they wrote? I know one thing."

When I took the papers to give them [to the Governor], he (the Governor) inquired, when I was presenting them, "What do these papers relate to? What is in them? Tell me verbally." I replied, "It would require much time to relate to you what they are about; when you look at them you will understand what they refer to. They refer to the seditious designs of which you were informed." The Sahib thereupon said, "Why did the Maharaj refrain for so long a period from producing these papers? If they had been given to the Resident I should have received them." I answered, "The Resident and I have not seen each other for the last two years. The Resident sent me a message, saying that we should not visit each other, and no answers have been furnished to my memoranda; and when partiality was exhibited, what was the use of my giving him the papers? Then to whom could I give them?" The Sahib said, "Had you written and sent a memoranda the Resident would not have presumed to keep it, but would have forwarded it to me." I answered, "There are circumstances which are proper to be communicated in writing, and there are others which should be explained [verbally]. For the last few [literally, two or four] days the Resident Sahib has commenced coming [to me], therefore I have now given [the papers]. I have several others, but if you consider [my case] justly, I shall satisfy you [by producing them]."

4. The Resident Sahib said, "The Maharaj will not attend to what the Governor Sahib says; the Governor Sahib is consequently much displeased." I answered, "Forego this foolish talk, and if you try you will find many ways [of settling the business] besides the measure which you have adopted in framing the memorandum."

5. It was remarked, "The Maharaj will not gain anything by not attending [to what he is advised to do]." My answer was, "I have not come on that account, [but] on account of the papers about which I spoke the day before yesterday."

6. "The Maharaj has expended a great sum of money in sending [people] to Europe." I answered, "As you think I have two or four crores of rupees, I have therefore incurred the expense. As I am not to remain here, why should I leave my money here, and why should I carry a load with me? I have therefore spent my money."

7. "Did any one from Gomtula come to the Maharaj?" I replied, "No one came near me, and I know nothing [of the matter]. Inquiries should be made of him who gave such information, or of him to whose house [the messenger] came."

8. "There is a letter from Moodhjee relative to the seditious designs of the Maharaj." I replied, "I have spoken once already on this point, and have said that he who wrote the letter and he who brought it should be questioned, and he will prove" [the fact].

9. "The Resident has said a great deal to-day about signing the memorandum, and that the Maharaj should comply and please the Governor Sahib." I answered, "The Governor Sahib should not be displeased; I am willing to submit to a just decision. What answers can I give every time I am questioned on this subject?"

10. I, in the course of conversation, requested that the Governor Sahib would come to my palace. The Governor Sahib replied, "I have a public duty to perform; without this being done it is not fitting that I should come [to your palace]. It is the custom of the Hindoos to feel unconcerned when their own business is done, although that of the Government may remain undone. If the Maharaj complies with what I say, I shall come and spend the Dura and Deepwalee [with you]." I answered, "What remedy have I when I speak to you of justice and you talk of customs?"

11. I said, "The Suchew wrote a letter here; that letter the Natoo has taken away; it should be taken from him and sent here with a memorandum." Anderson Sahib thereupon said, "What benefit will the Maharaj derive thereby?" I answered, "When I see it you will know [what benefit I shall derive]. What belongs to me should be with me."

12. "How much money did the Maharaj spend on his ship, and where is she, and how employed?" I answered, "I purchased the vessel for 60,000 or 70,000 rupees; but Meer went

went in another ship; and as the papers and documents were not with him, I subsequently sent them with my people." I only know that the ship [purchased by me] is engaged in trade, but I don't know where she is now. If you don't wish me to have the vessel I shall break it up." They then said, "You should not do so; and we have heard that the ship is gone to China."

13. "If the Maharaj wishes to do so, he may send more people to Europe; we shall create no obstacles. The Maharaj's money will only be [uselessly] spent. We are much concerned to think that the Maharaj's money should be [so] spent."

14. "Your character will be lost if your brother gets your raj. The Governor Sahib wishes to settle matters to your advantage. Nothing can then be done from Europe or Calcutta." I replied, "If you really desire that I should sign the memorandum, institute an inquiry, and then lay 100 memoranda on the couch and I will sign them all; otherwise I shall not." Then they said, "As the Maharaj has failed to abide by the treaty, we shall write to [the authorities in] Europe that we have taken his [raj]." I replied, "It should be justly ascertained according to the regulations and rules, and on consideration of the truth or falsity of documents on both sides, whether I had assembled an army to fight or excited a rebellion." Ovens Sahib thereupon said, "What have regulations to do with this [business]?" I answered, "As you please." Then he said, "Sign the memorandum which I have made." I replied, "Were I in fault I should sign it. Nevertheless you are possessed of power; if you do it I shall be happy. When you like, it (the raj) shall be mine. If you adopt another plan, still no wars or fighting or murders will devastate the state; and never has such an imperial regulation existed by which [the territory of a prince] may be assigned to his brother, and the British Government has never acted so. What the Governor Sahib has done is an exception [to the general rule]. It is not proper that the Government should do so without any reason. Send me to Calcutta or Europe, as it is requisite that I should go. Tyranny has been unnecessarily used towards me; and after granting me a guarantee, how much can I singly say [against your proceeding]. If you want to try me, send me on some business."

15. The Governor Sahib said, "What answer has been given to your people who have proceeded to Europe?" I replied, "I suppose they have told them what you [now] say, but I have not received an answer."

16. "If the Maharaj attends to what we desire, we shall write to [the authorities in] Europe, where your reputation will be [increased]." I replied, "There is no necessity that I should be famed for having confessed a seditious design in which I had no concern."

17. The Governor Sahib said, "I have never, since the time I entered the service of Government, been inimical to any person; but as the Maharaj declines to assent to what I have said, I shall be obliged to act with hostility." I answered, "Do I say that you are hostile to [me]?"

18. The Resident having again importuned me to sign [the memorandum], I replied that I had already given my answer, and that he should not so repeatedly ask me the question, as I had no intention of reigning any more, and that they might do as they thought fit."

19. "The Maharaj may hold his raj, or the Maharaj's people may manage it, but we feel reluctance to deprive him of it." To this I replied, "The Resident may manage it;" to which they rejoined, "This is not proper."

20. "What benefit will you derive by refusing to hold your raj?" I replied, "What benefit can I derive [by holding the raj], and by holding it up to this day? This is the benefit I have derived; when I see [the benefit of not having the raj] I shall tell you."

21. The Governor Sahib said, "You will lose your place [raj]." I answered, "Some one perhaps has represented to you that this is the place of the throne; however, since the time of Sevajee, this alone has not been the place of the throne. Wherever I may be, there shall the place of the throne be."

22. The Governor Sahib said, "If the Maharaj attends to my [proposition] it will be very well for the Maharaj's descendants." I replied, "What I have acquired I shall lose. If I have no descendants, the British Government will do as they think requisite."

23. The Governor Sahib said, "When you decline to attend to what I say, you violate the treaty. We shall write to [the authorities in] Europe that you have violated the agreement." I replied, "When you write, write what I have to state."

24. "The Maharaj should consider about the memorandum." I replied, "I have no one to consult. I have stated what I had to say."

25. Anderson Sahib said, "The Maharaj should sign the memorandum, in the same manner as the Governor Sahib has been pleased to sign it." I replied, "I shall make a memorandum and sign it; and the Governor Sahib should [also] sign it." They replied, "How can that be?"

26. The Governor Sahib said, "Twenty-five hundred rupees were expended [by you] to bring Cogan Sahib from Bombay." I answered, "I did not give the money for hire [of carriage] merely, but because it was required in consequence of his being detained there for two days more."

27. To-day they again asked, "What objection I had to grant an assurance of protection to my people, when I did not intend to molest them." I answered, "When it appears, after an investigation, that they are not in the fault, and that I am false, I shall grant them an assurance of protection; otherwise I shall not grant it; for if it should be proved, after giving them such an assurance, that they are guilty, then annoyance will be experienced by both Governments; for this reason an assurance of protection should not be given them; but as to this you may do as you please."

28. When getting into the carriage I said, "The Governor Sahib should keep the papers which

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

which I have given him ; there is no occasion to send them back ; they are just as safe as they would be with me [literally, they are with me]." This is what I said to the Resident.

(True translation.)

(signed) *W. S. Boyd*, Acting Secretary to Government.

(TRANSLATION.)

Memorandum.—On Tuesday, the 27th August 1839, a message from Ovans Sahib was brought by a Bhaldar, saying that he was coming to the Maharaj. I sent him word that he might come ; and the Resident afterwards came about five o'clock in the evening, and having spoken with me, said that the Governor Sahib was to leave to-morrow, and that he had desired him to ask whether the Maharaj approved of the memorandum or not. I replied that I had spoken three days on the subject. He then said, "Is that your fixed determination?" I answered, "That is my fixed determination." The Resident therefore said, "The Governor Sahib has kept the papers which you gave him yesterday ; in these nothing is mentioned regarding the memorandum." I replied, "I told him (the Governor) at the time I gave the papers that he should keep them ; they do not allude to the memorandum ; they concern other points, which should be inquired into." He (the Resident) therefore again asked, "Is the Maharaj determined to adhere to what he has said respecting the memorandum? I shall acquaint the Governor Sahib accordingly." I answered, "Yes." After which he took leave and departed.

(signed) *W. S. Boyd*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)

(signed) *L. R. Reid*, Acting Chief Secretary.

DOCUMENTS referred to in the Resident's Letter of 20 November 1839.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of a Paper in Mahratta, in the Handwriting of the Ex-Raja of Sattara.

(Shri.)

Devee Prusun.

MEMORANDUM of points for recollection at Sattara in Kartik vud. On Friday, at a Pruhar of the night, a communication was made by the first Warra (Ranee), which communication was on the tenth (10) Vud Fukey 1755 (6th December 1833). The particulars of the names of the witnesses, and of what is to occur, and particulars of what is afterwards to be done, are as follows :

5 witnesses.

1 Dinkur Rao Mohitey.

2 Essov Bhonsla.

3 Raojee Mohitey Khutaokur.

4 Ballapa Jamdar Mohitey.

Particulars of Points to happen :

3. Three years after the raj will become as extensive as desired ; it will be in seventeen hundred and fifty-eight (1758) (A. D. 1836-37). This will not turn out to be untrue.

2. The Surkar said, "If it so happen our son is to be married agreeably to your pleasure to a daughter of a great man of our Kshutree caste in Hindoostan, and great rejoicings are to be held as is desired." This is certain.

All the points as above are approved as such, through the grace of Devee.

(On the Envelope.)

Lukhota from the first Warra (Ranee), and [she] said, "The time for the Raj [is] three years ; it will be within four years."

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of a Paper in Mahratta, in the Handwriting of the Ex-Raja of Sattara.

(Shri.)

[MEMORANDUM of particulars of the first Warra (Ranee): 1st Point, viz., A lac of fouz]* (horse) is to remain at Sattara, a lac poydul (infantry), six kumpoos, being pultans (consisting of 66,000 men), besides this 4,000 golundaz, &c., and moreover, the Dolee department, &c. and doctors, being 5,000 men, inclusive of Kamatees [are to be] in the presence of the Surkar ; as also 25,000 disciplined sowars (horse), besides the fouz (troops) in the mahals (district) to be 25,000 ; when the Surkar has got these accordingly, 15,000 poydul

* This is in the handwriting of Dinkur Rao Mohitey, as also the word Sattara.

poydul (infantry) and 10,000 sowars (horse), being in all 25,000, are to be settled and appointed for the mahal (Ranees), including the whole of the Zunankhana; besides these, pultans of women, 2,000, and 1st females for every duty, and for retinue, and 500 sowars of females will be allowed by the Surkar.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Kurar Roojoo Surkar.

Witness, *Dinkur Mohitey.*

(True translations.)

(signed) *C. Ovans, Resident, Sattara.*

(True copies.)

(signed) *L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary.*

TRANSLATION of a Yad, No. 114, from His Highness the Raja of Sattara to the Resident, dated 27th November 1839.

It is the anxious desire of this Surkar to establish an hospital here, so that the poor Rejuts who receive no timely medical aid and food may secure the same by the establishment of an hospital, and also that the people of this country may learn that science [of medicine], and perform the process of vaccination, by which children may not suffer fatally. This will be a blessing to the Rejuts in every respect; and there is also a place ready for an hospital; and this Surkar willingly desires to incur any expense that may be necessary for [the attainment of] these objects. A qualified European doctor, however, is required for this purpose; and as the medicines of this country are not such as may meet the approbation of a European doctor, English medicines are required. This therefore is written to request the Resident Sahib Bahadoor to adopt measures accordingly, and to arrange so that this business may be commenced as soon as possible.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans, Resident, Sattara.*

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 2030 of 1839.)

From the Secretary to Government of Bombay to the President and Members of the Medical Board.

Gentlemen,

Bombay Castle, 9 December 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information copy of my letter of this date, No. 2029, to the Resident at Sattara, from which you will perceive that Surgeon William Erskine has been selected by Government for the superintendence of an hospital, proposed to be established at Sattara by his Highness the Raja of that place, and has been authorised to indent on you for medicines, the cost of which is to be charged to the Sattara Government; you are accordingly requested to give effect to the wishes of Government on the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 2031 of 1839.)

From the Secretary to Government of Bombay to the Military Auditor-general.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 9 December 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of my letter of this date, No. 2029, to the Resident at Sattara, from which you will perceive that Surgeon William Erskine has been selected by Government for the superintendence of an hospital, to be established at Sattara by his Highness the Raja of that place.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.*

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 2032 of 1839.)

From the Secretary to Government of Bombay to Surgeon *William Erskine*.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 9 December 1839.

I AM directed to transmit for your information and guidance copy of my letter of this date, No. 2029, to the address of the Resident at Sattara, from which you will perceive that the Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to select you for the superintendence of an hospital which his Highness the Raja of Sattara proposes establishing at that place.

2. You are therefore requested to proceed to Sattara at your earliest convenience, and on your arrival there place yourself under the orders of the Resident.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

TRANSLATION of a Yad, No. 113, from His Highness the Raja of Sattara to the Resident, dated 27th November 1839.

THERE are 1.100 dressed men in the Seebundee of this Surkar, but these men are not of a proper description, nor are their muskets of a good kind; neither are they well trained up in exercising. Consequently they are only ridiculous to the people, whilst expense is incurred. It is therefore the wish of the Surkar to select 500 or 600 good men from them, and to place them under the superintendence of a European officer; and there should be some hoodedars (native officers) from the British troops, so that they may train up these men. When the men are disciplined they will be greatly serviceable in preserving the peace of the country. The Resident Sahib Bahadoor should therefore write to Government, and appoint a European officer to exercise this superintendence, and he should also nominate the hoodedars. He will likewise fix what monthly expense will be necessary to be paid for this, and arrange so that this business may be soon set in operation. It is not intended to dismiss those men who may be found unserviceable, but on the contrary, to employ them on some duty or other, and to arrange so that a maintenance may be secured to them.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Resident, Sattara.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

(No. 2060 of 1839.)

(No. 5260.)

From the Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Military Board.

Gentlemen,

Bombay Castle, 24 December 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you that Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, Resident at Sattara, has been authorised to indent on the Grand Arsenal at Bombay for such arms and accoutrements as may be necessary for the use of a body of 500 or 600 men, in the service of his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

2. You are therefore requested to cause all indents from Colonel Ovans, for such military stores as may be required by him for the above-mentioned purpose, to be immediately complied with, debiting the cost thereof to the Sattara Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 2061 of 1839.)

(No. 5261.)

From the Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Adjutant-general of the Army.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 24 December 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the information of the Major-general commanding the Forces, an extract, paragraphs 3 to 5, of my letter of this date, to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, Resident at Sattara, from which the Major-general will perceive that Government have deemed it expedient to authorise the staff officer at that station being placed in charge of a corps about to be raised at Sattara by his Highness the Raja, and that a certain number of non-commissioned officers and sepoys, as well as two deserving native officers from the 8th regiment Native Infantry, will be attached to this corps, for training up the men composing it. It will further be perceived, from paragraph 3, that the staff officer whilst so employed is to be considered exempted from the operation of Articles 263 and 264, Section LXI., third supplement of the Military Code.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 198 of 1839.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, to Lieutenant *Cristall*, 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Sir,

Sattara, 21 November 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor to inform you that he has been pleased to appoint you agent, to accompany the ex-Raja of Sattara to Benares; and the instructions necessary for your guidance whilst so employed will be furnished to you by Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, the Resident at Sattara.

2. In consideration of the important duties which will in consequence devolve on you, a salary of 500 rupees per mensem, in addition to your regimental pay and allowances, is assigned to you from the date of your departure from and return to Sattara.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

(No. 1.)

SUBSTANCE of Four Accompaniments to Two Yads, from the ex-Raja of Sattara, under date the 14th September 1839.

1. THE estimated monthly charge for the men, &c. who are to accompany is —

		Rs.
600 Sepoys, for whom the probable charge per month is	- -	3,200 - -
882 Jasoods, chuprasees, hulkaras, dhalaeets, mushalchees, &c. &c.		5,495 - -
1,631 Beasts :	Rs.	
6 Elephants - - - - -	5,000 - -	
200 Tatloos, hired - - - - -	3,600 - -	
50 Horses - - - - -	750 - -	
1,000 Bullocks - - - - -	6,000 - -	
75 Chukras (large carts) for 225 camels - -	5,700 - -	
		21,650 - -
TOTAL - - - - -	Rupees	30,345 - -

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

		Rs.
2. The money value of the buildings, &c. which are here should come to	- - - - -	4,77,500 - -
3. The expenses incurred for the gardens	- - - - -	76,400 - -
4. For the building of the Rung Mahal	- - - - -	5,000 - -
5. Glass furniture	- - - - -	1,00,000 - -
6. Chariots, buggies, &c.	- - - - -	27,200 - -
7. Looking-glasses	- - - - -	1,65,200 - -
8. Four guns, belonging to the Khasgee, together with their bullocks	- - - - -	24,000 - -
	<i>Rupees</i>	8,75,300 - -

The other items to be sold by auction, and their money-value to be received, are,—

1. The herd of cattle.
2. The flock of sheep and goats.
3. After taking such number of the cattle at Sattara as may be required, the rest is to be sold.
4. Series, five gardens, and the bullocks belonging to the gardens.
5. Four ambarees, the apparatus of palku pats (stools), vessels, wooden-ware, devaras (frames for idols), chowrungs (square stools), chowpalas (swinging seats), chairs, couches, cupboards, the apparatus appertaining to elephants and horses, and the iron and other dead stocks belonging to the Kotee, are to be sold by auction. We have enumerated these articles from memory; but if the talebunds of Kessowrao Agtey and of Babajee Purarkur be taken out and referred to, it will be known.

Another Yad :

	Rs.
For repairing the Surkaree Surumjam	5,000 - -
Extra expenses for the visits to be made to the Devs, &c.	14,000 - -
To send to the houses of the mundalla who will accompany	25,000 - -
Charge for the karkoons, &c. who may be left to superintend our effects which may remain at Sattara	750 - -
Charge for bringing the families of the mundullee	50,000 - -
Estimated charge for providing accommodations for the families of the mundullee	1,58,250 - -
For a place required for the residence of the Sirkar and the Senaputtee	2,00,000 - -
To make gardens, mangoa plantations, and other trees	1,00,000 - -
	<i>Rupees</i> 3,53,000 - -

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident Sattara.

MEMORANDUM of Property in deposit in the Palace.

	Rs.
Total amount first forthcoming, as per Mahratta Statement, No. 60	7,73,791 7 6
From this the following sums were taken out :	<i>Rs.</i>
By the ex-Raja, to Nimb	32,500 - -
By the Ranee, to Nimb	29,811 6 -
Expended by the Ranee at Sattara	100 - -
Expenses of the different Kharthanas at Sattara	236 9 13
Taken by Kessowrow, for expenses	27,269 - -
	9,29,500 3 -
Recovered from different persons in Sattara, to whom advances were made	6,80,841 4 6
	7,000 - -
Total Amount in Cash now in deposit in the Palace	6,87,841 4 6
Due from Rajaram and Hurrydass, of Sattara	25,000 - -
Amount claimed from Kassedass Anumdram, of Poonah, Ghoomasta, of Deyaram Atinaram	31,000 - -
	<i>Rupees</i> 7,43,841 4 6

The jewels and valuables, including clothes, in deposit, as per Mahratta Statement, No. 75, estimated at - - - - -	Rs.		
But of these there are several on which no valuation has been placed.	3,11,267	1	3
The jewels, &c. taken to Nimb by the ex-Raja, as per Mahratta Statement, No. 75 - - - - -	47,868	1	-
The jewels, &c. taken to Nimb by the two Ranees are entered into Mahratta Statements, Nos. 40 and 54 - - - - -	} supposed to be about 1½ lacs.		
Estimated value of two jewels recovered from Rajaram and Hurrydass, of Sattara, as per his Highness's yad, No. 91, under date the 13th November 1839 - - - - -	57,000	-	-
Total estimated value of Jewels, Valuables, &c., exclusive of those on which no valuation has been placed - } Rupees	416,135	2	3

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

TRANSLATION of a Yad, No. 112, from His Highness the Raja of Sattara to the Resident, dated 27th November 1839.

It is the wish of this Sirkar to perform certain works, the completion of which will prove infinitely beneficial to the ryots and travellers, and tend to the comfort of all; it is therefore the wish of the Sirkar to lay out money on those works, and there are also pecuniary means forthcoming. The consent, however, of the British Government, and a written communication, are requested. The points are, viz.:

1. Two bridges are to be constructed, one over the Yenna and one over the Krushna rivers.

2. The road leading to Poonah remaining unfinished is to be completed.

3. There is a certain spot at Mahableshwur, where if an embankment be thrown across the Yenna, river water will rise up, and remain constantly as if in a tank. And it was also the wish of Firthswaroop Rajushire Pretah Sing Maharaj to perform this work; but it was not then done, and which it is now the wish of this Sirkar to undertake; and if this embankment is not likely to prove an inconvenience to the European gentlemen living at Nuhur, in the vicinity of this spot, this work is to be done. The resident Sahib Bahadoor will therefore inquire about this. Send a written communication when this work will be commenced.

4. In consequence of there being no place in some parts of the country of this Sirkar for travellers to put up in, travellers are put to great inconvenience; consequently, dhurmstralas are to be built at two or four of those villages, and bungalows are to be constructed at Mozar Devor, and at some other places, for European gentlemen to put up in. Being the wish of the Sirkar, the Resident Sahib Bahadoor should inquire about this, and fix upon the places, and send a written communication, so that the work may be set on foot.

It is requested that the above may be inquired into, and a speedy answer returned.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Resident, Sattara.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

(No. 210 of 1839.)

To Dr. *Murray*, Superintendent of Malcolm Peyt; dated 30th November 1839.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor to transmit to you the accompanying extract, paragraphs 4 and 6, of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 28th instant, respecting the formation of a reservoir at Mahableshwur, and to request that you will have the goodness to submit, without delay, your opinion on the work in question, more particularly in respect to the probable effect it may produce on the salubrity and convenience of this station.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

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Subsidiary Docu-
ments illustrative of
Letters, Despatches,
&c., in Classes I.
to IV. inclusive.

To *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary in attendance on the Honourable the Governor.

Sir,

Malcolm Peyt, 30 November 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, with its accompaniment, respecting the formation of a reservoir at this station, on which I beg to submit the following observations.

2. The construction of this bund will be extremely beneficial to the station, both by improving the qualities of the climate and by affording an increased supply of water for the purposes of cultivation and of domestic use.

3. The principal objection which has been urged against this climate is, the feeling of dryness and constriction of skin which it produces during certain months. Although this is, to a certain extent, the result of the rarefaction of the atmosphere, and is more or less characteristic of all elevated regions, yet it is in part also produced by the dryness of the air, and is consequently most felt during those months when there is least atmospheric moisture. It is obvious, therefore, that the continued evaporation from a large body of water, by diffusing an additional quantity of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere, would go a considerable way towards remedying the inconvenience now referred to. Thus the formation of a lake, such as that now produced, would tend materially to improve the agreeable qualities of the climate, while the elevation of the station and the rocky nature of the ground, (which, notwithstanding the enormous fall of rain during the monsoon, never presents a muddy or swampy appearance) forbid any apprehension being entertained of malaria and its attendant diseases.

4. The benefits which would arise from the construction of the bund, as affording the means of yielding at all times an abundant supply of water, both for domestic use and for the purposes of cultivation, are so obvious as not to require further remark. But I would beg to notice one advantage which may arise from it, of no inconsiderable importance, though, perhaps, small in comparison with others; I allude to the facility it would afford for watering some of the principal roads, the dustiness of which, during the hot season, has long been a source of much inconvenience and discomfort.

5. Altogether I am of opinion that the formation of this lake will be one of the most important boons which his Highness the Raja of Sattara could confer upon the European and native society of this station.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Murray*,

Superintendent Convalescent Station.

(True copy.)

J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

(No. 1.)

ROUTE of the Raja of Sattara to Benares.

					Probable Date of Arrival at each Station.
From Sattara					
To Ahmednuggur	-	-	-	-	20 December 1839.
Malgaon	-	-	-	-	3 January 1840.
Dhoolia	-	-	-	-	6 January —
Asseeghur	-	-	-	-	21 January —
Mhow	-	-	-	-	5 February —
Bhopal	-	-	-	-	21 February —
Saugur	-	-	-	-	8 March —
Rewa	-	-	-	-	27 March —
Mirzapoor	-	-	-	-	12 April —
Benares	-	-	-	-	16 April —

(No. 2.)

LIST of Civil and Military Authorities on the Route.

				CIVIL.	MILITARY.
Poona	-	-	-	Collector	General officer commanding the Poonah division of the Army.
Ahmednuggur	-	-	-	Ditto	
Malegaon	-	-	-	—	
Dhoolia	-	-	-	—	
Mhow	-	-	-	Resident Indore	Officer commanding at Mhow.
Bhopal	-	-	-	Political Agent	Officer commanding the Districts.
Saugur	-	-	-	Civil officer in charge	
Mirzapore	-	-	-	Collector	- Ditto.
Benares	-	-	-	Ditto	- Ditto.

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Resident, Sattara.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

(No. 207 of 1839.)

Circular.

To the Acting Collector of Poonah.

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Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

Sir,

Malcolm Peyt, 30 November 1839.

I AM directed to inform you that the Honourable the Governor has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Cristall, of 8th Regiment Native Infantry, Agent, to accompany the ex-Raja of Sattara to Benares, and to request that you will have the goodness to afford that officer any aid which he may require in procuring funds, carriage, and supplies, while employed on this duty, drawing bills on this Government for the amount of any advances which you may make to him, on his receipt.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

The same.

To the Collector of Ahmednuggur.

The Collector of Khandish.

The Political Agent at Bhopal.

The Agent for the Right Honourable the Governor-general, at Saugur.

The Collector of Mirzapoor.

The Collector of Benares.

Major-general Kinnersley, commanding Poonah Division of the Army.

Ditto - - - - - the District of Saugur.

Ditto - - - - - Mirzapoor.

Ditto - - - - - Benares.

(No. 208 of 1839.)

To the Resident at Indore.

Sir,

Malcolm Peyt, 30 November 1839.

I AM directed to inform you that the Honourable the Governor has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Cristall, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, Agent, to accompany the ex-Raja of Sattara to Benares, and to request that you will have the goodness to afford that officer any aid which he may require in procuring funds, carriage, and supplies, while employed on this duty, drawing bills on this Government for the amount of any advances which you may make to him, on his receipt.

2. I am also directed to request, that you will be pleased to arrange for the detachment of the 8th Regiment, proceeding from Sattara, being relieved at Mhow, and to adopt measures for the Mhow detachment being relieved at such station as you may consider most convenient and desirable. You will be pleased to debit all expenses of your detachments to this Government, and furnish an account of the amount to Lieutenant Cristall.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

(No. 115 of 1839.)

To Lieutenant-colonel *Wood*, Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Camp at Champargoonder, 7 December 1839.

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that the jemedar commanding the party of auxiliary horse at Neemb has reported to me, that he has received the orders of the Resident at Sattara, for one duffedar and 27 sowars, to escort the ex-Raja of Sattara to Benares.

I beg leave to bring to the notice of Government, that the whole of the party above alluded to consists of men of the new levy, who were enlisted with an understanding that they should not be required to serve out of the collectorates of Poonah, Ahmednuggur, and Khandeish, and that on their present pay it is utterly impossible for them to undertake such a march as that to Benares.

To obviate, however, the inconvenience to the public service that would arise from the party not being put in a state to perform the duty required of them, I have, on my own responsibility (there being no time for a reference on the subject), directed an increase of 5 rupees per annum to be made to the pay of the party, and an advance of two months' pay, at this rate, to be made to them; but even this will be barely sufficient for their expenses; and I indulge a hope that Government will sanction their being placed, while employed on this duty, on a footing with the old corps, in regard to pay.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

I have to request the favour of your obtaining the sanction of Government for my including the extra charge before mentioned in the abstract of the Poonah Auxiliary Horse.

(signed) *M. Stock*, Major,
in Charge Department, Poonah Auxiliary Horse.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 1825)

To the Officer commanding the Poonah Auxiliary Horse.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 14 December 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 7th instant, reporting a requisition made by the Resident at Sattara for a party of one duffedar and 27 sowers of irregular horse, to escort the ex-Raja of Sattara to Benares, and to inform you that your proceedings are approved by Government.

2. With reference to the 3d paragraph of your letter, I am desired to inform you that the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the above party, while employed on the present duty, being paid at the rates of the old levy.

3. All additional expense incurred by this Government on account of the above party is to be charged to the Sattara state.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

To Lieutenant-colonel *Ovans*, Resident, Sattara.

Sir,

Camp, near Deoor, 7 December 1839.

I HAVE the honour to report the departure of the ex-Raja of Sattara from Nimbgaum this morning, and of his arrival with suite at Deoor, under charge of a detachment of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. Cristall*, Lieutenant,
Agents of ex-Raja of Sattara.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Resident, Sattara.

(No. 61 of 1839.)

To Lieutenant *Cristall*, Agent with the ex-Raja of Sattara.

Sir,

Sattara Residency, 30 November 1839.

WITH reference to Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter, dated the 21st instant, appointing you agent to accompany the ex-Raja to Benares, I have the honour to furnish you with the following instructions for your guidance.

2. I need scarcely observe that it is the anxious wish of the Honourable the Governor that the ex-Raja should be treated with every indulgence and respect compatible with his situation and safe custody; you will therefore regulate your movements as much as possible to suit his comfort and that of the ladies of his family.

3. The chief object at present is to fix the number of followers, the travelling equipment, and the carriage to accompany the ex-Raja. The first is limited by Government to 100 persons, and the selection of these is to be left to the ex-Raja; but a list of them must be furnished, stating their names, caste, and office, of which you will be pleased to send me a copy.

4. As all the necessary expenses of removing the ex-Raja are to be borne by the Sattara Government, it will be part of your duty to superintend these expenses, and to see that they are regulated as economically as possible, and to keep accounts of the same.

5. These accounts should be kept separately, under the following heads:

1st. The extra expenses incurred by the British Government.

2d. The travelling expenses of the ex-Raja.

3d. The advances made to the ex-Raja from his pension.

And copies of the same are to be transmitted to me monthly.

6. I beg to enclose you a scale of expenditure for the travelling charges of the ex-Raja, as far as the same can be at present estimated; but any additions or alterations in these charges from time to time, which circumstances may require, are left to your own judgment and discretion.

Accompaniment,
No. 1.

7. A

7. A detachment strength, as per margin, will proceed as an escort to the ex-Raja. This detachment will, if possible, be relieved at Mhow. It will then return to Sattara under the orders of the senior officer. This detachment is placed entirely under your control, as agent with the ex-Raja, and all its movements will be regulated as you may deem expedient.
8. A copy of a letter addressed by me to Captain Hawkins, the officer in command of this detachment, is herewith inclosed, for your information and guidance.
9. A party of horse, strength as per margin, and a trustworthy karkoon, with a suitable establishment (the latter to be furnished by the Sattara Government), will be placed under your immediate orders, to accompany the ex-Raja to Benares; and this karkoon will be directed to send all his letters and communications through you.
10. I beg herewith to furnish you with a route for your march; duplicate copies of letters also for all the chief civil and military authorities on this route, as also a letter addressed generally to all officers of the British Government on your route, are now transmitted to you as per annexed list, informing them of the special nature of the duty on which you are deputed, and requesting their aid in providing you with funds, carriages and supplies.
11. You will also be pleased to address letters yourself to the civil and military authorities on your line of march, informing them of your approach, and of the probable date of your entering their respective districts.
12. You should exercise great vigilance in preventing any communications between the ex-Raja and the native chiefs along the line of your route; and no letters or messages are to be received or sent by the ex-Raja, except through you.
13. You will immediately report to me any events of importance which may occur on your route; and you will also be so good as to forward to me weekly reports of your progress for the information of Government.
14. On your arrival at Benares, you will be pleased to deliver over the ex-Raja to the chief civil authority, and then return to Sattara with all convenient despatch.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident.

(No. 1.)

ESTIMATED SCALE of EXPENDITURE for the Travelling Charges of the ex-Raja of Sattara to Benares.

	Rupees per Month.
150 camels, at 18 rupees per month each - - - Rs. 2,700 - -	Rs.
4 muccadums - - - - - 48 - -	
	2,748 - -
175 pack bullocks, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per month each - - 1,093 12 -	
2 muccadums for the above, at 10 rupees each - - 20 - -	
	1,113 12 -
75 tattoos, at 12 rupees per mensem each - - - 900 - -	
1 muccadum - - - - - 8 - -	
	908 -
150 kamalls, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per mensem each - - 1,125 - -	
3 muccadums, at 18, 12, and 9 rupees each - - 39 - -	
	1,164 - -
30 mussalchees, at 6 rupees per month - - - 180 - -	
1 muccadum - - - - - 10 - -	
	190 - -
50 furashes, at 7 rupees per month - - - 350 - -	
2 muccadums, at 30 rupees per month - - 60 - -	
	410 - -
100 kamatees, at 6 rupees per month - - - 600 - -	
1 jamadar muccadum - - - - - 15 - -	
1 naik muccadum - - - - - 10 - -	
	625 - -
15 carts, required for the ex-Raja's baggage, at 50 rupees per month each	750 - -
65 pack bullocks for the detachment, at 6 rupees each - - -	390 - -
15 pack bullocks, entertained for the carriage of the private kit of the furashes and kumatees, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per month each - - -	93 12 -
15 - ditto - ditto - of hamalls, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per month each - -	93 12 -
4 - ditto - ditto - of mussallhees, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per month each	26 - -
Expenses for the establishment attached to the treasure chest, per month -	119 10 -
TOTAL, Eight thousand Six hundred and Thirty Rupees, } Fourteen Annas - - - - - }	8,630 14 -

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara.

Two flank companies of the 8th regiment N. I. completed to 200 rank and file.

Accompaniment, No. 2.

1 Duffadar, 2 Naicks, 25 Poonah auxiliary horse.

Accompaniment, No. 3.

No. 4.

No. 5.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 58 of 1839.)

(No. 2.)

To Captain *Hawkins*, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, Sattara.

Sir,

Sattara Residency, 25 November 1839.

WITH reference to district orders of this date, you will be pleased to proceed with your detachment to Neemb, and relieve the detachment now there under the command of Lieutenant Follett; and on your arrival there you will have the goodness to ascertain, and carefully to observe, all the rules now in force for the safe custody of the ex-Raja of Sattara.

2. Lieutenant Cristall having been appointed agent with the ex-Raja of Sattara, the movements of your detachment will be regulated by him; and you will also strictly conform to all such directions as he may deem it expedient to communicate to you.

3. It is proposed to relieve your detachment at Mhow, and in this case you will return with it to Sattara with all convenient despatch.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Ovans*,

Lieutenant-colonel Commanding Sattara District.

(No. 3.)

Route of the ex-Raja of Sattara to Bombay.

							Probable Date of Arrival at each Station.
From Sattara to	Ahmednuggur	-	-	-	-	-	20 December 1839.
—	Malgaom	-	-	-	-	-	3 January - 1840.
—	Dhoolia	-	-	-	-	-	6 ditto - —
—	Asseerghur	-	-	-	-	-	21 ditto - —
—	Mhow	-	-	-	-	-	5 February —
—	Bhopal	-	-	-	-	-	21 ditto - —
—	Saugur	-	-	-	-	-	8 March - —
—	Rewa -	-	-	-	-	-	27 ditto - —
—	Mirzapoor	-	-	-	-	-	12 April - —
—	Benares	-	-	-	-	-	16 ditto - —

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Resident, Sattara.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 289 of 1839.)

(No. 4.)

To the Civil and Military Authorities of the British Government on the Route from Sattara to Benares.

Gentlemen,

Sattara Residency, 30 November 1839.

LIEUTENANT CRISTALL, of the 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, having been appointed as agent to accompany the ex-Raja of Sattara to Benares, I have the honour to request that you will have the goodness to comply with any requisitions for aid of any kind which the officer may find it necessary to make in furtherance of the duty on which he is employed.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Resident.

(No. 5.)

List of Letters furnished to the different Authorities, *en Route*.

1. To the Collector of Poonah; duplicate.
2. - - ditto - - Ahmednugger; duplicate.
3. - - ditto - - Dhoolia; duplicate.
4. To the Resident at Indore; duplicate.
5. To the Political Agent at Bhopal; duplicate.
6. To the Civil Officer in charge of the Sagur Districts; duplicate.
7. To the Collector of Mirzapoor; duplicate.
8. - ditto - - ditto - - duplicate.

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Resident, Sattara

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 280 of 1839.)

To the Collector of Poonah.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Lieutenant Cristall, having been appointed by the Honourable the Governor as agent to accompany the ex-Raja of Sattara to Benares, will commence his march for this purpose on the 7th proximo.

2. A detachment, strength as per margin, is to accompany the ex-Raja, and a memorandum of the route fixed upon by Government, together with the probable time of their arrival at each of the principal places, is herewith annexed.

3. Lieutenant Cristall has been directed on his approach to report to you the probable time of his entering the districts under your control, and I beg to request your aid in providing him with funds, carriage, and supplies, according to such requisitions as he may find it necessary to make.

4. I beg to suggest also that the native district officers on the line of this route through your districts may be directed to afford every aid in their power in providing supplies at the different villages where the ex-Raja may halt.

5. Lieutenant Cristall has been directed to furnish me with a statement of any advances which may be made from your treasury on his requisition; and he has also been authorized to grant receipts for any sums which it may be necessary for him to take up from the different treasuries on his route, for the payment of the troops, and for all other contingent charges.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident.

ROUTE of the ex-Raja of Sattara to Benares.

	Probable Date of Arrival at each Station.
From Sattara to	
Ahmednuggur - - - - -	20 December 1839.
Malgaon - - - - -	3 January 1840.
Dhoolia - - - - -	6 - - -
Asseerghur - - - - -	21 - - -
Mhow - - - - -	5 February -
Bhopal - - - - -	21 - - -
Saugur - - - - -	8 March -
Reewa - - - - -	27 - - -
Mirzapoor - - - - -	12 April -
Benares - - - - -	16 - - -

(signed) C. Ovans,
Resident, Sattara.

The same to

- The collector of Ahmednuggur - - - - - No. 281 of 1839.
- Ditto - - Khandeish Dhooliah - - - - - No. 282 of 1839.
- The Resident at Indore - - - - - No. 283 of 1839.
- The Political Agent at Bhopal - - - - - No. 284 of 1839.
- The civil officer in charge of the Saugur districts, No. 285 of 1839.
- The collector of Mirzapoor - - - - - No. 286 of 1839.
- Ditto - - Benares - - - - - No. 287 of 1839.

(True copies.)

(signed) C. Ovans,
Resident, Sattara.

(True copies.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.

TRANSLATION of a Memorandum from the ex-Raja of Sattara, dated 24th Rumzan, or 1st December 1839.

I HAVE been told to go to Benares, and to take with me only 100 men. To this I beg to represent that the Khasas, &c. (those friends and followers of the higher ranks), with me a one, amount to that number, besides these I must have my train of servants and attendants, which are indispensable.

Though I give in yadees regarding my followers, &c. as I am instructed to do by the Resident, yet no one attends to them.

As to my removal to Benares, I have to observe, that immediately on my arrival there I shall require four or five lacs of rupees for my expenses in accordance to my rank and station; what the rank of my servants in that quarter, such as the preedham and others, (the ex-Peishwa Bajeerow, &c.) is, and what rank I hold, is fully known to the Honourable the Governor, I must, therefore, be accompanied by a train of followers to the amount of 1,000 or 1,200. I require my personal elephants and horses, which have been taken from me. Not an atom of my property should be withheld from me. When I receive back my property from the British Government I shall be enabled to provide for the expenses of the pilgrimage.

If there be any delay in effecting the above arrangements I shall live in Copergaon, or any other village on the banks of the Goodawaree for six or 12 months, within the Bombay Presidency.

Let this be known to your Honor; I have every reliance on the Honourable the Governor.

My karkoons, who are at present held in confinement at Sattara, should be enlarged.

(signed) *W. S. Boyd,*
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,* Secretary to Government.

To *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Magistrates' Office, Circuit Cutcherry at Rhundulla,
24 October 1839.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a correspondence, as per margin*, between myself and Colonel Ovans, Resident at Sattara, with reference to certain pecuniary transactions in which Kasseedass Annundram Moosneem, of Dyarain Atmaram, is said to be concerned, as being the holder of money in deposit, on account of the Sattara state.

2. In compliance with the Resident's desire I called upon Kasseedass for his explanation, the substance of which will be found in my letter dated 11th instant, to the address of the Resident; it will be seen that the Mooneem Chasseedass requested that he might not be sent to Sattara until after the Dewallie.

3. Colonel Ovans in his reply, dated the 14th instant, requested that Kasseedass might be sent to him at Sattara immediately, that the matter might be fully investigated.

4. I wrote accordingly to Kasseedass, urging him for his own sake to proceed at once to Sattara to enable the investigation to be made. The substance of my letter to him will be found in his reply to me, dated 22d October, translation of which is herewith forwarded, and Government will perceive that he declines proceeding to Sattara, and claims protection as a British subject, and asserts his right to have the case investigated in Poonah, in which place the transaction took place, and states, that in former instances where similar requests have been made, the parties have not been sent, all of which is more fully stated in his letter above quoted.

5. My object in addressing Government is to request instructions for my proceedings in the present case, as I am not aware, under the circumstances stated by the Resident, that I am by Regulation authorized to compel the attendance of Kasseedass at Sattara.

I have, &c.

(signed) *P. Stewart,*
Acting Magistrate.

* Letter from Colonel Ovans, with accompaniments, dated 30th September 1838; Acting Magistrate's reply, dated 11th October 1838; Letter from Resident, dated 14th October 1838.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 48 of 1839).

To the Collector of Poonah, dated 30th September 1839.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward yad No. 10, under date the 26th instant, received from his Highness the Raja of Sattara, together with two original notes received therewith, as follows:

- 1st. One original note from Vishnoodass Doowarkudass on Kasseedass Anundram Nisbut Dujaram Atmaram, of Poonah, for 10,000 rupees.
- 2d. One original order from Raojee Geerdurdass, of Sattara, on Kasseedass Anundram Nisbut Dujaram Atmaram, for 21,000 rupees.

2. By these papers it will be seen that the above sum, viz. 31,000 rupees, went to Poonah by the ex-Raja of Sattara, and paid there unto the hands of Kasseedass Anundram, in whose possession it still remains.

3. As it is, of course, an important object to recover this money, I trust I may be permitted to suggest that great caution be used in communicating with Kasseedass.

4. Should Kasseedass refuse to make good this money, I beg to request that he may be immediately sent to me to Sattara, where this claim can be substantiated.

5. I beg also to enclose English translations of these documents for your information.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Ovens, Resident.

TRANSLATION of a Yad, No. 10, from his Highness the Raja of Sattara to the Resident, dated 17th Rajub Soorsun Arbyor Myantyn Oulf, or 26th September 1839.

IN order to recover from Kasseedass Anundram Nisbut Dujaram Atmaram, having a shop in Kusba Poonah, a sum of public money paid to him through the medium of Vishnoodass Dwarheedass and Raojee Geerdhur, sowkars of Sattara, letters have been given in by the Sattara sowkars, to the address of Kasseedass, as follows:

Rs.	
10,000	By Vasnoodass Dwarkeedas for ten thousand rupees of Hollee sicca.
21,000	By Raojee Geerhardass for twenty-one thousand rupees Chadwur, Ankoo-see, and Surat.
31,000	

In all, for 31,000 rupees. Two notes dated Bhadrupud vud 4th Sukey 1761, Veekurnee nam Suwunt Survey (26th September 1839, given in, are forwarded with this yad, which it is requested may be sent to the collector Sahib of Poonah, so that the amount stated above may be received. If Kasseedass has anything to say, it is requested that the collector Sahib will send him to Sattara.

TRANSLATION of a Note from *Vishnoodass Duarhadass*, residing at Sattara, to *Kasseedass Bhaee*, at Poonah, dated 4th Bhadrupud vud Surkey 1761, Veekareenam Sunwunt Survey (26th September 1839).

AFTER compliments.—In the month of Kartie Sukey 1759, when I was on the point of setting out for Poonah, the Shreemunt Rajushree Prutapsink Maharaj gave into my charge the sum of rupees 10,000, for the purpose of being paid to you, which sum I paid to you in Hollee Sicka, and which it is requested you will now pay to the Shreemunt Maharaj Chuttruputtee; what more should be written? This is an humble petition writes Vishnoodass; accept his salutation. Know what is written above.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Raojee Gheerdhurdoss*, from Sattara, to *Kasseedass Anundram*, at Poonah, dated 4th Bhadrupud vud (Thursday) Suwunt 1875 (26th September 1839).

AFTER compliments.—A sum of 21,000 rupees was paid to me by Tejeeram, for the purpose of being given to you, which sum of money was paid by me to you, and which sum of money it is requested you will now pay to the Shreemunt Chuttruputtee Maharaj, in the same currency in which it was paid. It was paid in the year Suwunt 1893. Writes Raojee.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Resident.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 2077 of 1839.)

To Colonel *Ovans*, Acting Resident at Sattara.

Sir,

Magistrates' Office, Poonah, 11 October 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 48, dated 30th ultimo, forwarding copy of a yad, No. 10, under date 26th ultimo, from the Raja of Sattara, together with two original notes received therewith, as per margin, by which papers it appeared that 31,000 rupees were sent to Poonah by the ex-Raja of Sattara, and paid there into the hands of Kopeedass Anundram.

2. As I was aware that much caution was necessary, I sent for Kopeedass Anundram, and saw him the first time alone. I warned him not to answer without reflection, and told him there was proof to substantiate the transaction I should ask him concerning. My object in so doing was to prevent him making an assertion which he might perhaps feel bound to adhere to; my precaution, however, failed, as at first he denied having any transaction with any parties connected with Sattara; after considerable delay, and on my again repeating that there was proof of the money having been placed in his hands, he admitted, as will be seen from his statement taken before me, that 11,000 rupees had been paid by Raojee Geerdurdass, of which he had an entry and full account of the transaction between them; he has given an extract from his accounts, which is forwarded with this letter, together with another extract, showing that 500 rupees were received by him from Vishnoodass Dwarkadass, which amount was forwarded to a vakeel of the ex-Raja's in Bengal. He further stated, that beyond this he never had any pecuniary transactions with either of the above parties, and that he considered the business as purely private, and solely between the above persons and himself.

3. Kopeedass Anundram is ready to proceed to Sattara, and produce any books or accounts called for, but trusts his presence may not be required till after the Dawallee.

4. I have the honour to request you will inform me what further measures you would wish me to adopt with a view to recover the amount.

I have, &c.

(signed) *P. Stewart*,
Acting Magistrate.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 51 of 1839.)

To *P. Stewart*, Esq. Acting Magistrate of Poonah.

Sir,

Sattara Residency, 14 October 1839.

WITH reference to your letter (No. 2077), under date the 11th instant, and its accompaniments, I beg to observe, that as Kasseedass Anundram denies the statements made by Veshnoodass Dwarkadass and Raojee Geerdurdass, it appears to me to be absolutely necessary, in order to recover this money, that Kasseedass Anundram should be immediately sent to Sattara, where the parties may be confronted and the matter fully investigated.

2d. The investigation here will not, I believe, occupy much time, as the parties are fully prepared to prove their claims; and as the Dewallee does not begin before the 5th proximo, Kasseedass may be in Poonah again before that date.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Resident.

(True copies.)

(signed) *P. Stewart*, Acting Magistrate.

SUBSTANCE of Letter from *Kasseedass Anundram Nooneem Nisbut Dyaram Atmaram*, Inhabitant of Poonah, shop at Raveewar Paet, to the Acting Collector and Magistrate of Poonah, dated 22d October 1839.

THAT on the request of the Resident at Sattara, you having ordered me to repair forthwith to Sattara, in consequence of my having disowned receiving a hoondie from Vishnoodass Burgwandass, merchant at Sattara, I have to state in reply, that no hoondie from the aforesaid person ever reached me, and that Vishnoodass Bugwandass has only a petty (keerana) shop at Poonah, and has no banker's house at Sattara. No inquiries to this effect have taken place, and on what account the Resident is summoning me, I cannot make out; but by Regulation XII. section 15, clauses 2 & 3, of 1827, and Regulation II. section 21, and clause 2, of 1827, no other person has the power of summoning me to Sattara but the judge, and the collector, and magistrate of Poonah, and therefore I do not consent to go to Sattara on the order of the Resident, the reason of which is, that I have been placed in charge of the shop by the order of my master, without whose permission I cannot leave it and go to Sattara. Moreover, business is transacted at the house to the amount of lacs of rupees, and as the Dewallee is approaching, the accounts must be properly closed. Should this period be

be lost sight of, and if entry in the accounts remains unsettled, I, being poor, shall not be able to make it good. On this subject I have, however, written to my "aijman," or master, and on the receipt of whose reply his wishes will be abided by; but, notwithstanding this, if it is your intention to send me to Sattara, you will be good enough to appoint some person to take charge of the house and carry on the business of it. On my delivering over charge, and receiving a receipt for the same, I will repair to Sattara; but in the intermediate time I cannot go. But again, I am a subject of the British Government, and without any good reason for so doing, how can I place the business of the house in the hands of a stranger? the settling of which right, however, rests with you. On the inquiries which you previously instituted on this account, it was ascertained by you that business was carried on in Poonah with Veshnoodass Droarkadass and Leuxumondass Raojee Oolf Rowjee Girdurdass; except these people, no business was transacted with others; extracts, even, from whose accounts have been taken by you. Under these circumstances, and business having been carried on in Poonah, together with the circumstance of my never having gone to Sattara, it does not appear in accordance with any Regulation, or consistent with any custom, that the investigation which took place in Poonah about the sewkaree carried on here should now be conducted at Sattara. Under all the circumstances above stated, I am unwilling to leave my business and repair to Sattara.

Subsidiary Documents, illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(Substance of translation.)

(signed) *P. Stewart*, Acting Magistrate.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 1856.)

To the Acting Magistrate of Poonah.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 23 December 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 24th October last, forwarding copy of a correspondence which passed between yourself and the Resident at Sattara regarding a claim advanced by his Highness the Raja against a person at Poonah named Kasseedas Anundram.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Governor in Council does not consider it expedient to sanction the above individual being compelled to proceed to Sattara to answer for the money claimed by the Raja.

3. The Resident at Sattara has therefore been instructed to forward to you all the documentary proofs which may be in his possession implicating the above individual in the transaction complained of by the Raja.

4. On the receipt of these documents, the Governor in Council requests that you will be pleased to institute a preliminary inquiry into the case, or instruct your first assistant or Mr. Rose to do so, and communicate the result to Government and the Resident at Sattara.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

To Lieutenant-colonel *Ovans*, Resident at Sattara.

Sir,

Ahmednuggur, 21 December 1839.

I HAVE the honour to report that the camp of the ex-Raja of Sattara arrived at this station yesterday morning. The camp will recommence its march to-morrow, and the probable halting places between this and the Malligaum will be as follows:—

Singuah	-	-	-	-	22d December 1839.
Rahooree	-	-	-	-	23d December 1839.
Kolar	-	-	-	-	24th and 25th December 1839. Halt.
Rahatta	-	-	-	-	26th December 1839.
Coppergaon	-	-	-	-	27th December 1839.
Yewlah	-	-	-	-	28th December 1839.
Sawungaon	-	-	-	-	29th and 30th December 1839. Halt.
Munmar	-	-	-	-	31st December 1839.
Jullagaon	-	-	-	-	1st January 1840.
Mallgaum	-	-	-	-	2d and 3d January 1840. Halt.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. Christall*, Lieut.
Agent with the ex-Raja of Sattara.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Resident at Sattara.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 48 of 1839.)

To *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated 7th November 1839.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 2d of this month, with certain enclosures, regarding a ship claimed by his Highness the Raja of Sattara as state property.

As far as the papers throw any light upon what has occurred, the present Raja of Sattara has no interest whatever in this vessel. There is no such thing as state property in a country ruled over by an absolute prince, unless religious edifices may be so considered. After the conquest of Poonah by the British forces, the Advocate-general of Bombay filed an information against Amerchand, banker of that city, to recover, on behalf of the Crown, a large sum of money which had been previously deposited with him by the Peishwa. This claim was resisted, on the ground that the money was the private property of the Peishwa, and not belonging to or used by him for public purposes; and that not having been seized by Government during the war, it could not be recovered after the termination of it; and judgment was given against the Crown in the Supreme Court.

The Advocate-general appealed to the Privy Council, who reversed the decision of the court below. In course of the argument, Lord Tenterden asked, "What is the distinction between the public and private property of an absolute sovereign? You mean by public property, generally speaking, the property of the state; but on the property of an absolute sovereign, who may dispose of everything at any time and in any way he pleases, is there any distinction?" And in delivering the judgment of their Lordships, he also observed, "Another point made, which applies itself only to a part of the information is, that the property was not proved to have been the public property of the Peishwa. Upon that point I have already intimated my opinion; I have the concurrence of the other Lords of the Council with me in it, that when you are speaking of the property of an absolute sovereign, there is no pretence for drawing a distinction; the whole of it belongs to him as sovereign, and he may dispose of it, for his public or private purposes, in whatever manner he may think proper."

Para. 14.

Now, unless the British Government, at the time of dethroning the late Raja of Sattara, distinctly made over all his property and effects to the present ruler, or unless they have since done so, no interest in the vessel in question has by any act become vested in his Highness. Undoubtedly it was competent to the British Government to do this, or even to confiscate to their own use all the property of the ex-Raja, but they have forborne to do the latter, and have not yet done the former. I gather, from a part of the Resident's letter to Government of the 12th of October last, that some inquiry is going on, under which the property of the late Raja may be said to be "in a passage to a settlement." Pending this investigation, and until it is determined, one way or the other, whether his interests in the vessel in question, whatever they may be, shall remain in him or be given up to his successors, no proceeding can be taken to enforce such claims.

I should advise, however, that Government should appropriate to themselves, or vest in the present ruler of Sattara, his predecessor's interests in the vessel, as holding out the best, perhaps the only prospect of bringing Dr. Milne and his associates to account; for the ex-Raja may decline doing anything, considering what the professed object of the transaction was.

If Government adopt this advice, it will be for them to consider how far any recompense should be made to the late Raja, and whether absolute or conditional, on anything being recovered; but on whomsoever Government may think fit to vest his interests in the vessel, that person will have a legal title to them, which cannot be questioned or investigated in any municipal court. The power of Government in such a case has no limits beyond its own sense of humanity and wisdom, and a court of law is not a court of appeal from the judgment of Government on a point of this description.

With regard to the mode of proceeding, the claims of the late Raja in regard to the vessel under consideration must be enforced, through the medium of the Supreme Court, by a bill on the equity side, should Government vest those interests in the present Raja, or by information filed by me on behalf of the Crown, should Government think fit to sue as for themselves.

As to the transaction itself, I cannot discover, from the documents sent to me, what really has taken place between the ex-Raja and these persons, and how far he may have known and assented to what was going on. This, however, is clear, should it turn out that he authorized, either in the beginning or by subsequent approbation, the building of the vessel, no persons claiming through him can have her delivered up to them, except upon payment of all expenses *bonâ fide* incurred in building her. The vessel probably is not wanted, and if so, I should recommend that any bill or information that may be filed should have for its object a discovery and account of the sums advanced and their repayment. Dr. Milne and his confederates must be defendants to this suit.

The circumstances do not admit of my answering more specifically the two first questions put to me in your letter.

As

As to the third question, the ship having been built at a foreign port, cannot have a British register under the existing Registry Act.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Wm. Howard,*
Acting Advocate-general.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,* Secretary to Government.

(No. 65 of 1839.)

To *J. P. Willoughby,* Esq. Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Hyderabad Residency, 10 December 1839.

ON the receipt of your despatch of the 13th ultimo, giving cover to the copy of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, with its several enclosures, I hastened to address a communication to his Highness the Nizam's minister, pointing out to him the importance which Government attached to the discovery of the ex-Raja of Sattara's correspondence with Hyderabad, and urging on him, with a view to assist Government in their researches, to adopt immediate measures for seizing Jazee Karamut Oollah's papers, wherever they might be found.

2. On receiving my note, a translation of which, together with the rest of the correspondence which has passed on the subject of your despatch, is herewith enclosed, the minister directed Ghoolam Hoossain Khan, the head of the city Adawlut, to proceed to the house of the Assera Sahib, the father-in-law of the late Kuramutoollah, and to institute a strict search for the papers left by the deceased. Finding on inquiry that these documents had been made over to Kunmuir-ood Deen, Kuramutoollah's son, on the decease of his father, Ghoolam Hoossain Khan proceeded to his house, which was immediately searched in his presence. All the papers found on the premises were made up into a bundle on the spot, and transmitted to me the following morning by the minister.

3. On a careful examination of the contents of the bundle, in the presence of myself and three other individuals, nothing was discovered tending in any way to confirm the belief that Kuramutoollah had been carrying on any correspondence with the ex-Raja of Sattara, or that he had been engaged in any way in treasonable designs against the British Government. The papers found in the bundle being principally sunnuds and family records were returned to the minister, with a view to their being returned to Kuramutoollah's son, in whose possession they were found.

4. It appearing to me desirable that correct information should be obtained regarding the character and proceedings of Kuramutoollah, subsequent to his return to Hyderabad from Sattara, together with the nature of his employment with his Highness the Nizam, I requested the minister to make the necessary inquiries on the subject, and to communicate the result to me at his earliest convenience.

5. After the lapse of a few days I received a note from the minister, stating that on questioning Kummurood Deen, the Jazee's son, regarding his father's proceedings, he had informed him that two written communications which his father had, to his knowledge, received from Sattara, were still among his papers; and that on searching the bundle which, as I have stated above, had been carefully examined in my presence, Kummurood Deen had produced two letters, which he took that opportunity of forwarding to me, together with the individual himself, whom I might perhaps wish to question on the subject.

6. These two letters, which are herewith enclosed, want the covers in which they were originally transmitted, and which Kummurood Deen states were blank, without the kummurbund or binding on which the impression of the seal is usually made. One of these (No. 2) appears to have been addressed to Kuramutoollah, or to some other individual of inferior rank to the writer; the other, from its general style, appears to have been intended for some one of equal distinction with the writer, and in reply to some letter which he had received from him. The purport of the letter, however, is so vague and guardedly worded as to afford no clue as to the object for which it was written, or the individual to whom it is addressed. The handwriting may, perhaps, be recognised at once at Sattara; but from the pencil outline still visible on several of the letters, it occurs to me that the Senaputtee will probably be found hereafter to be the writer of the communication, as it will be remembered this mode (as deposed to by Moonshee Summaoollah) was had recourse to by that individual to enable him to draft a note for the Raja of Sattara, purporting to be addressed to his Highness the Nizam.

7. Along with the other translation now enclosed I beg to forward for the information of the Honourable the Governor, the examination of Kummurood Deen, son of Kuramutoollah, which contains all the information I have as yet been able to elicit regarding the proceedings of that individual.

8. I shall, however, continue to press inquiry on this subject, and should my endeavours meet with success, I shall take an early opportunity of communicating the result for the Honourable the Governor in Council.

V.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

9. In reply to the concluding paragraph of your letter, I beg to inform you, that as yet nothing has been elicited in the course of the proceedings held at this place by the Commission of Inquiry, tending in any way to criminate the ex-Raja of Sattara.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Fraser*, Officiating Resident.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of a Note addressed by Major-general *Fraser*, Officiating Resident at Hyderabad, to his Highness the Nizam's Minister, on the 22d November 1839.

You will have learnt before this, that some time ago the Raja of Sattara was removed from his throne and degraded, in consequence of fostering certain seditious designs, and evincing hostility against the English Government. At the present time, during an investigation into the conduct of the said Raja, and the examination of his adherents, certain circumstances, connected with the city, Hyderabad, have been brought to light. As a strict inquiry into these matters will tend to the advantage of the British Government, I feel confident that you, actuated by that friendship and love towards the said Government which is engrafted in your heart, will institute inquiries into the truth of these circumstances, in any manner which may appear most advantageous to you.

The case is this: Upwards of seven or eight years ago a quazee named Kuramutoollah Khan was despatched by the lately deposed Raja of Sattara to Hyderabad, with a view to advance the seditious schemes contemplated by that prince.

The letters which the Canzee wrote from hence, containing an account of the state and progress of the intrigues entrusted to him have now been seized. The Government are however still in search of those letters which were sent by the Raja in reply to these communications. In the course of inquiry, it has been ascertained that Kuramut Oollah Khan Bijapoorvalla is the nephew and son-in-law of a mushaik named Asfeea Sahib, who I am given to understand is a companion of Shumsool Oomraho. Some time after his arrival here Kuramut Oollah Khan died; his two sons and his wife are now at Asfeea Sahib's house. As this statement has been fully substantiated, I now write to inform you that the letters sent by the Raja of Sattara will now probably be among the dufters and papers in Asfeea's house. It appears to me to be most desirable that you should send persons immediately to search his house, and seize all his papers, without any exception. This should however be done in such a manner that no intimation of what is intended should get abroad before the house is searched, otherwise whatever papers there may be will be concealed or destroyed, either by fire or water. It is therefore incumbent on you to oblige me by using your utmost exertions in this matter, so that before the matter gets abroad, and without any delay, the whole of the papers may be seized at once; and as the success of these measures depends entirely on the manner in which they are carried into execution, I hope that you who have the prosperity and welfare of the British Government at heart, will exert yourself to the utmost in this affair, and bring it to a favourable termination, seeing that it is one to which the British Government attaches the greatest importance.

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of a Note, addressed by his Highness the Nizam's Minister to Major-general *Fraser*, Officiating Resident at Hyderabad; dated 22d November 1839.

I HAVE received your note [here the contents of No. 1 are recapitulated]. Immediately on the receipt of your communication, I imparted its contents to Gholam Hoossain Khan, the head of the city Adawlut, who happened at the time to be paying me a visit. I despatched him at once to the house of Asfeea Sahib, to say to him, the late Karamut Oollah Khan was a relative of yours; it is deemed desirable that search should be made for papers in the house of the deceased Affred. Immediately on hearing this, he sent his own son with Gholam Hoossain Khan, and said "Neither relatives or strangers concern me. If he has committed any fault, let him answer it himself; whatever papers you require, take them from his house." Gholam Hoossain Khan and Asfeea's son, with my servants, accordingly proceeded to the house of the deceased, about seven o'clock in the evening, and remained there till three o'clock. Having placed the women on one side, they searched the whole house, and brought away with them the whole of the papers which were found, with the exception of the books. I placed my seal on this bundle as it was brought to me, and have now sent it to you.

In whatever matters you make a suggestion to me, I consider it indispensable and incumbent on me to attend to them without a moment's delay. In affairs which relate to the two Governments I do not delay even for an instant.

(No. 3.)

To his Highness the Nizam's Minister, dated 23d November 1839.

I HAVE been favoured with your note [here the contents of No. 2 are recapitulated]. Search has been made in the bundle of papers sent by you, but the documents sought for have

have not been found. The bundle which has been sealed is therefore returned. I shall consider it a favour if you will adopt every means in your power to gain possession of the papers required, and inform me in whose service the late Karamut Oollah (who formerly came to Hyderabad) was, what sort of character he bore, and how he conducted himself; and likewise with what particular persons he associated.

Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

(No. 4.)

From his Highness the Nizam's Minister, dated 23d November 1839.

I HAVE been favoured with your note [here the contents of No. 3 are recapitulated]. I have made no delay in searching for the papers; I lost no time in sending Ghoolam Hoosain, and after procuring all the papers that were there, despatched them to you. I will make particular inquiries regarding the character of Karamut Oollah, and the service he was in, and communicate the result to you. The papers above alluded to, when they are of no further use, will, after the receipt of your reply, be made over to the relatives of the deceased.

(No. 5.)

To his Highness the Nizam's Minister, dated 4th December 1839.

I HAVE been favoured with your note [here the contents of No. 4 are recapitulated]. If you have been able to ascertain any particulars regarding the character of Karamut Oollah Khan, I shall feel obliged by your communicating them to me.

(No. 6.)

From his Highness the Nizam's Minister, dated 4th December 1839.

I HAVE been favoured with your note [here the contents of No. 5 are recapitulated]. I intended to have communicated to you to-morrow whatever I learnt regarding Karamut when your note reached me.

In consequence of the length of time which has since elapsed, the circumstances attending the expulsion of Karamut Oollah Khan had not remained in my memory, or I should have communicated them to you. On inquiry, I learn that in consequence of his bad character, and his intrigues in some matter relating to myself, I caused Karamut Oollah to be expelled.

The aforesaid person was a notorious bad character and intriguer, and in consequence of his misconduct was expelled from hence; after several years he was allowed to return to the city, through the interest of certain munsubdars, and obtained service here; he was appointed by his Highness the Nizam to repair the Chai Minar.

At this time, when I learnt from your note the intrigues of this individual, I immediately despatched my people to his house to bring away his papers. Whatever papers were in his house were sent to you. You have requested me to make inquiries regarding his character; his character was naturally bad and full of intrigue.

The son of the deceased has been sent for and questioned to this effect: "Your father formerly engaged in intrigues and was expelled, and afterwards, on his return to the city, behaved in this seditious manner. Reply to this, and give some information regarding the seditious letters which he wrote." The son himself complained of his father, and said, "He behaved so ill to me that I left my father's house, and remained with Oullmet Sahib. Whatever papers there were, either of a seditious or other nature, are now in the bundle of papers which has been brought to you." He was told that nothing had been found in the bundle, which with the seal on it, in the state in which it was received, had been placed in charge of the guard. The aforesaid person (Karamut Oollah's son) then produced out of the bundle two letters, which are now returned, and which the Raja of Sattara had addressed to the late Karamut Oollah. From these letters it is apparent they are of a seditious nature, which you will perceive on a perusal of them. I have also learnt, from the statement of his son, that after his expulsion from the city, Karamut Oollah remained some time at Arcot, Bejapoor, Karnool, and Sattara. As it is now night, the son will be sent to you in the morning; whatever questions you may wish to put to him, you can do so. From such intrigues God protest us!

(True translation.)

(signed) — Assistant Resident.

V.
Subsidiary Documents illustrative of Letters, Despatches, &c., in Classes I. to IV. inclusive.

EXAMINATION of Kammurood Deen, son of the late Kuramut Oollah Khan, as taken before Major-general Fraser, officiating Resident at Hyderabad, on the 5th Dec. 1839.

Q. What is your age?—A. My age is 23.

When did your father come to Hyderabad?—I do not know; he came, however, before I was born.

When did the Government authorities expel your father from this place?—When I had attained the age of three or four years.

On what account did the Government authorities eject your father?—I do not know.

Where did your father go after being expelled from hence?—He went to four different places; viz. to Bejapoor, Kumoul, Sattara and Arcot.

Your father went to four different places; did he go merely to visit these places, or on some particular business?—I do not know.

Did you accompany your father, or not?—I did not go with him.

How long did your father stay at each of these places?—I have no knowledge of the length of time he remained.

When did your father return to this place?—One or two years had elapsed since the ascent of the Nizam to the throne when my father returned.

On what business did your father employ himself after his return here, and how did he support himself; likewise, in whose service was he, and by whose interest did he obtain it?—He obtained service as a munsubdar with the assafeed sirkar, on a monthly salary of 100 rupees, in the serishta of Beekharee Doss, through the interest of Furkhoonda Yar Jung and Shah Suwar Jung.

State distinctly what time elapsed between the return of your father and his obtaining service?—My father was first appointed an ameen in the Jowahir Khana; 2dly, to the superintendence of the repairs of the Char Minar; 3dly, to the situation of munsubdar. Beyond this I know nothing regarding the time that elapsed before he obtained these situations.

Did your father retain these situations till his death?—I have no knowledge on these points, seeing that I am a fakeer, and my father was a man of the world. Occasionally, in the course of six months, four months, or a twelvemonth, I met my father on the public road.

You will not therefore, perhaps, be able to inform me if your father, between the time of his arrival here and the date of his decease, kept up a correspondence with other chiefs or not?—On two occasions I observed an hurkarrah, who had come from Sattara, in company with my father; when I visited my father, on two occasions, I saw the same hurkarrah twice. This hurkarrah came here about six months or a year subsequent to my father's arrival from Sattara.

Where did you see this hurkarrah?—I saw him on one occasion at the house of Assfeeaa Sahib, and another at the house of my father's sister.

How long after did you see the Sattara hurkarrah in company with your father?—I was not with my father on the second occasion; I saw my father and the hurkarrah go together into a closet.

How did you see the hurkarrah on the first occasion?—I had gone one day to make my salam to Assfeeaa Sahib, when I saw Assfeeaa Sahib and my father sitting together, and the hurkarrah standing in front of them.

Were you present when they were conversing together?—I saw that the hurkarrah was standing in front of them.

On the second occasion, when your father and the hurkarrah were conversing together, did you hear any part of their conversation?—I did not hear what was said, as I was not present.

When your father and the hurkarrah went together into the closet, how long did they remain there?—I do not know; I went away on my own business.

Can you not inform me on what business this hurkarrah came?—I was in the habit of visiting Meer Khairood deen Ali Khan, son of Furkhoondah Sar Jung, who was my paternal uncle, and he also used to visit me. One day Syud Kuramut Oollah Khan came to my uncle, and showed to Meer Khairood deen Ali Khan a letter, which he held in his hand, saying, "Friendship to this extent exists between me and the Raja of Sattara." I saw the style of the handwriting of the letter, which was in Karamut Oollah's hand.

Did your father communicate to you the purport of the letter or not, and did your uncle read the letter?—I did not read the letter, but my uncle did.

Besides these three persons, were any other respectable persons present?—I do not recollect.

Although you did not see the contents of the letter, has it never occurred to you since then what the purport of the letter might be?—I saw the handwriting on that occasion. After the death of Karamut Oollah Khan, some of his papers were left in a wicker basket, which the man in whose house he died sent to me. Besides the basket containing papers, there was also a book.

Besides the basket, how many bundles of papers were there?—I cannot say.

After the papers were sent to you, what occurred?—I examined the paper, and found two letters, in the handwriting alluded to above.

When you saw these letters did you read them?—I saw and read them. The purport of one of the letters I still recollect; that of the other I have forgotten.

Repeat

Repeat as much of the contents of it as you can recollect?—A letter came from Sattara to the following purport, viz., that he (Karamut Oollah) had written regarding the despatch of his brother, and that the writer was expecting him. The remainder of the contents of this letter has escaped my memory.

From that day to this have you never opened the basket?—I have not done so from that day till the day before yesterday, when I opened it.

What occurred to make you open it?—The Maharajah sent for me, and said to me, that although I was not connected with this business, if I was acquainted with anything relative to it, I should make it known. I replied, “the khidmutgars of the Maharajah have examined every bundle, and the Maharajah has sent for them. Whatever there may be will be found in these bundles.” The Maharajah then informed me that nothing had been ascertained from them. I told him that the letters in the handwriting spoken of above were in the basket. The basket was then with the Maharajah. I accordingly took the two letters out of the basket, and presented them to the Maharajah.

Did you read the papers forwarded to you by Shirfood Deen from the house in which your father died?—I read some of them, but not others.

With the exception of these two papers, did you not see any others among the papers above alluded to?—I did not see them; they may be there.

Were those papers with you?—Yes, they were.

Were those two papers a portion of the papers sent to you by Shirfood Deen, on the death of your father?—Yes, they belonged to those papers, and they came to me with them.

Were there covers on these two letters?—There were covers on them till yesterday, when I gave them to the minister. There were, however, kummurbunds on them.

Were they sealed?—As there were no kummurbunds on them, I cannot say if there were or not.

When the khidmutgars and the darogah of the Adawlut took away the bundles, did you consider that these two letters were contained in them?—They were in the basket.

When the basket was taken away, did you feel assured that the papers were in it, or did you merely think so?—I thought that the two letters were in it; I accordingly told the Maharajah that whatever papers were to be found were in that basket.

When the hurkarrah came to your father did you ever speak to him?—I spoke to him, and made inquiries of him; he told me, in reply, that he had come from the Raja Sahib, and had brought letters from him to Karamut Oollah. He did not mention the name of the Raja.

After your father's death, what became of the sowars who accompanied him?—Two or three months after his arrival from Sattara my father sent them away.

(True translation.)

(signed) *D. A. Malcolm*, Assistant Resident.

TRANSLATION of a Declaration in Persian, made by *Asjeca* Sahib, and forwarded to Major-general *Fraser*, by His Highness the Nizam's Minister, on the 7th December 1839.

IN compliance with your instructions, Ghoolam Hoossain Khan Sahib came to my house with Syad Kummurood Deen, and questioned me in this manner: “After Karamut Oollah's return to the city from the Raja of Sattara, an hurkarrah, in the service of the Raja, came to him, when he happened to be sitting in your company. Of a certainty, Karamut Oollah must have communicated this circumstance to you. If you know anything regarding the transaction, send it in writing.”

God, the victorious and great, knows that I am ignorant of either the time of this hurkarrah's coming to Karamut Oollah, or his departure from him. I know nothing of it whatever. The aforesaid person (Karamut Oollah), during his lifetime, never entertained friendly sentiments towards me. I have mentioned this in a former letter. Seeing that this person entertained unfriendly feelings towards me, why should he communicate the above circumstances to me? In short, if I had been informed of them, I would have immediately made them known to you.

(True translation.)

(signed) *D. A. Malcolm*, Captain, Assistant Resident.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

— VI. —

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Proceedings of the Court of Directors.

To *James Cosmo Melvill*, Esq. Secretary, &c. &c.

Sir,

London, December 1837.

1. In reporting, for the information of the Honourable Court of Directors, my arrival from Bombay, on sick certificate, I have the honour to request you will bring to its notice that having been removed from the Sattara Residency under peculiar circumstances, and considering myself seriously aggrieved, I addressed a humble memorial to the Honourable Court a fortnight previous to leaving India, a copy of which, with appendix attached, I have now the honour of submitting, and to which I respectfully entreat its favourable consideration, should the original not have been transmitted from India.

2. With reference to that memorial, I was, in framing it, unavoidably confined to the causes adduced by the Bombay Government for justifying my removal at a few days' notice; but there are many attendant circumstances which place the severity of this harsh measure in a stronger point of view, and which I was thus prevented submitting on that occasion to the consideration of the Honourable Court.

3. Should the Court have been furnished with all the papers connected with Sattara affairs since June 1836, it will appear that every measure contemplated by Government was effected by me without occasioning any additional expense, and without unnecessarily wounding the feelings of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, or lowering his dignity in the eyes of his subjects; that persons accused of conspiracy against the British Government were at once secured by an appeal to his Highness, and without resorting to force.

4. I may, and do, further appeal to the public documents, to prove that in every particular the instructions of Government were fulfilled to the letter.

5. It will further appear that in no instance was I consulted by that Government as to the assembling a commission at Sattara; a measure which naturally placed the Resident in a false position, and that I was never in one instance furnished with information that could lead to the discovery of conspiracy on the part of the Raja with other powers, of which I had no grounds to consider him guilty, and this was known to Government; on the other hand, I knew, and had reported ineffectually, his complaints against the Bombay Government, and considered him acting under the influence of a mind diseased, and the counsels of interested advisers, who took advantage of his irritated feelings against the local government, and that alone, as every means were used on the part of his Highness to bring his grievances before the Honourable Court and the Indian Government.

6. It is possible that the assistance I considered it my duty to afford his Highness during the Commission, may have proved offensive to the Bombay Government, but I am hopeful the Honourable Court will consider me justified in giving that support to the Raja under the trying circumstances in which he was placed. It was impossible to reside five years at the court of this amiable, but misguided, prince, without feeling a deep interest in his fate, which was hurried on by false pride and wounded vanity, and whose ruin was most anxiously desired by a brother whom he had fondly cherished and confided in, although he had reason to be aware of his unworthiness.

7. Could I forget that the Raja of Sattara was a prince whom the Honourable Court delighted to honour? Had he not been held up in its public despatches as an example to other native princes; and was there not a public letter from the Court, and a sword lying at Bombay, in order to be presented to his Highness as a proof of its esteem?

8. Raised from a prison to the Musnud by the British power, his Highness had invariably been considered as the child of that power, and had, by every succeeding Governor, been treated with particular respect and esteem, nor had it been usual to mark his errors with severity, or for the Political Resident at his court to record them, except confidentially, to the Governor himself; in fact the Residency records do not furnish any copies of secret correspondence, so intimate was the connexion between the Sattara Government and its parent state; and although, during the five years of my Residency, rumours of plots were occasionally conveyed to my ear, they had always proved unfounded, and could be traced to that unworthy brother, whom I well knew to be guilty of other crimes besides ingratitude.

9. Might it not, I presume to ask, under such friendly relations, and those hitherto never abused by the Raja, be considered questionable how far the necessity existed of adopting measures so decidedly opposed to them as to degrade his Highness in his own esteem and that of his subjects, by subjecting him to the humiliation of attending the commission; and to place the inefficacy of such a measure in the proper point of view, refusing him copies of the depositions against him, or an advocate, or intelligent vakeel, to cross-question the evidence on the prosecution?

10. Am I to be persecuted for opposing my colleagues, who evinced the most decided prejudice against the Raja, and were credulous in believing the most disgusting calumnies against him, although the author was an ungrateful and depraved brother, whilst the whole tenor of the Raja's conduct had secured the friendship of every Resident at his court?

11. I respectfully

11. I respectfully presume further to ask whether, in removing me from the Residency on the ground of alleged animosity on the part of his Highness the Raja, it was quite consistent or fair either towards his Highness or myself to send one of those Commissioners to relieve me, all of whom were hateful to his Highness, as having witnessed the only act of humiliation to which he had ever submitted?

In adopting that measure, could it be considered dignified or proper for the Chief Secretary to address a note to a certain Brahmin, requesting him to proceed to Sattara and give assistance to the new Resident, when that person's deposition, before the Commission, proved him to be in the full confidence of the Raja's brother? So marked a line of conduct on the part of a high functionary of Government too strongly betrayed its bias, and the result might have been readily predicted. In place of that free and friendly intercourse between the Raja and the Resident, deemed by the Bombay Government so essential as to require my immediate removal, I have every reason to believe that the reign of terror then commenced. An outrage which had never previously been adopted was put in force—that of clandestinely sending British troops to seize certain persons within the Raja's capital, and even the Chitnavees, or Secretary of State, was placed in confinement by the Resident. A plot against the British Government, of ancient date, was readily discovered, when the sentiments of the Bombay Government were so evident; and it is probable that ere this the Sattara state lies at the mercy of that Government, whilst the unfortunate Raja has not one friend on whom to rely for support, or to plead in his defence.

12. Can it be credited that had a conspiracy, on the part of the Raja, really existed at the time, some information would not have been given whilst the Commission was assembled at Sattara? Yet it is notorious that not one person could be found to depose to that effect but an infamous Brahmin, who acknowledged, on a subsequent day, that the plot was only in his own imagination, and brought forward from motives of revenge against the Raja and his unhappy Dewan: indeed his perjured evidence is a disgrace to the proceedings of the Court.

Then it was believed by the people of Sattara that justice was the object, and the only object, of the British Government; but the circumstances attending my removal produced a complete change of sentiment, and amongst the numerous persons of respectability who paid their respects to me on the occasion of my departure, the opinion, however unfounded, was general, that the abolition of the raj was decided on, whilst the Raja himself, smarting under the sense of ill-usage, followed up by what he considered degradation, was weak enough to suppose my removal the act of the Indian Government, in opposition to that of Bombay, and offered in atonement of his injuries, on the remonstrances of his Bombay European agents at Calcutta.

13. I must entreat pardon for having been carried away by my feelings from the subject of my own personal wrongs, which would be as dust in the balance, could I interest the Honourable Court in favour of a prince whose errors are those of his country, and the consequence of early education and prejudice, whilst his high qualities far outweigh them, and render him, under any circumstances, a fit object of consideration to a government sufficiently powerful to exert its high prerogative of mercy.

14. It will not, I trust, appear irrelevant in returning to my own case, to observe that during the long period which elapsed between the Commission's proceedings and my sudden removal from the Residency, I had no reason to suppose Government dissatisfied with my public conduct. In January 1837, when forced to the Presidency by dangerous illness, I had an interview with the Right honourable the Governor, when his manner was most friendly and approaching to confidence, and I quitted the Presidency at the risk of a relapse in the full conviction of eventual support, and belief that the current reports of my intended removal were calumnious.

15. In April 1837 I again waited upon Sir Robert Grant by appointment, at the Hills, when my reception was equally friendly with that in Bombay, nor had he the noble candour to avow his displeasure, although I afforded the opportunity, by observing that I considered it my duty to remain at Sattara to the end of the year, and even longer, unless affairs at that time were in a more settled state.

16. In June following I was removed under circumstances which must be deemed both humiliating and insulting, and directed or advised to proceed to the Presidency as early as convenient. It is true that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief offered to appoint me acting quartermaster-general of the army for a period, but I preferred submitting my case to the consideration of the Honourable Court, and returning to England, to accepting office whilst a stigma could even by implication attach to my character.

17. On being relieved, and making the circumstance known to the Raja, far different was the line of conduct adopted by him to that of my own Government; although he rejoiced in my removal as a fancied triumph over the Bombay Government, his Highness instantly visited me on the most friendly terms; invited me and my family to a grand entertainment, which, out of respect to my own Government, I declined; requested me to correspond with him from England, and insisted upon supplying me with carriage, &c. to Poonah.

From the young Raja of Aukulkote I received a letter in his own hand, and in English, of a gratifying nature, and the vakeels of the other jaghirdbars conveyed from them, after my removal, the warmest expressions of gratitude for my unremitting attention to their interests, and regret at my departure.

18. Thus, without previous censure on any occasion from Government, was I removed from my situation under circumstances of discredit even in the eyes of the natives of the country, at whose court I had been the representative of British authority; nor have I the

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means in my power of defending myself should there be other causes than those assigned for such extreme measures of severity, but it is my full conviction that however a local government may treat those under its authority, the Honourable Court, on appeal, will not allow an old and faithful servant to be condemned unheard, to possible loss of reputation, such proceedings being as foreign to its steady and dignified line of action as they are contrary to the principles of justice.

19. I therefore, in submitting a copy of my humble memorial, respectfully entreat the opportunity of defending my character from any charges that may be made by the Bombay Government, or such redress as may be deemed requisite to enable me to remain with satisfaction in a service which I trust it will be found I have never disgraced, but hitherto held my place in it with fidelity and honour.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *P. Lodwick,*
 Brevet Colonel, Bombay Army.

To *James Cosmo Melvill*, Esq. Secretary, &c. &c.

Sir,

London, 19 April 1838.

IN submitting the accompanying public letter at so late a period after its date to the consideration of the Honourable Court, and after my memorial is said to have arrived from India, I must appeal to its favourable consideration, but I feel that it is very material to my case.

The state of my health and feelings previous to leaving India, and the short period that elapsed between my removal from the Sattara Residency and my embarkation for Europe, preventing me from furnishing copies of documents which were referred to in my memorial and ought to have accompanied it, I have therefore taken the liberty of submitting, with the letters alluded to, another copy of that memorial, and every public paper in explanation of it, and to which reference is made.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *P. Lodwick,*
 Brevet Colonel, Bombay Army.

To the Chairman and Directors of the Honourable East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Rochford Hall, Essex, 12 April 1839.

I HAVE the honour of bringing to your consideration that nearly two years have elapsed since I submitted to the Honourable Court a memorial, complaining of unjust removal from the Residency of Sattara; that in May 1838 I submitted a letter, with copy of that memorial and appendix, addressed to your Home Secretary, and that not having been honoured with redress or acknowledgment I have now the painful duty of once more appealing for that justice which it has not hitherto been usual to refuse to your old officers when they have been injured by the policy of the local and ever-changing governments of India.

The delay of redress beyond a limited period must ever be felt as a serious aggravation of injury, especially so where the injured party feels conscious of having been made a victim to the negligence of that Government under which he served, and that his case has but to be generally made known to restore him to that position in public estimation, gained by 39 years' service, from which the acts of your Government of Bombay were calculated, if not intended, to degrade him.

From such publicity I have abstained out of respect for your Honourable Court; it was in perfect confidence I threw myself upon its justice, and in that confidence I now presume to call upon the Court for an early consideration of my memorial, and for such redress as may be considered adequate to the injury sustained.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *P. Lodwick,*
 Major-general.

To Major-general *Lodwick*, Rochford Hall, Essex.

Sir,

East India House, 29 August 1839.

YOUR letter, dated the 19th April 1838, forwarding a memorial dated in December 1837, complaining of your removal from the Residency of Sattara by the Bombay Government, and praying for such redress as may be deemed adequate to the injury sustained by you thereby, and also your letter of the 12th April 1839, requesting an early reply to that memorial, have been laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and I am commanded in reply to communicate to you the following observations.

2. With reference to the peculiar nature of the situation and duties of a Resident at the court of a foreign prince in alliance with the Company, the Court consider, that as a general rule,

rule, the head of the local government, whom he specially represents, and whose immediate instrument he is for the management of the public interests at such court, should be left entirely free and unrestrained in the selection of the officer for the execution of the duties of that important and confidential trust; for which reason the Court abstain from entering into any discussion of the grounds on which the Right honourable the Governor of Bombay deemed it expedient to supersede you in the Residency of Sattara, by the nomination of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens; a state of things has arisen, requiring in the judgment of the local government, this change of functionaries, and they appear to have been anxious to carry their resolution into effect in the mode least calculated to wound your feelings.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. C. Melvill, Secretary.

To James Melvill, Esq. Secretary, East India House.

Sir,

Rochford Hall, Essex, 20 September 1839.

I AM honoured by the receipt of your letter dated 29th August 1839, acknowledging on the part of the Honourable Court of Directors my memorial, a letter dated December 1837, and one under date 12th April 1839. After enduring suspense the most anxious for a period exceeding two years, I am informed that the Honourable Court abstain from entering upon any discussion of the grounds on which the Government of Bombay deem it expedient to supersede me in the Residency at Sattara, and further, that my removal appears to have been carried into effect in the mode least calculated to wound my feelings. I beg most respectfully to observe, that this decision of the Honourable Court to decline entering into the consideration of a question involving the honour and respectability of one of its old and faithful servants, on the ground of political expediency, would appear to sanction the harshest measures on the part of a local government, and leave no security but political subserviency against removals similar to my own, which, whatever may have been intended, can never be considered by me but as adding insult to injury.

Conscious of having conducted my political duties at Sattara upon the highest principles of fidelity to the honour of my own Government, combined with respect for the rights and dignity of an independent prince in alliance with that Government, I still feel assured that when the time arrives for taking into full consideration the policy of Sir Robert Grant's administration, as connected with Sattara, the Honourable Court will, in that spirit which has gained and secured the confidence of its servants, do my public character that justice which for special reasons may now have been deferred.

I have, &c.

(signed) Peter Lodwick, Major-general.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

London, 34, George-street, Euston-square,

26 November 1839.

Honourable Sirs,

As the vakeels to your Honourable Court of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, we beg with great deference to submit to your Honourable Court the accompanying address which was prepared on the 10th of September last, by Meer Afzool Alee, one of our number, but which was kept back, in the confidence that, as was currently reported, a satisfactory adjustment was on the eve of being effected, in regard to the long and much-to-be-regretted misunderstandings which existed between the Government of Bombay and his Highness, and that it would in consequence have been unnecessary to prefer an appeal on any subject to your Honourable Court.

These expectations, which we sincerely cherished, and in common with others most fully relied upon, having been grievously disappointed by the lamentable and very unlooked-for intelligence recently received from India, we are now induced to revert to our original intention, and accordingly herewith submit the despatch in question for your Honourable Court's information and consideration, and the papers of Meer Afzool Alee from his Highness, forming an accompaniment thereto. We now do ourselves the honour, with this address, to submit those of Eswunt Row, Rajay Sukay, and of Bhugwunt Row, who arrived in this country during Midsummer last; Meer Afzool Alee having been here for upwards of eight months preceding that period.

In discharging this duty, we would take the liberty to express our hope, that even at this late period, the step we now take will be attended with advantage. Your Honourable Court will observe from an attentive perusal of the enclosed address, that in cases which admitted of easy and unquestionable proof, as to the rights of the Raja of Sattara, your Indian Government have, nevertheless, arrived at a very erroneous decision, and will therefore be the less disposed to receive as conclusive the decision which has now been come to (and rarely on information more open to doubt), regarding points of the most vital importance to his Highness, without instituting such an inquiry as would not only have subjected that evidence, at present entirely *ex-parte*, whether oral or documentary, on which his Highness has been declared to be guilty, to the most searching scrutiny in the presence of his Highness, but as would also have enabled his Highness to reply to the same, and to offer such

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testimony as he may possess, regarding the motives of his accusers, and the machinations and conspiracies to which they have resorted.

Since the deposition of his Highness, we have received his Highness's instructions to press this point most earnestly on your Honourable Court; and to record, on his Highness's behalf, our most solemn protest against the injustice and degradation to which he has been subjected, without having been afforded an opportunity to offer any explanation or defence; without the oral evidence having been given in his Highness's presence, and cross-examined under his directions; and without submitting the documentary proof to all those tests to establish its genuineness which are considered indispensable before such evidence is deemed to be valid; and in submitting this protest, we are directed to point your Honourable Court's attention to the fact, that all this has happened, though his Highness has most earnestly entreated not to be condemned unheard, and has expressed his willingness to subject himself to any inquiry which promised to afford him a prospect of seeing his accusers face to face, and of defending himself against the falsehoods they have recorded against him.

We are also desired to state that his Highness cannot conceive why such a course, which is not refused to the veriest criminal, was not pursued in his case; and that if it was to spare his Highness's feelings, or to consult his dignity, or arose from any doubt of jurisdiction, what passed between his Highness and your Governor should have proved, that he was willing to waive every consideration to attain the one important and essential object of not being subjected to condemnation, proclaimed to the country as a traitor, and punished as guilty, without a trial. His Highness cannot, however, believe that any consideration for him could have dictated the refusal which his reiterated entreaties for an investigation received; since the measure that was actually resorted to, was not only that which of all others inflicted the most deadly blow, whether on the feelings, the rights, or dignities of his Highness, but was that also, which he is convinced would have been averted by the concession of an investigation. And that your Government might have the means of forming its own judgment on this point, his Highness embraced the opportunity of the Honourable the Governor's visit to Sattara to place in his hands various depositions by, and admissions of, parties who had been engaged in the manufacture of forged documents, to which they had clandestinely affixed his Highness's seal, and thereby given them every appearance of genuineness; which, they deposed, they had done at the request of and for the express purpose of delivering them to those whom his Highness considers to have been the most active promoters of all the plots, the indignities, and hardships to which his Highness has for so long a time been exposed. At the same time also, his Excellency's attention was particularly directed to these facts by a paper, which his Highness presented to him, and in which his Highness again and again pressed on his Excellency the only request which from the commencement of his troubles his Highness has preferred to your Government, that all the charges against him should be subjected to proof.

And here we are directed to observe, that if any thing could have added to the hardship of his Highness's case, and the injustice of which he has been the victim, nothing was more calculated to do so than the only alternative which was left to him by your Government on the visit of the Honourable the Governor to Sattara, either to submit to deposition, or to retain his powers and possessions, under an admission of his guilt. We need not state—the result declares it—that his Highness, preferring his honour to every consideration, chose, without hesitation, the former. Had, however, his Highness been guilty; had his own mind been his accuser, he would, your Honourable Court must feel convinced, have submitted to any demand, however humiliating, which gave promise of saving him from the consequences to which he must in such case have been sensible he had become justly exposed, and would not have persisted in requiring the adoption of that very measure, which would of all others have ensured his conviction, and have left him, after having given so much trouble, and made so many and such loud protestations of his innocence, no grounds for hoping for any sympathy from the public, or any favour from your Government.

His Highness cannot but think that the Honourable the Governor, with the determination to which he had come to spare his Highness, even although he was firmly convinced of his guilt, should have so shaped his proceedings, that they, instead of lowering his Highness in his own estimation, and in the opinion of the world, should have excited the gratitude of his Highness towards his Excellency for his magnanimity and kindness. Instead, however, of pursuing a course so obviously wise and politic for the attainment of the object which he professed, it should be kept in mind, that while no investigation of which his Highness was cognizant had taken place, and while he declared he was innocent, the only option given to his Highness was to relinquish his dignities, or to retain them with dishonour, under an admission, for which the possession of no dignity nor any advantage could, in his opinion, have proved any compensation. His Highness was informed that a return to the interchange of the usual civilities, and the usual intercourse between the English Government and himself, would only take place if his Highness would do that, to which, had he yielded compliance, he would have rendered himself unworthy of such a distinction. And this will be evident when we state, on his Highness's authority, that he was called on to sign a paper, the preamble to which declared “that his Highness, having been guilty of *Fittoor*, and the English Government having for once forgiven it, the following articles are agreed to;” and that every one of the articles which followed were, if not so direct, yet virtual admissions of his guilt; and the demand that his Highness should give to them his assent, could be justified on no other grounds than the conviction of his Highness after investigation, or his own acknowledgment that the charges against him were true. It will be evident,

evident, for instance, that the requisitions to agree to give bhadaree, or guarantee, and pensions to his accusers, and to expel his chitnees, or secretary, could be defended on no other pleas.

On all these accounts, his Highness has directed us to enter our most unreserved protest against the demand of such a paper; and at the same time to state that, after much and anxious deliberation, the reasons for not having granted it appear to him so obvious and so good, that he really cannot conceive that his compliance with the requisition to sign it could have served any one purpose which would not have been a thousand times better secured without; except that it would have formed a document to which his enemies, and even your Governor, could have referred your Honourable Court and the public as a justification of the many harsh measures to which they have subjected his Highness for so long a period, and which, as his Highness has truly observed, might at any future time, when a like spirit of hostility might exist against his Highness, be quoted as the best authority, that of his Highness himself, to prove that it was no new thing for his Highness to be guilty of breaches of good faith. In such a case, by no means, if we judge from the past, improbable, his Highness would be as little credited as he is now, but with more reason, if he met such an accusation by asserting that the facts stated was no proof of his habits, but of his having been obliged to yield to a power which he could not resist, and which, under the threat of deposition, obliged him, though refused a trial, and though protesting his innocence, to certify to his own dishonour.

Nothing, it will be obvious from these considerations, but a perfect oblivion of the past, both by the British Government and his Highness, could have enabled your Government to carry out the policy of the Honourable the Governor to any beneficial purpose. With every disposition to conciliate, it would have required, after what has occurred, a long intercourse of kindly feelings to have generated that confidence which could have rendered a renewal of intercourse satisfactory or useful. Instead however of encouraging a disposition to conciliate, the impressions on the one hand entertained by the British Government, of his Highness's breach of treaty, and on the other, his Highness's recollection of the injurious suspicions and cruel treatment he has experienced at the hands of the British Government, were only likely to be perpetuated by a measure which, whilst it humiliated the Raja, placed an admission of his guilt, however indirect, in the possession of the British Government. Had this taken place, that cordiality and that perfect understanding, so essential to the existence of friendly relations, would have been altogether wanting, and no satisfaction could have resulted from a connexion embittered by suspicion and mistrust. Better, since investigation, which alone could clear up all doubts, was withheld, that his Highness at once accepted the alternative of deposition, great as was the sacrifice he thereby made, than incur the many hazardous risks involved in the adjustment that was proposed.

In now appealing to your Honourable Court, and, by instructions from his Highness, entreating that your Honourable Court will yet be pleased, in a matter in which not only the credit of your Indian administration, but the good name and the fortunes of his Highness are so deeply involved, to concede an impartial investigation, we would beg to state, that it is his Highness's wish that the orders of your Honourable Court should be to the effect, that your Government shall adduce and thoroughly sift every kind of evidence in their possession against his Highness; and having afforded his Highness an opportunity of as fully doing the same, and of adducing his own testimony, that the whole case should then be submitted to the just and impartial tribunal of your Honourable Court, to whose decision under such circumstances, whatever it may be, his Highness will yield most implicit obedience and respect; or his Highness will be happy to bow with all the deference he has ever evinced to that high, honourable, and just statesman Mr. Elphinstone, if your Honourable Court should be pleased to refer everything at issue between your Government and himself to his judgment and decision. But his Highness has directed us to protest in the strongest language we can use, against the assumption by the Government of India of the office of his judges, whether as refers to their past *exparte* condemnations and punishment of his Highness, or to any future investigation which may be instituted on account of the spirit of hostility to his Highness, which seems to have actuated your Government throughout this long protracted controversy, as evinced in their manifest breach of treaty as regards his Highness's rights over the Punt Seechew and other jaghirdars, and which has now been persisted in, notwithstanding the most earnest applications of his Highness, for several years; in the imprisonment of his servants without trial, a measure which not only filled all his Highness's friends with dismay, and intimidated them from giving him counsel or assistance, but also, as it were, isolated him from all around him, and exhibited him as doomed to be visited with some signal mark of displeasure; in the Government as well as the Resident declining to continue the usual and periodical interchanges of civilities, and in a marked disregard of all his communications; in the Resident possessing himself (how, he only can tell) of the communications of his Highness's agents in Bombay, and not only subjecting them to perusal, but taking copies of them for transmission to your Government; and in the condemnation which has just been passed on his Highness, not only without a hearing, but without furnishing him with even the *exparte* evidence by which that act is justified. All these circumstances, as well as others which it would be too tedious to enumerate, are, his Highness is of opinion, so many moral reasons why your Government in India both was, and still is, bound to refrain from assuming the office of his judges; for, having so mixed themselves up in the case both as principals and accessories, it is but reasonable to fear that, however desirous they might be to guard against all undue influence, they could not avoid seeing

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everything through such a medium as would tend to justify all that his Highness complains of.

The chief object of this address being to obtain an order from your Honourable Court for an impartial investigation of the charges against his Highness, we do not think it necessary to advert to these charges specifically, or to show forth any of the motives which have guided the several parties by whom they have been got up. Whatever the charges are (and we have no knowledge of them but by report), we beg most distinctly to state, that we not only hold them to be in no respect proven, since they rest on evidence of which his Highness knows nothing, and since his Highness has never been in anywise a party to any proceedings to try the facts on which the alleged charges are founded, but under such circumstances we also hold the condemnation passed, and the punishment inflicted on his Highness, as contrary to justice, and therefore, however his Highness has been obliged to submit to power, as altogether without force or validity.

We beg, however, that your Honourable Court will not be disposed to infer, from our silence in regard to the charges, that we could not offer explanations regarding them; that we could not, for instance, prove that the 5th article of the treaty was relaxed (which fact your Government is or ought to be aware of) without any solicitation by his Highness to that effect by Sir John Malcolm, so that the mere circumstance of having written to foreign chieftains (if such really has been done), if not on treasonable subjects, cannot in consequence be considered to be a breach of that article; or that we could not satisfy your Honourable Court that if treasonable letters addressed to his Highness have been intercepted, there can be no evidence of his Highness's guilt till his Highness is convicted of having encouraged such communications, and till the letters themselves are really proved to be genuine, any more than a treasonable letter written to your Honourable Court, and intercepted, could of itself simply, be considered as proof that your Honourable Court participated in treasonable transactions. So also, were we to depart from the rule we have laid down, we could expose the extravagance and ridiculousness, as well as the falsehood of the charges connected with Goa, and with the asserted attempt to corrupt the troops of your Honourable Court: all this, however, will be better effected under a formal investigation, such as we trust your Honourable Court will concede to the earnest entreaty of his Highness.

And here we may state his Highness's prayer, that on an investigation being instituted, he may be allowed to avail himself of such assistance as he may consider requisite to enable him to cope with the talent at the command of your Government, and which, as the inquiry will embrace and decide equally upon its measures, as the charges against his Highness, his Highness will naturally feel desirous to the utmost to justify the same.

His Highness will not, we would add, offer any frivolous or vexatious opposition to the termination of the inquiry with all possible despatch, so that no objection on this score should be allowed to prevent your Honourable Court from ordering its commencement forthwith.

If your Honourable Court should have a doubt of the effects of this measure, we would venture to assure you of our conviction that no victory, however splendid, nor any conquest, however valuable, will do so much for the honour and stability of the British power in India as your willing acquiescence in a prayer, the object of which is, to solicit that a dependant, yet a sovereign prince, should not continue to be deprived of his high station and his rights without an open investigation, to prove that he merits such a degradation. In the case of a power independent of your Government, and which would not yield to such an inquiry, your Government would be warranted in proceeding to resent any breach of faith, or other offence, on such evidence as it may be able to acquire, and as they may consider worthy of credence; but the relative positions of your Honourable Court and of his Highness, and particularly his own reiterated application for an investigation, leave your Honourable Court no justification for applying the same principles to the case of his Highness.

Before we conclude this address, we would respectfully solicit your Honourable Court's consideration of a few observations, explanatory of the employment of certain agents, ourselves among others, which his Highness has resorted to, and which appears to have given offence.

On this subject we would state that his Highness considered himself, by the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed, constrained to have recourse to such agency.

He had in the first instance long felt that his communications through the Resident, on many important points, were productive of no good, and that all his complaints of the conduct of Government, especially in regard to the jaghirdars, were unattended to, or were decided upon and justified contrary to treaty, and his rights set at nought. In the second place, the Resident gave ear to false charges against his Highness, and acting on these with an eagerness that evinced a disposition to seize on any pretence to harass and ruin his Highness, the Government ordered a Commission to sit at Sattara, which condemned his Highness on evidence not given before him, and without his defence. Of this Commission so acting, General Lodwick, the Resident at his Highness's court, Mr. Willoughby, the Political Secretary to Government, and Colonel Ovans, were members. Your Honourable Court will admit that such a circumstance could not much tend to render further intercourse between the Resident and his Highness satisfactory to either party.

If previous to the Commission he had failed to obtain redress for his Highness in matters to which his Highness attached the greatest importance, it was but natural to suppose that after taking part in such an inquiry, he would be less likely to do so in future. Thirdly: Shortly after, however, this Resident was removed, but his successor, Colonel Ovans, having also,

also, as has been stated, been a member of the Commission alluded to, came to Sattara convinced of his Highness's guilt; and as far as could be judged by the proceedings to which he resorted on his arrival, determined to the utmost to persecute his Highness without trial. His Highness's most confidential servants were committed to prison by him, and his Highness, thus cut off from all who under his difficulties and indignities could afford him sympathy or advice, was glad to take hold of the hand which was extended to him by an old and respected servant of the Company; and in reliance on his qualifications for the task, confided his interests to his advocacy with your Government, from which, through his exertions, he flattered himself he might obtain that redress of which he had ceased to indulge any hope through the Resident, whose efforts seemed solely devoted to the one object, of proving some breach of treaty against his Highness.

If in this respect, therefore, his Highness has offended, he was forced to do so by the hostile policy of your Government, for we do not (with every deference) hesitate to question the good feeling or the justice to his Highness, or the discretion of your Government, in retaining gentlemen in the office of Resident at Sattara who had (and the more unjustifiably the worse) condemned his Highness as a traitor, where his Highness had no other constituted channel of communication with your Government, and could, in its opinion, employ none without affording grounds for offence. Of all the injurious treatment experienced at the hands of your Government, his Highness does not consider this as the least cruel or oppressive, and we doubt not your Honourable Court will be disposed to admit, that when but one medium of intercourse was sanctioned, it should have been such as, if it did not equally possess the confidence of the Raja as of your Government, should at least have been free from all suspicion of enmity or prejudice against him or his interests.

These facts his Highness considers to be a sufficient justification of his employment of any other channel of communication than the Resident; and even if they were not, he trusts your Honourable Court will see no cause of offence in his having done so, his sole motive having been, through his own agents, to endeavour to acquire that position in the good opinion of your Government, which he with the deepest regret observed that, by the machinations of his enemies, he had not, and which he despaired of effecting through an agency, in which, for such good reasons, he could not confide. If it be an offence, most anxiously to desire to stand well with your Honourable Court and with your Government, then his Highness must plead guilty; but if otherwise, then his Highness feels confident, that the only end he ever had in view must, under the circumstances detailed, justify the means.

And here we would protest against inferring the spirit with which his Highness wished his advocacy to be conducted, from the tone and manner in which that duty may have been discharged. His Highness, we assure your Honourable Court, even under the justest cause of complaint, never wished to depart from that courtesy and deference which he feels for your Government; and if such has occurred, the same should not be attributed to his Highness, whose peculiar situation in regard to his agency cannot be better explained than by likening him to a ship at sea, whose safety, being overtaken by a pitiless storm, must necessarily depend on the exertions of the mariner, whether skilful or otherwise, who endeavours to steer her into a harbour of refuge. His Highness, it should be remembered, is ignorant of your language and of your conventional forms of courtesy, at the same time he was confiding, and believed that all that was necessary in such respects would be attended to, and taking into consideration the many disadvantages under which he laboured, your Honourable Court will not, we trust, be disposed to add any failures in these respects to his account.

As to the missions to England, we would only state that they have had their origin in the same circumstances of necessity, the position of hostility which your Resident and Government had placed themselves in with regard to his Highness, and in the same motives, a desire to obtain redress for grievances, and to seek for an impartial investigation of the charges against him, as will be evident from a translation of a correspondence which, previous to the embarkation of the agents, occurred between the Resident and his Highness, and in which the reasons for their deputation is distinctly set forth. No. 2 annexed.

We would, however, respectfully contend that his employment of agents to communicate with your Government and with your Honourable Court, though contrary to the wish of the Resident, cannot be maintained to be a breach of the spirit of the treaty; and that it would be a harsh and unwarrantable interpretation of the treaty, and might be the cause of much oppression without a hope of redress, to declare it to be so; independent of which, it can be shown that it was warranted by precedent in the time of Mr. Elphinstone's Government.

We have now fulfilled the task which has been allotted to us, and in discharging it we have been constantly influenced by a desire, to the utmost, to evince that respect which we sincerely entertain for the high station, the great and the good reputation, and the paramount authority of your Honourable Court. The necessity, however, of placing before your Honourable Court some few of the facts on which we ground our appeal, has, we deeply regret to say, obliged us to speak in terms of complaint of the conduct of your Government. Our regard to truth, and the honest discharge of our duty, forced us to this; and these considerations will, we hope, be our apology, not only to your Honourable Court, but to your Government in India.

Whether an earlier appeal to your Honourable Court would have been of use to his Highness, it is not possible for us to decide; but that one was not sooner submitted by our colleague Meer Afzool Alee, is alone owing to his having been informed of the aversion of

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your Honourable Court to receive appeals, except through the medium of your Government in India, and his fear, therefore, that his intrusion might in nowise promote the object which would have led him to make it. It is not our province to question your Honourable Court's policy in this respect: we would only say that, whatever may be the opinion which we entertain concerning it, or however we may regret it, we have respected it to the utmost of our power; and even now, at this eleventh hour, we come before your Honourable Court with such reluctance, that nothing short of a conscientious conviction as to our duty could have induced us to do so. We humbly trust, therefore, that notwithstanding our breach of your rules, your Honourable Court will not allow such a consideration to prevent this address being favourably received. If, we respectfully assure your Honourable Court, such should be its good fortune, the same will be received as a proof of your Honourable Court's love of justice throughout the whole of your Eastern empire.

We have, &c.

(Translation.)

(signed) *Yeswunt Row Raja Sirkey, and
Bhugwuntrow Wittul,*

Vakeels of Shreemunt-Maharaz Rajah.
Shree Purtab Sew Chuttraputtee.

(Translation.)

Meer Affzall Alee,
Vakeel to the Maharaj Chuttraputtee of Sattara.

(No. 1.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

London, No. 34, George Street, Euston Square,
26 November 1839.

Honourable Sirs,

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Honourable Court that I have been deputed to lay several matters of great moment, in reference to the rights and authority of the Raja of Sattara over his jaghirdars, before your Honourable Court, and to solicit that the same may be taken into serious consideration; as well as that such instructions may be issued thereon as shall for the future preclude any misunderstanding between your Honourable Court's Government in India and his Highness on points of such vital moment to the rights secured to his Highness by treaty with the Honourable Company, and to the maintenance of that friendly feeling which till lately has invariably been evinced by the British Government towards his Highness, and the renewal of which his Highness above all things most anxiously desires.

In proof of my having been duly empowered to this effect, I beg, accompanying, to furnish your Honourable Court with the official credentials of his Highness the Raja in my favour. This document I respectfully request your Honourable Court will, being satisfied of its authenticity, have the goodness to return to me.

It must be well known to your Honourable Court, that when under restraint by the late Peishwa Bajee Row, his Highness embraced every suitable occasion to manifest to the Honourable Company's authorities in the Deccan the friendship he entertained towards the British Government, and that he availed himself of the first opportunity, after the rupture with Bajee Row, to join the English army—a step which, while it greatly weakened and disconcerted Bajee Row, was proportionally beneficial to the English cause, which was thereby, in the opinion of the great Sirdars of the Deccan, and of the people generally, identified with that of his Highness, as the representative of the founders of the Mahratta Empire. This was evinced by the defections, which soon thereafter ensued, of many of the most powerful and most influential of Bajee Row's adherents, who, thus forsaken, was not again able to oppose the English army, and soon after completely abandoned a contest on which he had entered with powerful resources, under feelings of the most inveterate hostility to the British nation, and with high hopes of driving its forces from the Deccan.

On joining the British army, his Highness was received with high distinction by General Sir Lionel Smith, and also afterwards by the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, who, fully aware of the important advantage, at such a juncture, of the presence of his Highness in connexion with the operations then carrying on, had been anxiously concerting measures with his Highness's agents to facilitate that event, and who assured his Highness, through their agents, that "if his Highness co-operated with the English, they would act towards him on the same principle as they had acted to the Raja of Mysore, on the conquest of that country; and subsequently, at an interview with Mr. Elphinstone, that gentleman stated to his Highness, that "the agreement with his Highness should be fulfilled according to a treaty which should be delivered to him;" and he added, "The English Government regards your family and the memory of your ancestors with respect, and above all it never forgets any one who has rendered it aid in circumstances of difficulty and danger. Your Highness's loyalty has not escaped the observation of the British Government, and its conduct towards you will be just and liberal; for that Government is uniformly anxious to promote the prosperity of its adherents, it being a maxim of its policy that the interests of such persons should be as dear to it as its own."

Other interviews took place, at which similar assurances were given to his Highness by Mr. Elphinstone, pending the receipt of the instructions of the Governor-general; and at length,

length, on the 25th September 1819, Captain Grant presented a treaty for his Highness's acceptance, which immediately received the confirmation of his Highness.

By that treaty a principality was conferred on his Highness, consisting of a tract of country within certain specified limits, as well as the sovereignty over certain jaghirdars, some of whose estates are situated within those limits, and some are beyond them.

This last fact (*videlicet*, that some of the jaghirs rendered subject to his Highness are situated beyond the assigned limits) it is important to bear in mind, as in the sequel it has been adduced as a plea for denying his Highness's jurisdiction over the chieftain denominated the "Seechew," one of these jaghirdars, and for substituting that of the English Government in its stead; thereby not only depriving his Highness of the present exercise of a right distinctly conveyed to and for many years enjoyed by him under treaty, but also shutting the door to his right of succession to that jaghir in case of resumption from failure of heirs or any other cause.

For many years after the conclusion of this treaty a most perfect understanding was, on all points, maintained between the British Government and his Highness.

The British Government fully recognised, in all particulars, his Highness as sovereign over all the jaghirdars enumerated in the schedule annexed to the treaty, and, subject to advising in certain cases with that Government, his Highness alone controlled and adjudicated in all matters having reference to them or their jaghirs.

All of them entered into engagements with his Highness to abide by his Highness's rules and authority, to conduct themselves with loyalty and fidelity, and to perform certain services to his Highness, either personally or with troops; and in return for these stipulations his Highness confirmed the possession of their estates during the life of the incumbents, or during good behaviour, by a special grant, which was guaranteed by the British Government.

On the death of any incumbent, the question of succession rested with his Highness, who, in the case of heirs claiming in virtue of blood-relationship, has hitherto always conferred on them the rights and possessions of their predecessors, without subjecting them to any nuzzerana or fine.

In the case, however, of the succession of adopted sons, his Highness in some cases, with the sanction of the British Government, imposed certain fines and burthens in consideration of the privileges which he had conferred.

The correspondence between the British Government (when the honourable Mr. Elphinstone was Governor of Bombay) and his Highness is full of proofs that that distinguished statesman never entertained a doubt of his Highness possessing the same rights over the jaghirdars beyond the limits specified in the treaty, as over those whose possessions are within those limits; and it was not till the time of the government of Lord Clare that any pretensions were advanced to the prejudice of his Highness in this respect.

When the first hinderance to the exercise of his usual jurisdiction was experienced by his Highness, he made a representation on the subject to the Governor, requesting the Governor in Council would "examine his papers, and take his affairs into consideration, so as to see how they had stood up to that time, and whether his statements were correct or not;" adding, "that should they be found incorrect, he would abstain from all further agitation of the subject."

In reply to this reasonable request, his Highness was informed that a reference would be made to England on the subject; and Lord Clare, Mr. Sutherland, and General Lodwick, in conversation with his Highness, counselled him to write to Mr. Elphinstone, Captain Grant, and General Robertson concerning it.

With this advice his Highness immediately complied, but the letters never reached those to whom they were addressed, having been returned to his Highness by the Honourable Court, who then intimated to his Highness, "that your Honourable Court would not be negligent in inquiring into the concerns of the Maharaj, and in doing what is right of your own accord, and that therefore it was not considered necessary by your Honourable Court that his Highness should correspond with any other persons;" and your Honourable Court added, "that there seems no difficulty in regard to the subject that his Highness had written about; that the treaty imposed on your Honourable Court to act towards his Highness's jaghirdars as your Honourable Court acted towards those of the English Government; that the authority of the Maharaj did certainly extend over the jaghirdars; that in the event of any jaghirdars dying without heirs, any appointment of a successor by the English Government should be void, and that such jaghir reverting to his Highness, he could not be required to confer it on any adopted son."

The differences arising out of the question of the limits were also settled by the answer of your Honourable Court, but the decision is not respected by the government of India, and his Highness's authority over his jaghirdars and his respectability are thereby daily weakened and impaired.

After the arrival of your Honourable Court's answer, the following Order in Council was transmitted to his Highness:

"The Neera River is the southern boundary of the territory of Suchew, and the English Government's jurisdiction extends over it. As the Phutwardhun is independent (of the Maharaj), so is, in the same manner, the Seechew independent in his jaghir." In reply his Highness stated, "That by treaty, and by the documents and letters of the Honourable Court, the jaghirdars (of the Maharaj), one of whom is the Seechew, stand in the same relation to him as those of the English do to that Government; and that if the English

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Government have authority over Phutwardhun, so also has his Highness authority in the same degree over the Seechew."

His Highness also represented to your Honourable Court's government in India the propriety of acting conformably to the answer received from your Honourable Court, and requested that, should any doubt be still entertained on the subject, a further reference should be made, to supply what might be wanting to remove all uncertainty. To this his Highness received for reply, "A reference has been made to England, and his Highness will be informed as soon as an answer arrives." But when inquiry is made concerning the reply, no time is specified when it may be expected, nor any assurance given on the subject; and though Lord Clare, on his leaving India, wrote to his Highness to assure him "that no deviation should take place from the treaty," and General Lodwick, the Resident, had frequently said, "The claims of the Maharaj are extremely just, and the government of Bombay will comply with them;" yet no redress has been afforded to his Highness, who has therefore deemed it incumbent on him to address your Honourable Court on this subject; and, under his Highness's instructions, I beg, with all deference, to state that by the decision to which the Government of Bombay has come respecting his Highness's authority over the Punt Seechew, on the plea that his possessions are to the north of the Neera (one of the boundary lines of his Highness's principality), his Highness is deprived of rights secured to him, not only by treaty, but by the admission of the Government, not tacit, but express, of many years.

In support of this position, I would first point your Honourable Court's attention to the stipulation in the treaty with his Highness, which, after having recorded "the determination of the British Government to invest his Highness with a sovereignty sufficient for the maintenance of his family in comfort and dignity," states in the first article, "The British Government agrees to cede in perpetual sovereignty to the Raja, his heirs and successors, the districts specified in the annexed schedule."

In these territories, so ceded and specified in this schedule, are certain jaghirs, amongst which are those of the Punt Seechew and of the Akulkote Raja, the whole of which latter is situated beyond the specified boundary on the East, while part of the former is beyond the boundary on the North. Yet the words used in the schedule, after enumerating various other territories, are as follows: "Together with the possessions of the Raja of Akulkote, the Punt Seechew, the Puthee Nidhee, and the jaghir of the Duffays in the Pergunnah of Ghut;" thus making over these territories to the Raja without reserve in any respect, in consequence of their position in reference to the boundary lines.

Words cannot be clearer; and did they stand alone, they would, I am instructed to state, fully bear out the claim which his Highness advances to the exclusion of any jurisdiction of the Honourable Company within those jaghirs. But it happens that clear as are these terms, they are supported and borne out by other express stipulations in the said schedule.

No remarks that I could offer to your Honourable Court could add weight to the testimony borne by these extracts from the treaty and its accompanying schedule. They speak for themselves; and, as forcibly as words can do, clearly recognise that, in so far as certain ceded jaghirs are concerned, his Highness's jurisdiction extends beyond the boundaries defined in the treaty, and accordingly, from the first cession of the territories, the authority of his Highness was established over all the districts and jaghirs enumerated in the schedule, whether situated within or beyond the boundaries; and was so established, not by his Highness, but by the Honourable Company's Agent at his Highness's court, who, in virtue of a stipulation in the treaty to that effect, administered the affairs of the principality for several years under the direct control of your Honourable Court's Government, in the name and for the behoof of his Highness: a fact which of itself ought to have been sufficient to prove to the present Government that their pretensions have no foundation whatever.

Mr. Elphinstone framed the treaty, and he knew well, not only its object, but the spirit in which it should be acted upon. For a space of nine years that he presided over the government, no pretensions such as have now been urged were ever advanced. Sir John Malcolm also was three years Governor, and during his time all his Highness's rights were respected. These enlightened statesmen took a liberal, just and kind interest in all that concerned his Highness. They considered his Highness not as a chieftain whom they were to watch with jealousy and suspicion, but as a prince whose rights, owing them all as he did to the generosity of the English nation, it was their duty to uphold and protect; and consequently, on all occasions when any of his vassals hoped, by means of an appeal to them, to encroach on his Highness's authority and privileges, or to treat him with contumacy or disrespect, their conduct and pretensions were invariably reprobated and discouraged.

I would now beg to submit in further proof of the rights of his Highness over the jaghir of the Punt Seechew, the opinion and decision of the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone on this point, at a time and under circumstances which entitled that opinion to the greatest weight.

* Query 1827.

On the adoption, in 1837,* of the late Seechew, Mr. Elphinstone, in reply to a complaint on the part of the Seechew who adopted him, concerning the conditions his Highness annexed to his sanction of the adoption, expressly stated to him, that though he and his heirs were to hold the jaghir on certain specified terms, yet that on the total failure of heirs it must revert to his Highness, and that therefore it rested with his Highness, if he permitted its continuance by adoption, to attach what conditions he thought expedient to the permission. He was also reminded, that on the settlement of the Deccan after its conquest, he (the Seechew) voluntarily preferred the Raja's sovereignty, and that therefore the decision must rest

rest with his Highness, the British Government not having a right to interfere unless there be a breach of engagements.

Had Mr. Elphinstone considered that the British Government had not ceded the whole of the jaghir of the Punt Seechew in sovereignty to his Highness, he surely would not have omitted on such an occasion to have asserted the right of the British Government over the reserved portion. He not only however made no mention of any right of the Honourable Company, but expressly and distinctly acknowledged that his Highness alone had a right, as sovereign, to decide on the point at issue, and at the same time informed the Seechew that it was in consequence of his own wish that his jaghir was constituted a portion of his Highness' principality.

A copy of this communication from Mr. Elphinstone to the Punt Seechew was transmitted to his Highness, who naturally feels greatly at a loss to conceive on what grounds your present Government can justify the pretensions it has now set up, so contrary not only to the treaty, but also to usage and the recorded opinions of the eminent statesman who, having negotiated the treaty, was of all others the best able to speak to the spirit in which and the objects for which it was framed.

The correspondence of Mr. Elphinstone with his Highness exhibits equally strong proofs of that statesman's opinions in regard to the entire dependence of the chieftain of the Akulkote on his Highness, and the whole of the Akulkote possessions being beyond the specified boundary, I would respectfully urge, that what holds good in regard to them, must be equally valid in regard to those of the Punt Seechew, the same treaty being applicable to both.

I would here, before quitting this subject, take the liberty of again recapitulating the grounds on which his Highness deems the decision which your Government has come to regarding it, to be an invasion of his rights, and as such a breach of the treaty by which those rights were conceded.

1. The schedule distinctly says his Highness was told such and such rivers and mountains were to be his limits, but that certain jaghirs were exclusive of those limits.

2. The British Government itself managed for a considerable time the principality of his Highness, and established and exercised his Highness' authority over these jaghirs, whether over those portions situated within or beyond the constituted limits.

3. The management was subsequently made over to his Highness, who continued for several years, with the knowledge of the British Government, to pursue the same course.

4. One of these jaghirdars being on the point of death, desired to adopt a son, and applied to his Highness as his sovereign for permission to do so, but being dissatisfied with the conditions which the Raja annexed to that permission, appealed to the British Government against them, which distinctly assured the appellant that his Highness was his sovereign, that with him alone rested whether he should annex the jaghir to his own possessions on his death without issue, or permit adoption; that the British Government had no right to interfere; and further, as it were to leave no doubt on the subject, the jaghirdar was also then reminded that it was at his own request that he was rendered subject to his Highness instead of the British Government.

5. All this occurred while the distinguished functionary who framed the treaty was at the head of affairs, and who best knew the extent of the concessions made by it to his Highness.

With such facts before your Honourable Court, I am persuaded that your Honourable Court will be of opinion that you have information sufficient to enable you to decide what construction the treaty should receive.

I would now therefore close my observations on this case with an expression of my confidence that his Highness will have every reason to be satisfied with the decision which your Honourable Court's sense of justice will induce you to come to on this appeal; and that such decision will put at rest a question which has too long formed a subject of discussion between the British Government and his Highness.

There are a few other cases to which I would solicit the attention of your Honourable Court.

1. That of the jaghir known as that of Shaikh Meeram of Waee. This Sirdar died some years ago, and his Highness with the concurrence of the English Government conferred this jaghir on his son Khan Mahomed. The income of the jaghir, which is of small amount, is derived from lands situated within the territories of the British Government, and at a distance from those of his Highness.

In this case, jurisdiction is not claimed; that rests with the British Government, which issued instructions to its officers, that Khan Mahomed should be put in possession of the revenue in virtue of the title conferred on him by his Highness. The collector obeyed this order, and wrote to Khan Mahomed, "that the same course which had been pursued in regard to his ancestors, would continue in his case to be acted upon," and accordingly for several years such was the case; but for the last three or four years the lands have been resumed, and this dependent of his Highness, deprived of the income allotted to him in requital of services which he is bound by engagement with his Highness, with the express sanction of the British Government, to render to his Highness, and this has taken place notwithstanding that his Highness certified the death of Shaikh Meeram and the succession of his son, and notwithstanding that this jaghir was annexed in perpetuity to his Highness in an amended schedule to the treaty, which was furnished on the further cession to his Highness of the district of Beejepore, and which in adding that district and the jaghir of Phultun, then constituted his Highness's possessions, as detailed in the former schedule, in

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no wise affected any of his rights as at that time existing; of which fact no other proof need be adduced than the reply quoted in the preceding part of this despatch of the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone to the Punt Seechew in the year 1827 after the new schedule was formed.

2. I would beg to represent the case of the Muntree. This is a designation of one of the eight Purdans or great ministers of state, constituted by the ancestors of his Highness. The person who held that dignity before the present incumbent having no son, applied for and received permission of his Highness to adopt one as his heir. Under this sanction, the present officer succeeded to the dignity and the jaghir attached to it, but the lands constituting the jaghir being within the limits of the English Government the nuzzurana payable on succession has been levied by the English Government. His Highness considers, that deriving his right as the jaghirdar has done, from his having sanctioned the adoption and the succession to office, and the duties in requital of which the jaghir is held being rendered to his Highness, the nuzzurana should have been paid to his Government, to which alone the Muntree owes loyalty and allegiance. The pecuniary value of the question at issue is small, and it is rather for the principle than for the money that his Highness would venture to contend.

3. The next case is that of the Khasagee Wala. This jaghir is one of those known as those of "recent origin," which on the death of the incumbent without heirs have been declared by the British Government to be resumable by his Highness.

Notwithstanding this, and that the village (Kuntole) of which the jaghir is composed is situated within the limits of his Highness's territories, it was sequestered by and for the benefit of the British Government, on the death of the late jaghirdar without heirs. Not a scintilla of doubt, I respectfully beg to assure your Honourable Court, exists in regard to his Highness's right to this village, yet its restoration is withheld to this day. That these minor jaghirs situated within his Highness's limits should, in default of heirs, revert to his Highness was decided by Mr. Elphinstone when the jaghir of Phultun was at the request of the English Government constituted by his Highness, by the grant of the lands which now compose that jaghir, as some eventual compensation to his Highness for the loss sustained by that measure, and this was also expressly declared to be an advantage which his Highness might look to, when he was asked to forego a small yearly sum which he derived from the Whishalgur Puthee Middee, a dependance on Punchetghur. On this occasion the British Government stated, "It is necessary that the Maharaj should abandon his claim to this sum, since in future, should any of the jaghirdars die without heirs, their possessions will revert to the Maharaj."

Independent of this, as regards the specific case which has given rise to these observations, the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, in a communication to his Highness dated 17th February 1827, admits that the Khasjee Wala's village of Kuntole (the village which is now retained by the English Government) belongs to his Highness.

4. I would now solicit the Honourable Court's attention to the case of the jaghirdars of Seetole, which is a jaghir dependent on the Raja of Akalkote, a vassal of his Highness.

The late jaghirdar, at his death, left sons who should have been permitted to succeed to his property; but difficulties have been raised on this score by the English authorities, and the rights of the parties are withheld; and this, notwithstanding the jaghir is within his Highness's limits, and his Highness desires that they should be put in possession. This his Highness trusts the Honourable Court will be pleased to redress.

5. His Highness has instructed me to solicit that your Honourable Court will transmit such orders to your Government in India as shall enable his Highness to carry into effect the resumption of the minor jaghirs, on their present incumbents dying without heirs, as arranged by Mr. Elphinstone. His Highness can only, in such a matter, proceed in concert with the British Government; and such a fact may satisfy your Honourable Court that no resumption will be made except on the most justifiable grounds, and that nothing will be sought for inconsistent with the most liberal consideration of the interests of parties.

Lastly, his Highness, deprecating the occurrence of discussions between the British Government and himself, indeed, dreading their consequences, has desired me, as likely to narrow the field for misunderstanding, to propose to your Honourable Court, that, as contemplated by the treaty, an exchange should be made between the Honourable Company and himself of all such territories as are intermixed and dovetailed with the territories of each other. This would be most acceptable to his Highness, and would be easily effected if undertaken in a spirit of kindness, and with a sincere disposition to free his Highness from the dangers to which he is daily liable, from at present being obliged to come into collision with the servants (ever changing, and therefore not always perfectly informed of all the considerations involved in each case) of so powerful a Government as the English.

Greatly indebted as his Highness feels himself to be to the friendship of the English Government, it has always been his wish so to deport himself and to conduct his affairs, as to enjoy what he prizes above every other consideration, its favour and approbation. He has never, however, allowed himself to fear that he risked the forfeiture of these enviable advantages, by not tacitly yielding rights and privileges conferred on him by that Government under treaty. On the contrary, whatever may have been the encroachments of your Government, he has always felt assured that your Honourable Court has never desired to annul or invade these rights, as well as that your Honourable Court will not be disposed to be dissatisfied with him because he appeals against the decisions of your Government in India. He indeed is confident, that in proportion as the British Government is jealous of its own rights, it will recognise the propriety of his Highness being sensibly

sibly alive to all that is calculated to injure or detract from those that appertain to his Government.

Of the good faith and justice of your Honourable Court his Highness is fully satisfied; but his enemies are ever on the watch, and eager to embrace the opportunities which the occurrence of misunderstanding and discussions of the nature of those which form the subject of this despatch, have too often unfortunately afforded them, to use all the diabolical arts of which they are masters to foment and perpetuate suspicion and mistrust.

Having adverted to this subject, I cannot conclude this address without expressing my humble but full confidence in the English Government not proceeding to any measure condemnatory of his Highness, or injurious to his dignity and rights, in consequence of the charges to which he has been exposed for now nearly three years (which have been gathered from all parts of the country, and from all descriptions of persons, but of which, however severely he has felt their effects, his Highness really as yet knows nothing but by report), without first giving to his Highness the benefit of every facility in his defence; his persecutors and prosecutors and accusers being confronted with him face to face, and subjected to a rigorous cross-examination; in short, all those advantages, in refutation of the calumnies to which he has been subjected, which his accusers have had in their fabrication.

Your Honourable Court is aware that, during the whole of the time which has elapsed since the commencement of his sufferings, his Highness has been deprived of all his usual servants and counsellors, who have been imprisoned for a long period, without having been at all subjected to any species of trial; and his Highness himself has been obliged to sit as if bound, without the power of taking any effectual steps for his own justification.

Disregarding the spirit, and looking only, and in the narrowest sense, to the letter of the treaty, the employment of agents without the express sanction of the Resident, to make known his case to your Government, has been considered an offence; and all their confidential correspondence with him has either by the treachery of his own servants, encouraged by your government and its officers, or by breach of trust at the post-office, which those to blame can state, been subject to perusal, and even to having copies taken from them. Such are the hardships and indignities to which his Highness has been subjected; while so treated, he has been considered as a fair mark to shoot at by every evil-disposed person in the country, whose enmity and malice, or interest, could in any way be gratified or promoted thereby.

But I shall not enlarge in this address on these topics.

The considerations they relate to are too important, and the consequences they involve are too serious to be disposed of in a cursory manner.

What I have said will show the evil effect of discussions and questions of right and fact being allowed to exist for years, and will, I respectfully hope, now induce the Court the more speedily to give its consideration to the subjects which form the peculiar object of this address.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Meer Afzall Alee,*

Vakeel to the Maharaj Chutraputtee of Sattara.

TRANSLATION of an Address to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, from his Highness the Raja of Sattara, dated the 21st Shaban Sun Teessa, Sullateen, corresponding with the 10th November 1838.

AFTER an enumeration of the high and exalted dignity and titles to respect of the Honourable Court, and the most respectful compliments, his Highness goes on to say,

During the war between Bajee Row and the Honourable East India Company, the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, through the medium of Nursoo Jamadar (treasurer), invited me, at the time with the army of Bajee Row, to join the Honourable Company; I accordingly joined the army of General Smith, and wrote a letter to Ballajee Punt Nathoo, who was then with Mr. Elphinstone at Poorundhur, to say that I had done as requested. Subsequent to this I had a conference with Mr. Elphinstone, who communicated to me his intention of sending Mr. Russell to the Governor-general, and at the same time introduced me to that gentleman. The observations which, on this occasion, I made, are known to Mr. Elphinstone. Thereafter, previous to the conclusion of the treaty, I addressed a letter to Mr. Elphinstone, who was then at Poonah. To that letter Mr. Elphinstone replied, that I should not be hereafter subjected to such treatment as I had received from my servant (Bajee Row), but on the contrary, after considering what was due to my high station and situation, the Governor-general would place me in the same condition as other princes, and make an arrangement that would maintain the dignity of my family and promote my own comfort. This letter is dated in September 1818.

Afterwards, when the treaty was received, Captain Grant [Duff] recommended me to place entire reliance on the English Government and sign it, which recommendation I immediately complied with. All this is known to Mr. Elphinstone and Captain Grant [Duff], and Mr. Elphinstone bearing it in recollection after he became Governor of Bombay, added Shaikh Meeran to the jaghirdars who were previously inserted in the treaty; and he also addressed to me a letter, stating that those jaghirs which had been conferred by the Peishwas, and which were situated within the limits of my principality, would revert to my government

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government in the same manner as those within the territory of the East India Company would revert to that Government, as well as that should any of my jaghirdars die without heirs, their jaghirs would lapse to my government; and while Mr. Elphinstone continued in India exchanges were, on my suggestion, made between the British Government and myself, of territories situated within the Honourable Company's limits belonging to my jaghirdars, according to an article in the treaty, which specially provides for such exchanges in regard to adjoining territories, with a view to the more convenient administration of their government; and this was so arranged, because the jaghirs were in all respects considered the same as territories paying revenue direct to my government, for had there been any difference between them, such stipulation would never have been made. Besides which, it remained with my government to decide on all the complaints of the jaghirdars.

Notwithstanding these facts, my enemies, by misrepresentations to the British Government at Poonah, have, on the plea of boundaries, caused interference with established usage. Having lent money to my jaghirdars, they were induced to make such misrepresentations because they knew that while my authority existed, they could not hope to retain in their own hands the management of the territories of their debtors, nor to appropriate to themselves and others pensions and enam villages, or to realize such profits and interest as they wished.

On the subject of these misrepresentations I addressed myself to Lord Clare, who, in conjunction with Mr. Sutherland, recommended that I should write to Mr. Elphinstone, Captain Grant (Duff), and Colonel Robertson, who were acquainted with all the circumstances. I accordingly wrote to these gentlemen, and having delivered my letters to Colonel Lodwick, the Resident, they were forwarded to your Honourable Court, who returned them to the Bombay Government with a reply, stating, "That your Honourable Court did not think it expedient to be the channel of communication on government business with individuals, and that therefore the letters were returned, to be given back to me with this explanation, that there was no objection to my sending letters direct to the parties, but that I might rest satisfied that your Honourable Court would always have pleasure in making itself acquainted with any affairs of mine proper for your Honourable Court to know; that the jaghirdars in my territory were considered by your Honourable Court to be on the same footing in regard to me as those in the territory of the East India Company to your Honourable Court's Government, and that your Honourable Court did not perceive that they had not been subject to my control ever since the time of the Peishwa; while in the event of there being no blood heir or adopted son to succeed to a jaghir, the guarantee of the British Government to the jaghirdar would then cease, and his jaghir lapse to my government, as well as that your Honourable Court's Government would not interfere as to directing the adoption of a son."

Such was the answer which was received from your Honourable Court, but it was contrary to the wish of the Governor, Sir Robert Grant, and of Colonel Lodwick, that the same should be communicated to me; and I only at length succeeded in obtaining it after much importunity. Such an answer, so very satisfactory to me, and showing that your Honourable Court had been made fully acquainted with my affairs, excited a jealous feeling on the part of the authorities here, the effect of which was that no arrangement of my affairs was made in conformity to the principles admitted by your Honourable Court, though I repeatedly reminded Colonel Lodwick of the delay that was taking place, and observed to him, that if, as the late Governor Lord Clare had returned to England, and been succeeded by another Governor, he (the Resident) should also go to England, an adjustment would never be made; and I added, that as I could not depend on receiving in any given time a reply from England, I was therefore most desirous to submit the whole case to the Government at Calcutta as well as to the authorities at home. To all this the Resident replied, that what I said was quite true, but that he could do nothing but as instructed by Government. Subsequently, when the Resident was at Mahabhalishwar, I represented through Ballajee Punt Keeby, that if my affairs were not adjusted here, I should deem it necessary to represent them to Calcutta and England; in answer to which Keeby wrote to me, that "filth must be employed to remove filth." The letter was in these very terms. Now the term here used, "filth," is meant to express "faults or crimes;" but who ever heard that recourse should be had to faults to improve conduct without reproach?

Such a letter having been written to me, occasioned by the angry feelings excited by my having brought to the notice of your Honourable Court the discrepancy between the acts of your Government and its written obligations.

I afterwards had an interview with Sir Robert Grant, the late Governor at Mahabhalishwar, when I represented everything to him, and entreated that an arrangement should at once be made in conformity with usage and the treaty, or that I should obtain in a certain time an answer from your Honourable Court. I also stated that Lord Clare had, without disposing of the case, proceeded to England, and that he (Sir Robert Grant) might do the same, and the Governors who would succeed him might object that they could not settle a business which their predecessors had been unable to accomplish. I also mentioned that Sir John Malcolm, when he found it necessary to write to your Honourable Court about his discussions with the King's Court in Bombay, procured your decision as soon as possible; but that although my case was obviously just, no less a delay than four years had occurred without a settlement; that even the answer which had been received (from England) was not intimated to me, and that therefore I would myself be under the necessity of bringing the circumstances to the notice of your Honourable Court and the Governor-general. Such was my communication to Sir Robert Grant, and I was induced to make it,

it, because my confidence in the Bombay Government was shaken. The Resident, Colonel Lodwick, was present at this conversation; and he said, before the Governor, that he had made repeated applications to the Government on the subject.

As I still continued unable to ascertain what were the intentions of the Government, and I every day experienced new difficulties in conducting the affairs of my government, I at length determined to do as I had said, and to apply to your Honourable Court.

After this, the Resident, Colonel Lodwick, waited on me, and asked if I intended to send any one to England; to which I replied, that misunderstandings had existed for four years, and that no arrangement appearing likely to be made, I was preparing to send an agent to your Honourable Court, and that I would communicate when he was prepared to go. On this the Resident said, I was doing what was improper, that Bajee Row's fate would be mine, and many other such disrespectful expressions. Subsequent to this, the Resident sent for the agents appointed to communicate with him, and told them, that as I had determined to send to England, I was to understand that the English Government was now at enmity with me. On this I addressed a note to the Resident, but having received no answer to it, letters were in consequence being prepared by Govind Row Wittul to send to England, when about two months afterwards, on the 7th October 1836, the Resident having drawn out his troops and artillery, and sent Keeby (his own agent) on before, he himself waited on me, while I was engaged in my devotions, in which I was interrupted, and desired me to send Govind Row to him, that he might inquire of him concerning some attempts to seduce the sepoys. I replied, that there was no occasion to make such a stir as he had thought proper to do about the matter, as I should at once have sent Govind Row on being apprised of his wish to that effect. Govind Row was then ordered to wait on the Resident, who put him in confinement on verbal testimony, and without any written proof of his guilt. This proceeding is entirely to be attributed to his having been engaged, as above stated, in preparing letters for England.

Such was the course that was adopted, and it is fitting that an inquiry should be instituted to ascertain who were the fabricators of such calumnies.

Having acted unjustly towards me, this calumny (that of seducing the sepoys) was propagated by those who had done so, in the hope that it might so operate to my prejudice, as not only to prevent your Honourable Court, Her Majesty's Government, and the Governor-general from giving credence to the representations of my agents concerning my grievances, but also procure a confirmation of all the injustice which I had received at their hands.

Before Mr. Willoughby, the political secretary to Government, the Resident, Colonel Lodwick, and Colonel Ovans entered on the investigation of this calumny, I expressed my wish that some one on my part should be present during the inquiry, but this was not complied with; but after they had concluded, they sent for me to show me their proceedings, when I requested they would give me copies of the depositions, and that they would, before leaving Sattara, inform me of the determination they had come to on the case. They, however, departed without either visiting me or giving me copies of the depositions, and I cannot say what they may have thought proper to do in secret. On my going at that time to the Residency, I gave the commissioners a note, the purport of which was to request that the English Government would impose its commands on me to undertake some duty which might give me an opportunity of proving my fidelity and innocence, or require me to make over to it all my property, and see whether I would not surrender the same in good faith, or even assume my country till it was satisfied of my fidelity; and that I would offer no objections, since I only valued the friendship of the English Government, my dignity, and character, and coveted nothing else. This note was dated 29th October 1836.

Subsequently, on my sending the usual Dussera dresses to the Honourable the Governor, by one of my court attendants, I requested him to make a communication to the Governor; but the dresses were not received, nor was an interview granted to my agent. After the dresses had been kept for three months, they were sent back with a message that the Governor was displeased.

Colonel Lodwick, the Resident, had personally stated to me that I was not to make any representations but through the Resident, and that I should write to him whatever I had to say, and that he would send any communications to such of the English authorities as they ought to be submitted to. Under this assurance I prepared a note of 15 paragraphs, on the 23d of March 1837, and sent it to the Resident; but it was returned by him, with a message to say, that if I would expunge all that it contained except three paragraphs, he would receive it, but that he could not take it as it was. A new note was, in consequence, prepared accordingly. In this I stated that I possessed a note from Mr. Elphinstone, authorizing me to make communications independent of the Resident; and that I had before made such communications through English gentlemen, as well as through an agent deputed by myself; that this practice continued up to the termination of Sir John Malcolm's government, and that I had accordingly requested Dr. Milne, an English gentleman, to communicate on this matter, and to repair to me to inform himself on the subject, but that now it seemed to be the pleasure of the English Government not to respect the authority quoted (that of Mr. Elphinstone); and as Colonel Lodwick refused the note with 15 paragraphs, I sent it to Dr. Milne, with a letter to the address of the Governor, Sir Robert Grant, with instructions to give it to him. This, too, the Governor refused to receive, as well as to hear anything about it. In consequence of this, I employed Dr. Milne to communicate on my part all that had occurred to your Honourable Court and the Government at Calcutta.

Subsequently Colonel Lodwick was succeeded in the Residency by Colonel Ovans, who, at the first interview with me, requested that I would communicate on all points without

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reserve with him, and assured me that he would not follow the example of Colonel Lodwick on which I begged, if he should at any time entertain suspicions of me, or if any one should endeavour to prepossess him against me, that he would, after satisfying himself by written proofs, make the same known to me, when, should I also be satisfied of the facts charged, I would not fail to punish any one who might be in fault; but without giving the least attention to this request, and without even previously communicating his intention to me, he, on the verbal information of my enemies, caused the following persons of my court, viz. Bulwunt Row Chitnees, Dinkur Row Mohitey Senakurty, and Rowlojee Naik Khashkur, to be placed in confinement, and otherwise subjected them to whatever he thought proper. Such has been the course pursued by Colonel Ovans. I therefore beg that an inquiry may be instituted, to ascertain how evil-disposed persons have fabricated false accusations against me. Were I to endeavour to inquire into this, no one, from fear of your Honourable Court's powerful Government, would give me information, for I could not afford protection to any one who would state the truth. On this account every one is paralyzed with fear. Nevertheless, without any persuasion on my part, a few persons have ventured to come forward of their own accord, and give me information; and, if they were interrogated, your Honourable Court would understand how these calumnies have been got up.

Some of these persons have told me they could produce proofs of what they have stated, but as they and their informants had been subjected to imprisonment they have been afraid to do so; while others, from the same cause, have been prevented from communicating with me. I represented all this to your Honourable Court as well as to the Governor-general, but at such a distance I cannot tell whether your Honourable Court or his Lordship fully comprehended what was stated. I made Dr. Milne conversant with the matter, and he also repeatedly made representations, but in consequence of the rule that I was not to be allowed personal intercourse, I have not been able to converse with that gentleman, and for this reason he may have misunderstood, and even misrepresented, my affairs; I therefore hope permission may be granted to Dr. Milne to visit me.

Mr. Elphinstone is aware of what took place with regard to Nimbalkur while Colonel Briggs was Resident. Mr. Elphinstone being then in the country, justice was done in that case; but had he not been in this country, and had gentlemen like those now in power been in his place, the same result would have been experienced in that affair as now in others. In Mr. Elphinstone's time I was treated with courtesy, and the principles by which my conduct was regulated were known, but after the departure of Sir John Malcolm, and Colonel Robertson, the Resident, I have experienced the contrary to be the case, although my conduct has in all respects been the same, and influenced by attachment to your Honourable Court's government from the days of Mr. Elphinstone up to this time, and yet it has come to pass that your Honourable Court's servants have been unable to distinguish the true complexion of my conduct; but no well-informed agent of your Government remains, so that, knowing nothing of the truth, they lend their ears and give credence to anything that interested men may tell them, acting as they list upon erroneous impressions, while every day they go on further and further in error, and it has become notorious that I have suffered severely from the treatment I have experienced.

The people of this country view me with hostile feelings because I attached myself firmly to the British Government, and thereby interfered with the only objects which they had at heart. Owing to this I can only now maintain my position through the friendship and support of the British Government; and the wish which I sincerely cherish is, to avoid everything that may in anywise tend to the injury of the British Government, between which and my family friendship has always existed.

Your Honourable Court having taken all this into consideration, can act as you see fit. Evil minded and disreputable people, forgers and liars, have conspired and given birth to all kinds of wicked machinations, and endeavour to establish them as truths; but well informed and honourable and upright men are convinced that I have done your Honourable Court's Government no injury, and never deviated from the most disinterested line in my conduct towards the Honourable Company. If due weight be given to these facts, the schemes of my enemies will fail; but if they are disregarded, then they will accomplish what they please. Great and just governments and experienced men must, on examination, admit the truth of these observations; and while they cannot hesitate to punish such evil disposed and inimical persons, not only to maintain their own reputation for justice, but also to inspire general confidence, they will be kind to persons of high station, looking to their rectitude. Such in times past has been the practice of truly great and powerful monarchs, whose memory is justly held in veneration. The Almighty has now given into your Honourable Court's hands the government of this land, and I am therefore a suitor to your Honourable Court for justice.

If persons of high and ancient families do not forsake their honourable principles, and thereby entail disgrace on their reputation, it is incumbent to act towards them accordingly, for such individuals when treated with high consideration by those possessed of eminent station and authority, are thereby the more and more confirmed in their honourable course.

Powerful governments derive great fame from acting on such principles, while to those who suffer from a disregard of them, death is preferable to life. Forgetting what is due to ancient lineage, and for ease and subsistence to yield to disgraceful treatment, is the part of base people, for noble persons can never resign themselves to any treatment calculated to detract from their good name. Every one of God's creatures is cared for by him. On his providence I place my dependence, and I do not look beyond Him. So let the English Government

Government do whatever on consideration it may judge best. I have always conducted myself with a due regard to the high reputation of my ancestry, and therefore I rely that I shall continue to enjoy the friendship of the English Government. Your Honourable Court may rest assured I shall never act like others. I therefore entreat that I may be early favoured with such a decision on this appeal as shall preclude the possibility of my being constantly subjected to difficulties.

Having taken into my consideration how everything connected with my situation may always be made known to your Honourable Court, I would suggest that after the present misunderstandings are adjusted, in order to place your Honourable Court in possession of authentic information, permission be granted to depute agents, and to communicate in writing to your Honourable Court. Unless such an arrangement be sanctioned it is impossible to foresee what may arise from causeless suspicions.

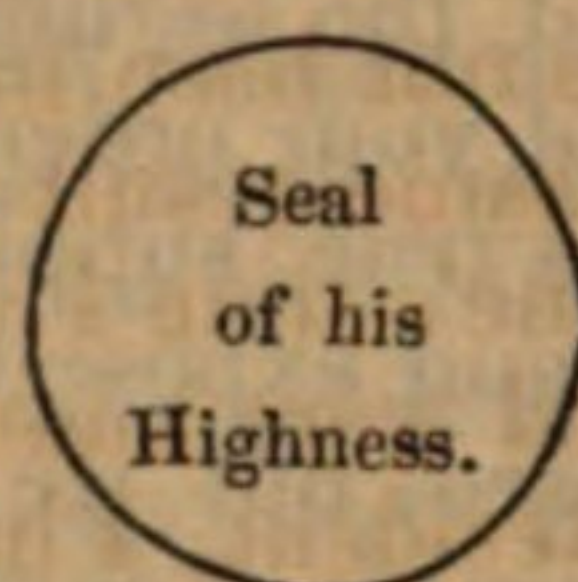
I entreat your Honourable Court to grant me a reply to this request, with the same despatch that would be used in disposing of any urgent case connected with your own interests, for I anxiously wish to be informed of your Honourable Court's sentiments on the subject.

A long time has now elapsed, and I have therefore deputed Mr. D. Woolmer*, Eswunt Row Rajey Sirkay, and Bhugwunt Row Wittul, to your Honourable Court, who will have the honour of representing every thing to your Honourable Court. I entreat your Honourable Court to take their sentiments into your consideration, and to favour me with your decision.

* His Highness afterwards resolved not to send this person to England.

I would conclude by reminding your Honourable Court, that your functionaries in this country have subjected me to great hardships, and that I have therefore employed several persons to apprise your Honourable Court of this fact. I think it necessary to state this to your Honourable Court, lest you should be surprised at so many having been employed. The same facts will be stated by all, so that no objection need be started on that score. I beg that your Honourable Court's answer may be sent through my vakeels.

What more can I say to your Honourable Court?



To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

London, 34, George-street, Euston-square,
5 December 1839.

Honourable Sirs,

AN omission having inadvertently occurred in the letter of Meer Afzeel Alee, which formed an accompaniment to our letter to the Honourable Court, on the 20th November last, of the following important paragraph, we respectfully request that it may be inserted immediately after the words, "by other express stipulations in the said schedule," and preceding the next paragraph, commencing with the words "No remarks that I could offer," which occur in the 11th or 12th page of the same letter.

The paragraph omitted is as follows. Thus the following passage in the schedule distinctly admits that the jaghirs are exclusive of the assigned boundaries: "The Raja having been told that his frontier should extend from the Kishna and Warna on the south, to the Neera and Bheerna on the north, and from the western Ghauts Shyadree hills on the west, to the city of Punderpoor on the east; exclusive of the jaghirs, there will be some additional territory made over to him from the province of Beejapour, to be hereafter specified, &c."

We have, &c.

(signed) *Yeswunt Row Raja Sirkee, and Bhugwunt Row Wittul,*
Vakeels of Sherewant Maharaj Raja Shree Purtab Sew
Chuttraputtee.

Meer Afzall Allee, Vakeel to the Maharaj Chuttraputtee,
of Sattara.

To *Yeswunt Row Raja Sirkee, Bhugwunt Row Wittul, Meer Afzal Alee,*
34, George-street, Euston-square.

Gentlemen,

East India House, 14 December 1839.

IN reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, and to the letter therein referred to of the same date, I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to inform you that the subjects of those letters have been brought under the Court's notice by the Government of Bombay, and that the Court's decision upon them will be communicated to that government.

I am, &c.

(signed) *James C. Melvill, Secretary.*

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To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

London, 34, George-street, Euston-square,
 7 January 1840.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to acknowledge Mr. Secretary Melvill's letter, dated the 14th instant, intimating that the Government of Bombay, having addressed your Honourable Court on the subjects brought under your consideration by us, your Honourable Court would communicate your reply to that Government, and we hasten to inform your Honourable Court that this determination to keep us in ignorance of your sentiments on the appeal which we have preferred on behalf of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, has not only occasioned us great present disappointment, but may, in the sequel, be attended with much inconvenience, and on these grounds we beg leave respectfully to express our hope that your Honourable Court may be pleased to reconsider the same.

As the agents of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, we hope that it will be considered in no respect inconsistent, either with your Honourable Court's authority, or with what we may reasonably claim (setting courtesy out of the question) from the justice of your Honourable Court, that your decision should be communicated to us, as well as to the authority in India against which his Highness has been obliged to appeal.

We consider the adoption of this course as due to his Highness, even should your Honourable Court direct an investigation to be gone into in India, but should you be disposed, without further question, to confirm the proceedings of the Government of Bombay, we then think that even more is indispensably necessary. In such a case, which we can hardly conceive to be likely, the smallest concession which your Honourable Court can make to even-handed justice is, fully and unreservedly to communicate to us every opinion of your government, and every circumstance and fact which may by it and by your Honourable Court be deemed to make against his Highness, and to await the views we may offer on these subjects, and the arguments and information which we may be able to adduce before the transmission of your orders to India.

We cannot, it is true, supply the place of a fair inquiry on the spot, for nothing but this can fully unravel and expose the machinations and conspiracies to which his Highness has so long been exposed, but we feel satisfied that we shall still be able to do enough to convince your Honourable Court that the facts, arguments, and conclusions on which your government rests its case against his Highness are not unanswerable; and surely if apprised that there is even a likelihood that they can be answered, your Honourable Court will consider it due to your own reputation, not to decide against our prayer for a full and impartial inquiry without referring the whole case, as now before your Honourable Court, to our examination and scrutiny.

If, in such a discussion, we may allude to anything of a personal nature, we would say that, even in regard to ourselves, the course we thus consider it our duty to recommend is essentially requisite, for although the order of your Honourable Court should direct a just inquiry to be instituted in India, we shall, if they are not communicated to us, be obliged to remain in attendance on your Honourable Court till the receipt of orders from that country; whereas, if your Honourable Court should impart them to us, we would at once return to Bombay.

In thus submitting our sentiments on the reply we have received, we would add, that we do so with great reluctance, because, in every possible case, we wish to conform to the wishes of your Honourable Court. In the present instance, however, as an adherence by your Honourable Court to your intention to keep us in ignorance of your Honourable Court's sentiments on the important subjects under discussion, might be productive of much detriment to the just rights and interests of his Highness, we should consider ourselves guilty of a great dereliction of our duty were we to allow any consideration to influence us to conceal our opinions, and thus to induce a belief that we now are, or in the sequel, are likely to be in any respect disposed to acquiesce in the procedure thus contemplated by your Honourable Court.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity which submitting this communication affords, to supply an omission in our letter under date the 26th November last, in not on that occasion offering a few observations in explanation of some of the passages of his Highness the Raja of Sattara's letter to your Honourable Court, dated 10th November 1838, which contained our credentials as vakeels, and which we had the honour to submit to your Honourable Court with that communication.

In the first place, we would take the liberty to point the attention of your Honourable Court to the evidence which that address furnishes, of the consistency of sentiments and principles of his Highness, as evinced in the rejection of the only condition on which the government of Bombay was willing to allow his Highness to retain his principality. In that address, which your Honourable Court will observe was penned so long ago as the 10th of November 1838, his Highness states, alluding to individuals whose honourable conduct comports with their high and ancient lineage, "Such individuals, when treated with high consideration by those possessed of eminent station and authority, are more and more confirmed in their honourable course, while to those who suffer from a disregard of the principles which such consideration suggests, death is preferable to life. Forgetting what is due to ancient descent, and for ease and subsistence to yield to disgraceful treatment, is the part of base people; for noble persons can never put up with any conduct calculated to detract from their good name. Every one of God's creatures is cared for by Him, and on His providence

vidence I place my dependence. I look not beyond Him. So let the English Government do whatever, on consideration, it may judge best." We take the liberty to place this passage before your Honourable Court, written as it was so long previous to the misfortunes that have lately overtaken him. It proves that his Highness's rejection of a mode of terminating the discussions between the English Government and himself, which would have attached a stain to his Highness's good name, and called in question his fidelity to his engagements, was not the result of any impulse of the moment, but of the fixed determination of his Highness, who, conscious of his innocence, could not be induced to yield his consent to any propositions calculated to impeach his reputation, either in the estimation of your Honourable Court, whose good opinion he prizes so highly, or of his own mind. At the same time, however, that his Highness acted on this commendable, this noble principle, he did not require that his convictions were to be received by your Government as proof of his rectitude, but begged that his whole conduct might be subjected to the test of an open and impartial investigation, to which his Highness should be a party, and offered to abide by the result. This, however, has been refused, and the authority which denied to his Highness's solemn assertions any credit, proceeded to the most extreme measures on the secret, *ex parte*, and unconfirmed information of base and hostile persons.

His Highness also alludes in his letter to your Honourable Court, to the fact that some of his enemies having lent money to his Highness's jaghirdars, have been induced, in order to free themselves from the check which his Highness's control imposed, in preventing their alienation of the lands and revenues of the estates of their debtors, to which his Highness is the eventual successor, to lend themselves to the object of accomplishing his Highness's ruin. It is, we feel convinced, certain, that a strict inquiry as to how the question of the jurisdiction of his Highness over certain jaghirdars came to be agitated (and was so perseveringly maintained even after the orders of your Honourable Court), would show that it originated with Ballajee Punt Nathoo, a person who has occupied a prominent position in all the measures of persecution against his Highness; and who, finding his Highness would be a great obstacle to his designs on the jaghir of the Punt Seechew, to whom he had lent a large sum of money, first desired to withdraw that property from his Highness's jurisdiction, and subsequently perceiving that his Highness was not likely to submit to such an invasion of his rights, then entered on the course which has since been pursued. Accordingly this person was at Sattara during the inquiry into the charges which were investigated by a Commission, consisting of the late and present Resident and the present Secretary to your Government in the Political Department, and took an active part in the proceedings of that Commission. He has ever since, it may be added, remained at Sattara, and now he is the chief adviser, if not the minister, of his Highness's brother.

This person, we think it necessary also to apprise your Honourable Court, had long, on other scores, indulged no kindly feeling to his Highness. For instance, he has never forgotten that his Highness did not constitute him his minister (which office he greatly desired) on his accession, and he has been long actuated by another deadly feud, in which all the Brahmins of the Deccan joined, and which owed its origin to his Highness's having declined to prevent or interfere with the Purbhoo sect, of which Ballajee Punt, the expelled Chitnees, is the head, from celebrating certain religious ceremonies which the Brahmins assert they only should perform. This refusal, caused on his Highness's part by a desire, which the then Resident approved, not to mix himself up in a polemical dispute, rendered his Highness obnoxious to the hatred of all the sacerdotal order, and to it therefore may also be ascribed many of the machinations under which both his Highness and the Chitnees now suffer.

We would next offer a few observations on that passage in his Highness's letter which alludes to what occurred while Mr. Elphinstone was in India, in regard to the case of the Neembalkur jaghir. There was a dispute in regard to the succession to this jaghir, in which Colonel Briggs, then Resident, opposed the wishes of his Highness; in consequence of which, an agent was deputed to communicate direct with Mr. Elphinstone, who on being thus informed of all the facts of the case, desired that his Highness's wishes should be carried into effect. His Highness mentions this case with the desire of showing your Honourable Court that Mr. Elphinstone not only made no objection to receiving such agent, but, as is stated in another part of his address to your Honourable Court, authorised his Highness, in a written communication, to have recourse when similarly requisite to such a medium of communicating his wishes.

This conduct of the honourable Mr. Elphinstone we would beg your Honourable Court to contrast with that which your Government has lately observed towards his Highness, in not only not carrying out your Honourable Court's orders on the subject of his Highness's jaghirdars, but refusing all communication on the subject, except through the Resident, although that gentleman had declared "that he had made repeated applications to the Government on the subject."

We would embrace this opportunity to advise your Honourable Court, that by the last mails, we have received advices from India that his Highness's papers have been seized by your Honourable Court's officers, and submitted to a rigid examination. On this we would remark, that the very fact of his Highness's papers having been left behind, when his Highness could not but be aware of the fate that awaited him, and when he could have destroyed them all, is a proof that they do not contain evidence of guilt, and no doubt the result must have satisfied your Government of this fact. There may have been found among the seized records the advice and recommendations of his Highness's friends, and evidence of his Highness's own plans as to how he should proceed, both to obtain redress for a violation of his rights, and also to extricate himself from the painful circumstances in which he had been placed, without any fault of his own, because he persisted in requiring that justice

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might be awarded to him. There may have been found proofs of the exertions and anxieties occasioned by his being obliged to struggle with a powerful opponent, who, while it imposed no restrictions on its own conduct, or on the range or manner of its own investigations, in order to establish proofs of guilt against his Highness, looked on every effort by his Highness in self-defence as a crime; but we are satisfied that no proof of hostility to the English Government, either in act or intent, no breach of the spirit of the treaty can be found.

We would further respectfully state, that we have also advices from India, which detail various acts of oppression over the servants of his Highness's government, all without trial, to establish guilt, by the authorities at present existing at Sattara, Ballajee Punt Nathoo, Abba Parisnees, Eswunt Row Foujdar, and others of the cabal whose machinations effected the downfall of his Highness, and who, as the managers under his Highness's brother, are now sating their vengeance and already reaping the harvest of their villainies.

The hereditary office of Chitnees has already been bestowed on Eswunt Row Foujdar, as a reward for his share in the plot, although contrary to the custom in regard to hereditary offices, which respects the right of succession by lineal and collateral heirs, even if the actual incumbent should be convicted of treason. Abba Parisnees also has been entrusted with high duties, and many old servants have been removed to make way for relatives and dependents of the conspirators; thus widening the circle of distress, by including in it parties who, even were his Highness guilty, could have had no share in his treachery.

The directing spirit in all this system of oppression is stated to be Ballajee Punt Nathoo, who presides over affairs (as he formerly did over the cabal) as the chief adviser, or, as before stated, the minister of his Highness's brother.

We leave it to your Honourable Court to decide whether it is even decent that those who have by their plots brought about the degradation of his Highness, should thus be brought forward in high office immediately after his downfall, as it were to reward them for bringing that measure to pass. Appa Sahib, if not the chief, at least the chief tool of the cabal, occupies his Highness's station, and the principality is handed over to the keeping of the worthy partners in his treason to his brother and his prince! With such advantages in prospect, it ceases to be matter of wonder that no effort, however infamous, was spared, that was likely to bring them within reach. Of his Highness's brother we have hitherto avoided saying anything; when, however, inquiry is conceded, it will be proved that Appa Sahib has long returned undeviating kindness with ingratitude, and has not hesitated to entertain treasonable designs, as well as to do all that was in his power to give them effect, against the rights of his Highness.

We pray that God may so guide the counsels of your Honourable Court as to induce you authoritatively to require that such an impartial inquiry may forthwith be instituted, as shall enable your Honourable Court to judge, on the clearest evidence, whether your Government had any warrant, either in justice or good policy, for the rigorous measures to which it has resorted. This is all we require, and we are satisfied that this conceded, all the charges which have been adduced against his Highness will be dispersed as mist under the sun at noonday.

We cannot allow ourselves to think that any consideration for what has been done, any aversion to disturb an order of things which owes its existence to the basest intrigues and most groundless suspicions, will influence your Honourable Court to refuse an opportunity to his Highness to show that your Government's good opinion should never have been withdrawn from him; nor, if he succeeds in doing so, to give him the most ample redress for the grievous wrongs he has sustained. The whole affair is in your Honourable Court's hands. Your Government's acts have no validity until sanctioned by your Honourable Court. The final responsibility, therefore, rests with your Honourable Court, and we feel confident your Honourable Court will disregard every suggestion, even remotely calculated to interfere with your redemption of that responsibility in such a way as shall exhibit your Honourable Court's preference of justice over every other consideration. The decision which your Honourable Court may come to, will, as has the act to which it will relate, be subjected to the severe test of public opinion in India, which it would be easy to convince your Honourable Court has formed a right judgment on this subject. Our countrymen are keen-sighted, and feel acutely in such matters, though your Honourable Court may seldom, at such a distance, be able to perceive this; and the public impressions, whether favourable or adverse to any measures of Government, are, when once formed, not easily effaced. Public attention has been strongly drawn to his Highness's case, and we would respectfully assure your Honourable Court that your good name all over India is involved in the determination you may come to.

Every one is aware that your Government has been the aggressor throughout; that the evidence against his Highness has not only been withheld from him, but is *ex parte*; and that in one instance it is a notorious fact that the name of the principal witness against his Highness has been withheld from the face of the proceedings on which his Highness has been condemned.

The measures of your Government are open to many other serious and insurmountable objections, such as would not for a moment be permitted in this free country in the case of the meanest of Her Majesty's subjects; of which, if any proof were wanting, we might refer to the trials for high treason now going on at Monmouth, and the fact of the counsel for the accused having taken an objection to the proceedings, on the ground that the prisoner had not been duly furnished with a list of the witnesses to appear against him.

On these grounds we beg leave to renew our protest against the confirmation by your Honourable Court of the acts of your Bombay Government, and earnestly request your Honourable

Honourable Court will be pleased to intimate to us at your earliest convenience, the result of your deliberations on this our humble appeal for justice on behalf of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, as well as your Honourable Court's answer to his Highness's address of the 10th November 1838, agreeably to his Highness's request therein contained.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Eswunt Row Raja Sirkey,*
Bhugwunt Row Wittul,
Vakeels of Shreemun Maharaj Raja Shree
Purtab Sew Chutterputte.
Meer Afzall Alee,
Vakeel to the Maharaj Chutterputte of Sattara.

Bombay, 20 July 1837.

The humble Memorial of Colonel *P. Lodwick*, 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, and late Resident at the Court of his Highness the Raja of Sattara,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialist in submitting a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government removing him from the Sattara Residency, as a measure of expediency, and at a few days' notice, complains of a serious grievance calculated to weaken a reputation which faithful services of nearly 37 years had established for him in the public estimation.

2. That under these circumstances your memorialist feels called upon to make an appeal to your Honourable Court for such redress as, under the explanation now given, may in its judgment seem proper.

3. Your memorialist was appointed Resident of Sattara by the Right honourable the Earl of Clare's Government in January 1832; and during the remaining period of that nobleman's administration, till March 1835, the most friendly relations between the states and between his Highness and the Resident were preserved, notwithstanding several measures were carried into effect calculated to wound the pride of the Raja, although considered absolutely necessary in justice to jaghirdars and others who possessed an equal claim to the support and protection of the British Government.

4. These measures were effected by your memorialist under the full confidence and support his Lordship was pleased to give him, aided by the gratifying compliment to the Raja of a visit by the Governor to his capital; and above all, by attention to every circumstance that tended to strengthen the influence of the Resident over the mind of that prince.

5. The principal of these measures were, the amelioration of the minor chieftain of Aukulcote's situation, which had been very humiliating; the check established upon expenditure by his Highness, and consequent entire liquidation of a heavy debt with which the jaghir was burthened; the education of the young chief and his brother with the happiest effect. During the same period the Punt Sucheo was put into full possession of his jaghir, and the Baee, who, under the decided support of the Raja of Sattara, had involved that fine estate in ruin, was removed and pensioned; thus the power of oppression on the part of his Highness was reduced, whilst his eventual claims to the estates by treaty were respected.

6. On the occasion of Lord Clare's departure for Europe, his Highness requested your memorialist to visit the Presidency in order to convey his parting compliments, to offer the assurance of his warm esteem, and to request his Lordship's support at home to those claims intended to be submitted to your Honourable Court.

7. In May 1835, the Right honourable Sir Robert Grant being at the neighbouring hills, the Raja visited him in great state, and, during a private interview, brought forward his claim upon the six great jaghirs, in the event of lapse by decease or otherwise; it was then unreservedly promised by the Governor that the claims of his Highness should, without delay, be submitted to your Honourable Court, and the Resident was instructed to prepare a detailed statement of them. The statement was submitted to Government, and it embraced every disputed point at issue. From that period, the anxiety of his Highness as to the result of his appeal was extreme; and as your memorialist had every reason to suppose his report had been forwarded to England, he invariably replied to the Raja's frequent inquiries, that although the period must be uncertain, a reply would arrive in due course.

8. The Raja about this time made a special claim upon a small jaghir (that of Cowtallee), which having lapsed, had been taken possession of by the Bombay Government. This claim was also included in the general statement; but to neither of these reports, important to the interests of the Raja, was any reply given, or notice taken, until May 1837; such apparent neglect on the part of Government naturally tended to irritate the mind of his Highness, and to weaken the Resident's influence.

9. In May 1836 his Highness again visited the Governor at the hills, and reminding him of the assurance given the preceding year, requested to be made acquainted with the result of his appeal to your Honourable Court. Some discussion took place between the Governor, the Resident, and the Political Secretary, after which the Raja was informed by the latter, at the desire of the Governor, that his claims had been referred generally, but that they should be made the subject of a special report; the result of this communication was a full conviction on the mind of his Highness that he had been deceived by false hopes, and promises unfulfilled. There occurred, however, little at the moment indicative of the

Letter from Chief
Secretary to Go-
vernment, No. 134
of 1837.

No. 1.
Statement of ser-
vices.

No. 2.

Resident's Report,
dated 3d July 1835,
(A.)

Resident's letter,
with translations of
memorial from his
Highness, dated
24th June 1835.

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displeasure he really felt. His Highness invited the Governor to visit Sattara, but 30 miles distant, and your memorialist, feeling sensible of the benefit to be anticipated from the visit, in softening the Raja's embittered feelings, was anxious that it should take place, and with proper state, at that time. The measure, however, was not adopted, and the favourable moment for conciliation never returned.

10. About five weeks after this interview your memorialist received information that his Highness had, in a clandestine manner, appointed a native of Bombay, named Syed Meer, his vakeel or ambassador to England.

11. At an interview with the Resident his Highness admitted the fact, and the next day forwarded a memorandum, in which the Right honourable the Governor is plainly accused of not having submitted his claims to your Honourable Court, according to assurance given; and a right of direct appeal, without the intervention of the Resident or the Local Government, is claimed, and attempted to be justified*.

12. A report of the case was instantly made to Government. This was the first instance of the Raja's evincing a want of confidence in the Bombay Government or the Resident, whose influence was evidently at an end without the support of his Government to check this novel assumption of independence on the part of his Highness. Instructions were urgently requested; and your memorialist almost doubts its being credited by your Honourable Court, that neither acknowledgment nor reply was given to this report until May 1837, as per margin.

13. Can it then be matter of astonishment, much less of reproach, on the part of Government, that the influence of the Resident over the mind of the Raja declined? Could it possibly continue after this decided proof of utter neglect on the part of his Government, and this tacit admission that his Highness might, with impunity, act contrary to the letter and spirit of the treaty. This was the important crisis on which the future power and influence of the Resident rested; and your memorialist is decidedly of opinion that immediate notice on the part of Government would have checked the Raja's headlong course to ruin.

14. Towards the end of July 1836 depositions of an extraordinary nature were submitted to the Resident on the part of two native officers of the 23d regiment Native Infantry, the ultimate result of which was the apprehension of Govind Rao, and other persons, by direct authority and instructions from Government, and with the consent of the Raja; the assembling a Secret Commission at Sattara, of which your memorialist was appointed a member; and it is principally upon his deposition before such Commission that his removal from the Residency at a few days' notice is grounded; with what justice it will remain with your Honourable Court to determine.

15. Previous to the appointment of the Commission your memorialist addressed a letter to the Right honourable the Governor, giving an abstract of the Raja's case, as it apparently stood, and pointing out certain palliating circumstances. The correctness of a passage in this letter was disputed; some correspondence took place; and as your memorialist declined making any material alteration, he observed, that being written for the particular information of the Governor, it need form no part of the public records of Government. Your memorialist was not, however, prepared for the unusual, if not insulting measure adopted by the private Secretary, who, in October 1836, returned the letter, with an intimation that your memorialist was at liberty "to do what he pleased with it." This letter is now submitted with the insertion of the word "special," as it contains information verified by the after proceedings of the Commission, an explanation of the Raja's feelings, and the reasons of that change which had taken place in his relations with the Resident. It was with reference to the want of proof as to the existence of the Raja's combination with foreign states, expressed in that letter, that your memorialist objected to call upon him to attend the Commission without positive instructions to that effect, and claimed for him that respect which was his due, until proved guilty of breaking his engagements with the British Government. Your memorialist claimed for his Highness the right of appearing by a vakeel or advocate; and at the Dussera which occurred during the proceedings, your memorialist attended the Durbar, and paraded the troops on the occasion; and, in fact, never departed from that respectful line of conduct he had always observed towards his Highness. Your memorialist has presumed to submit a sketch of his measures during a period of nearly five years, in order to prove the want of confidence and support he experienced from Government as occasioning the loss of his influence over the mind of the Raja, and which is now adduced as a fair motive for removing him from a situation which he had filled with credit under a former administration, whilst honoured with confidence and support.

17. Your memorialist begs leave to refer to his report noted in the margin to prove that the intercourse between the Resident and Raja had been restored to its former footing. In fact, his Highness had been made fully satisfied that it was most advantageous to his interests to remain quiet until the decision of the Indian Government should be announced. His Highness was again on terms of friendly intimacy with the Resident, attended to his advice in the management of his affairs, and of the jaghirs in particular, and the construction of public works. His Highness even submitted to cancel certain false charges upon the Aukulkote estate, to the heavy amount noted in the margin, and with respect to others of a doubtful nature, agreed to abide by the result of an appeal to Government; but no reply was ever made by Government to the report in question.

18. The

Secret Department.
Mr Secretary Willoughby's
letter, dated 12th
May 1837.

Original letter as addressed to the Right honourable the Governor, dated 13th September 1836, marked (B).

General Report,
dated 1st December
1836.

Rupees,
12,316. 3. 25.

* Secret Department. Resident's report to Mr. Secretary Willoughby, dated 16th June 1836. Translation of memorandum from his Highness. Substance of what occurred at an interview between his Highness and the Resident.

18. The measures of Government at this period were by no means in accordance with those of the Resident. It was an invariable custom for his Highness to send a complimentary poshak to the Governor after the Dussera. On this occasion the Resident was consulted by the Raja as to the poshak being sent, and the reply given was, "That no token of respect towards the British Government could be justifiably omitted." The poshak was in consequence sent as usual, but rejected by the Governor, and this without consulting the Resident, whose reviving influence was destroyed. The Raja felt assured that his ruin was decided upon. This measure was followed up by the attachment of the Punt Suchew's jaghir by the Government on the death of that chief, without consideration for the rights of his Highness, or attention being paid to the mode of procedure adopted on a similar occasion by the Resident.

19. These irritating events took effect pending a reference to the Indian Government, and were attributed to the Resident's influence; the natural effects were, to produce a total want of confidence in the Raja towards the Resident, and a feeling of despair, which drove him to seek support from any quarter rather than the Bombay Government or its Resident. In his distress his Highness appointed certain Europeans in Bombay his advisers. This was communicated to the Resident by the private secretary to the Governor; and in consequence of instructions from the same authority, your memorialist felt himself called upon to make one more appeal to the Raja, and to point out the extreme danger of the course his Highness had adopted, but it was without effect. Founded on this appeal, a calumnious statement appeared in one of the Bombay newspapers, reflecting upon Government, but specially upon the Resident, for insulting the Raja, and abusing his authority. Whether actuated by giving credit to that paper or not, Government, in place of supporting your memorialist on the occasion, ordered his removal at a few days' notice, thus fixing discredit upon his character in the public estimation, and almost giving sanction to the editor's remarks, implying that your memorialist had been justly punished for acts of oppression, &c.

20. That your memorialist's obligation to secrecy prevents his refuting these calumnious attacks, is a serious grievance of itself; and this might have induced Government to consider that his reputation was under its protection.

21. To be deemed capable of insulting the feelings of a prince so unhappily situated as the Sattara Raja, would be indeed a humiliation: to this your memorialist's whole line of conduct gives a denial. That your memorialist could, under the circumstances now detailed, maintain influence over the mind of his Highness, it is vain to imagine; but the hostility was the result of circumstances over which the Resident had no control, and to the acts of Government consider himself a victim; and your memorialist, at the close of honourable service, is deprived of a high and important situation, and subjected to treatment calculated to deprive him of a soldier's best reward. What but the consideration of this result could have induced the distinguished officer at the head of the army to offer your memorialist the temporary appointment of quartermaster-general? Or from what other cause could proceed the anxiety of Government to prevent unnecessary pain or reproach?

22. Your memorialist has no cause for reproach with respect to his public conduct; and in this appeal to your Honourable Court, he feels satisfied that with an honest cause, and the humble merit of long and faithful services, he has every reason for confidence in the result.

23. In that confidence your memorialist throws himself upon the support and consideration of your Honourable Court, to relieve his public character from that stigma which is now fixed upon it, by such redress as may in its wisdom seem proper. And your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

The Honourable the Chairman and Directors
of the East India Company.

(signed) *P. Lodwick,*
Col^l 20th Regt. By N. I.

Sic orig.

LIST of Documents accompanying Memorial.

1. Copy of Chief Secretary's Letters, No. 134 of 1837, Secret Department.
2. Statement of Colonel Lodwick's services.
 - (A.) Resident's Report, dated 3d of July 1835.
 - (B.) Original Letter addressed to the Right honourable the Governor, dated 13th September 1836.

Having no power of furnishing copies of other documents to which the memorial refers, it is hoped Government will have the goodness to supply the omission.

(signed) *P. Lodwick,*
Colonel 20th Reg. N. I.

STATEMENT of Services of Brevet-Colonel *P. Lodwick*, of the Bombay Army.

- A. D. 1800. Arrived at Madras.
1801. Joined Marine Battalion at Bombay as Lieutenant.
- 1803 to 1806. Volunteered and joined the 1st battalion 3d regiment N. I. then ordered for field service, and served with it through the Mahratta war.
1807. Proceeded to Europe on sick certificate, the consequence of Guzerat fever.

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1811. Returned to India and rejoined Marine Battalion as Captain.
 1814. Volunteered and joined the 1st battalion 2d regiment N. I., and did duty with it until
 1816. Appointed Major of Brigade to the Peishwa's Brigade.
 1817. Transferred as Major of Brigade to the Auxiliary Infantry.
 November 5, 1817. Present at the action of Keikee; received the thanks of my own commanding officer, Major Ford, on the field, and sharing in those of the officer commanding the force.
 1819. Appointed Assistant Adjutant-general, Poonah division, and continued in that appointment until promoted to a Majority, when, although belonging to the Marine Battalion, I was, by special appointment, placed in the charge of the present 6th regiment N. I.
 1822 to 1826. Capture of Kittoor. Present in command at the capture of Kittoor; shared in the thanks of commanding officer of the force.
 1827. Proceeded to Europe on furlough.
 1830. Returned, and as Lieutenant-colonel commanded 4th regiment N. I.
 1831 and 1832. Appointed by the Earl of Clare Town-mayor of Bombay, and afterwards Political Resident at the court of Sattara, and command of troops.
 1837. Removed from Sattara, and offered the temporary appointment of Quartermaster-general of the Army; declined accepting it in consequence of ill-health, and proceeded to Europe on sick certificate.

(signed) *P. Lodwick,*
Colonel 20th Reg. N. I.

PROCEEDINGS of the Court of Directors in the Case of the Raja of Sattara, with Papers recorded by individual Directors.

- Extract Minutes of the Court of Directors of the 25th March 1840.
 Extract ditto 1st April 1840.
 India Political Despatch, 1st April, No. 15 of 1840.
 Further Extract Minutes of the Court of Directors of the 1st April 1840, with the Dissent by Henry St. George Tucker, esq. a Member of the Court, thereon recorded.
 Extract Minutes of the Court of Directors of the 8th April 1840, with the Dissent by John Forbes, esq., a Member of the Court, thereon recorded.
 Extract Minutes of the Court of Directors of the 7th April 1840, with the Dissent by John Cotton and John Shepherd, esqrs., Members of the Court, thereon recorded.
 Extract Minutes of the Court of Directors of the 24th April 1840, with the Letter from Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, esq., a Member of the Court, thereon recorded.
 Extract Minutes of the Court of Directors of the 29th April 1840, with the Letter from William Astell, esq. and other Members of the Court, thereon recorded.
 Extract Minutes of the Court of Directors of the 13th May 1840, with a Letter from Russell Ellice, esq., a Member of the Court, thereon recorded.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 25th March 1840.

Paragraphs for India in the Political Department regarding the charges against the (late) Raja of Sattara, and the proceedings of the Government of India and Bombay thereon, were laid before the Court and ordered to lie for consideration till the 1st proximo.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 1st April 1840.

The draft of paragraphs for India in the Political Department regarding the charges against the (late) Raja of Sattara, and the proceedings of the Governments of India and Bombay thereon, which was laid before the Court on the 25th ultimo, was read:

And after much discussion, the question that this Court approve the said draft of paragraphs being put by the ballot, the same passed in the affirmative.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, No. 15 of 1840.

Our Governor-general of India in Council.

Para. 1. The following letters relate to the charges against the Raja of Sattara, and the proceedings of your Government and the Government of Bombay thereon:—

Secret letters from Bombay, dated 15 September 1836; 30 November 1836; 17 January 1837; 1 April 1837; 28 April 1837; 24 June 1837; 19 July 1837; 16 August 1837; 19 August 1837; 25 September 1837, two; 21 October 1837; 23 October 1837; 27 November 1837; 30 November 1837; 28 March (No. 1) 1838; 25 April (No. 2) 1838; 19 May (No. 3) 1838; 21 May (No. 5) 1838; 1 June (No. 6) 1838; 12 June (No. 7) 1838; 3 July (No. 10) 1838; 5 September (No. 20) 1838; 7 September (No. 23) 1838; 5 October (No. 26) 1838; 6 October (No. 28) 1838; 6 October (Secretary's) 1838; 24 October (No. 31) 1838; 15 November (No. 37) 1838; 1 December (No. 38) 1838; 1 December (No. 41) 1838; 1 December (No. 42) 1838; 1 December (No. 44) 1838; 4 December (No.

(No. 47) 1838 ; 5 December (No. 50) 1838 ; 19 January (No. 6) 1839, paragraphs 3 & 4 ; 31 January (No. 11) 1839 ; 6 February (No. 12) 1839 ; 25 February (No. 24) 1839 ; 25 February (Secretary's) 1839 ; 7 March (No. 25) 1839 ; 14 March (No. 27) 1839 ; 25 March (No. 33) 1839 ; 10 April (No. 38) 1839 ; 13 April (No. 43) 1839 ; 15 April (No. 47) 1839 ; 16 April (Secretary's) 1839 ; 8 May (No. 56) 1839 ; 12 September (No. 106) 1839 ; 7 October (No. 114) 1839 ; 28 October (No. 119) 1839 ; 28 November (No. 128) 1839 ; 31 December (No. 134) 1839.

Political letters from Bombay, dated 25 September (No. 56) 1837 ; 20 February (No. 6) 1839.

Secret letter from the Government of India, dated 3 July (No. 7) 1837.

Political letter from the Government of India, dated 20 October (No. 53) 1837, paragraph 48.

Political letters from the Governor-general, dated 1 October (No. 20) 1838 ; 29 December (No. 24) 1838.

Public letter from the Governor-general, dated 6 January (No. 1) 1838, paragraph 32.

Secret letter from the Governor-general, dated 7 November (No. 42) 1839.

Secret letter from Madras, dated 7 December (No. 21) 1839, paragraph 10.

2. Our former communications to your Lordship in Council on the Sattara case will have shown to you that we were disinclined to attach serious importance to the allegations against the Raja, which had been transmitted to us by the Governor and Council of Bombay, and that we were desirous that the proceedings in respect to the Raja should be brought to a speedy close.

3. These views coincided with the sentiments which your Lordship has communicated to the Government of Sir R. Grant ; but the case was still undetermined when Sir James Carnac was nominated to the Government of Bombay. On that occasion you were instructed by the Secret Committee to adopt no final decision "until you have had an opportunity of taking into your consideration such observations and suggestions as may be made to you by Sir James Carnac, on a review of those proceedings."

4. Previously, however, to the arrival of Sir James Carnac, the case against the Raja had in the progress of the inquiry assumed a much more serious character than it presented when first brought to our notice, and you had taken a different view both of the Raja's conduct and of the measures which it was requisite to adopt towards him. Sir James Carnac having entered on an examination of the evidence, found himself compelled to come to the same conclusion in regard to the Raja's misconduct, as that which the late Governor and Council of Bombay, and all the members of the present Government of India, had been constrained to adopt.

5. But Sir James Carnac, though convinced that the conduct of the Raja had been such as to involve the forfeiture of all the advantages of the treaty by which he was placed upon the guddee, and thereby to furnish an undoubted justification for his deposition, was nevertheless unwilling to proceed to extremities without making a decided effort to recall the Raja to a due sense of his obligations by treaty and of his true interests.

6. We concur in the views and sentiments expressed by Sir James Carnac in the minute which he recorded on the 4th September 1839, and approve of his determination to proceed himself to Sattara for the purpose of offering to the Raja, on the mildest possible terms, an entire amnesty for all previous infractions of the treaty of 1819.

7. We deeply lament that the Raja was so infatuated as to reject the liberal terms offered to him, and that the earnest endeavours of Sir James Carnac, exerted at four different personal interviews, independently of the intermediate visits of the Resident, failed of shaking his determination.

8. The article to which the Raja chiefly objected, was that which confirmed the stipulations of the previous treaty of 1819. He declared that that treaty had been forced upon him, and professed an insuperable objection to renewing the obligation.

9. By this conduct, the Raja left no course open to the British Government but that of removing him from the raj. In refusing to renew the existing treaty, grounding his refusal on the objections he entertained to its provisions, he virtually declared himself not bound by it, and consequently forfeited all the advantages he derived from it, among which in this case was the raj itself ; and had you shrunk from enforcing that consequence, such conduct, instead of being felt by the Raja as an instance of generous forbearance, would have led him, and probably other dependent princes, to believe that they might safely indulge in contempt for, and total disregard of their obligations to the British Government.

10. The Governor of Bombay with the utmost reluctance issued orders for the removal of the Raja from the guddee of Sattara, and for the elevation of his brother to the raj. These orders were accordingly carried into effect, and our last despatches from Bombay inform us of the departure of the late Raja for Benares, and of the installation of his successor.

11. It now only remains for us to communicate to you our opinion on the conclusion which was unanimously adopted by all the authorities to whom the evidence had been submitted, that the late Raja had incurred the penalty of deposition from the raj, to which he had been raised by the British Government. This opinion we give, after the most anxious and deliberate consideration, by adding our sanction to the approval which your Lordship in Council has given to the proceedings of Sir James Carnac, in deposing the late Raja of Sattara.

12. We also approve of the provision which Sir J. Carnac made for the support of the ex-Raja, and of his arrangements in regard to his successor, who we are happy to learn has

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given early proofs of a wish to amend the condition and add to the happiness of his subjects.

13. There are other matters connected with this case, to which we may find it necessary hereafter to refer.

14. In conclusion, we have to express our warm commendation of the conduct of Sir James Carnac in the transactions which we have now reviewed. He proceeded to Sattara with a manifest and earnest desire to save the Raja from the consequences of his own folly, and we are convinced that he left no means untried for the purpose. When this proved to be impossible, he adopted with judgment and decision the course which circumstances had rendered inevitable.

We are, &c.

London, 1 April 1840.

(signed)

R. Jenkins.
W. B. Bayley.
H. Lindsay.
W. S. Clarke.
W. Astell.
F. Warden.
R. Campbell.

R. Ellice.
J. Masterman.
C. Mills.
H. Shank.
H. Alexander.
N. B. Edmonstone.
J. W. Hogg.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 1st April 1840,

Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. a member of this Court, delivered in a Dissent from the despatch to India, in the Political Department, regarding the Sattara question, which was approved this day; the same was read, viz.

DISSENT.

East-India House, 1 April 1840.

I CANNOT concur in the letter to the Government of India, in the Political Department, on the affairs of Sattara, which passed the Court this day,

1st. Because after stating "that our former communications to his Lordship in Council, on the Sattara case, will have shown that we were disinclined to attach serious importance to the allegations against the Raja, which had been transmitted to us by the Governor in Council of Bombay, and that we were desirous that the proceedings in respect to the Raja should be brought to a speedy close;" after this clear and explicit intimation of our views, which, as we continue to observe, "coincided with the sentiments which your Lordship in Council communicated to the Government of Sir R. Grant," it was manifestly incumbent upon the Court, with a view to its consistency, to show, by a distinct reference to some new fact or disclosures, upon what grounds they had changed their opinion and arrived at so very different a conclusion.

2d. Because on an examination of the case upon its merits, I must think that the dethronement of the Raja of Sattara was premature, uncalled for, and impolitic; and that the government abroad was not empowered to resort to this extreme measure without the express sanction of the Home Authorities*.

3d. That the elevation of Appa Sahib, the Raja's brother, to the guddee, was most unseasonable, injudicious, and unwarrantable, inasmuch as it is calculated to produce great embarrassment to the Home Authorities in the exercise of their free judgment in the case, and of those functions and duties with which the Legislature has invested them, for the due administration of our affairs in India.

In reviewing the case of the Raja of Sattara, it is necessary to premise certain considerations which are calculated to induce a great degree of caution in proceeding to a final judgment.

1st. An *ex parte* inquiry can seldom lead to a satisfactory result, and when the Government is the party interested, some allowance must always be made for the influence which will operate on the minds of the witnesses and others, however anxious the Government may be to administer impartial justice.

2d. The testimony of the natives of India is not always trustworthy, even in cases where they may have no intention and no interest to deceive or mislead; and the value of their testimony will depend greatly upon the skill, temper, and fairness of those by whom they are examined. A word, a gesture, or an unseasonable interruption will sometimes turn the current of their evidence, for they feel that habitual deference to superiors, which makes them anxious to give such testimony as they think likely (however erroneously) to afford satisfaction. To take down parol evidence correctly, a very accurate knowledge of the colloquial dialect is moreover necessary, as well as a knowledge of the character, habits, and way of thinking of the people.

3d. Great difficulty is experienced in establishing the genuineness and value of documentary evidence, for the natives of India are expert imitators and fabricators. Men of rank do not generally write or sign their names; a seal is commonly used, which can easily be counterfeited,

* If this authority was given by the Secret Committee in consequence of Lord Auckland's Minute of the 23d September 1838, it does not appear upon our records. It is not conveyed in the Committee's letter of the 22d January 1839.

counterfeited, and the writing can be imitated sufficiently well to deceive the unpractised eye of an European.

4th. Evidence derived from intercepted letters, unless fully authenticated, must be received with great reserve, since it is easy for an adverse party to dispose of fabricated papers in a way to create suspicion. We had a remarkable instance in Bengal of a forged correspondence* having been carried on for a considerable time, while one of the parties who would have been liable to the charge of treason, had it been genuine, was totally unconscious of its existence.

5th. I would observe that the multiplication of small offences, or what Lord Auckland aptly terms, "petty and obscure intrigues," cannot be taken to constitute a grave and serious crime. The *animus* and general character of a party may be shown by repeated instances of such petty intrigues, but the penalty of treason or rebellion is not incurred by cumulative charges of an inferior degree of guilt.

Lastly. We must hold in mind that the brother of the Raja incurred the suspicion of being engaged in an intrigue against him whom he has superseded. Appa Sahib, the present Raja, in his statement of the 5th October 1837, clearly anticipates the Raja's dethronement, and in express terms prefers his claim to the succession; conduct so unnatural and so unworthy is at least calculated to create a suspicion of unfair dealing towards his brother and sovereign.

In laying down these general premises as a means of testing the value of Indian evidence, I do not rest upon the result of my own very limited experience. The difficulty of obtaining pure and satisfactory evidence in India has been felt and attested by some of our most able and experienced officers in the Judicial Department; and I would submit, that in no case could discrimination and care in weighing evidence be more necessary than in that of the Raja of Sattara, as much will depend in trying its merits upon probability, and fair inference to be drawn from a vast mass of materials. The proceedings are voluminous; they embrace a great deal of extraneous and irrelevant matter; and some of the circumstances alleged against the Raja took place years ago, and appear to have a very slender connexion (if any) with the particular charges†.

The following are the three charges which have been brought against the Raja, and which have been under examination now during a period of three or four years. For more easy reference, I will subjoin the two articles of the treaty of the 25th September 1819, which are alleged to have been violated by the Raja; the Governor of Bombay, in his minute of the 4th September 1839, formally pronouncing that "three important violations of the treaty had been proved against him."

1st. "Of the 5th article, in having during a series of years held improper communications with the Goa authorities.

2d. "Of the same article, in having held a clandestine intercourse with Appa Sahib, the ex-Raja of Nagpore.

3d. "Of having tampered with the native officers of the 23d regiment Native Infantry."

Article 2d. "The Raja, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages to hold the territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British agent at his Highness's court."

Treaty of 1819.

Article 5th. "The Raja, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages to forbear from all intercourse with foreign powers, and with all sirdars, jaghirdars, chiefs and ministers, and all persons of whatever description who are not by the above articles rendered subject to his Highness's authority. With all the above persons his Highness, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages to have no connexion or correspondence. Any affairs that may arise with them relating to his Highness are to be exclusively conducted by the British Government. If, for the purpose of forming matrimonial connexions (for his Highness's family, or for any similar purpose), his Highness has occasion to communicate with persons not rendered subject to his authority by this agreement, such communication is to be made entirely through the Political Agent."

The first charge imputes to the Raja an infraction of the 5th article of the treaty, in holding "improper communications" with the authorities at Goa; but, in examining this charge, it is essential that we should advert to the situation of the parties implicated, the motives by which they may be supposed to have been actuated, and the ends at which they may have aimed; for if it appear that a project is, upon the very face of it, impracticable or desperate, and that the individual has everything to lose and nothing to gain by the attempt, we are bound to require very strong evidence to establish its existence. "Improper communications" may, no doubt, involve a breach of engagement, but the offence may be venial with reference to the situation and circumstances of the party; and it is quite certain that the Governor-general of India took this view of the Raja's case in his letters of the 2d and 16th October 1837; and that the late Mr. Henry Shakespear, a member of the Government of India, who had had great experience in the administration of civil and criminal justice, was decidedly of opinion that no charge of a serious nature had been substantiated against the Raja‡.

It

* See also the case of the impostor Paula Shah, who forged letters under the counterfeit seal of the Guykwar, calculated to compromise that prince.

† See, for example, the inquiry which took place at Hyderabad regarding Kurramut Ullah, having reference to circumstances which occurred many years ago.

‡ Mr. Shakespear's remarks apply chiefly, it is true, to the third charge.

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It may be fully admitted that the Raja, through the agency of his servant, Nago Deo-
rao, Bagoba, and others, opened a communication with the Portuguese at Goa, and that
Don Manoel, the ex-Governor, and a certain Dr. Herculano, apparently encouraged an
intrigue for obtaining aid from the Government of Portugal; but the only intelligible object
which these persons can have had in view in receiving and countenancing the emissaries of
the Raja (admitting them to have been such), was to obtain money in the shape of presents,
or to defray expenses pretended to have been incurred in the Raja's service, since they must
have known that they possessed no means whatever of promoting any designs which might
be hostile to the British Government.

If, indeed, the Governor of Goa had been found to be a party conspiring against the Bri-
tish Government by aiding and abetting the Raja in the prosecution of hostile purposes, we
should have been justified in proceeding against Goa for this act of hostility; but Portugal
is the most insignificant power in Europe, owing its very existence to our protection, and
nothing but the most inconceivable ignorance could have caused the Raja to apply to such
a quarter for assistance. He could scarcely have had any European British subjects as his
advisers at the time, for they would have pointed out the extravagance of such a project,
and they could have had no interest in placing him in such hands. He was evidently the
dupe of some mercenary adventurers, who, for their own base purposes, had engaged him in an
intrigue, the success of which, with better information, he would have seen to be impossible*.

This infatuated prince unfortunately entertained the most extravagant notions of his own
dignity and importance as the descendant of Swajee, and the hereditary chief of the Mah-
ratta empire; he was dissatisfied with his condition, and impatient of control; he sought
eagerly to aggrandize himself, and he caught at any straw to realize his dream of fancied
supremacy; but his projects resembled more the fretful sallies of a wayward child than the
machinations of a dangerous conspirator. Possessing no real power, surrounded on all
sides by our territory, without army or fleet, or connexions, or financial resources, he was
not in a situation to excite alarm, nor likely ever to become a formidable enemy. His here-
ditary rank furnished some excuse for his inordinate pretensions, and as his character was
free from that reproach which so often attaches to the native princes of India, and he was
confessedly a prudent and successful administrator of his country†, it must be admitted that
strong grounds existed for treating him with consideration and tenderness. I myself have
always opposed the doctrine that the British Government have a right to dethrone the
princes of India‡, except only in cases where those princes have actually placed themselves
in the position of public enemies by some overt act of hostility. It is not sufficient that they
entertain a hostile disposition towards us, for if we proceeded merely on the assumption of
such a feeling, we might assume its existence in the case of almost every native prince and
chieftain in India; for inasmuch as we have usurped their places, and hold them in a state
of absolute subjection by our military power, it is impossible not to believe that they feel a
natural desire to recover their independence.

The guilt or innocence of the Raja of Sattara must rest upon the simple issue, whether,
if regarded as an independent prince, he leagued with the enemies of the British Govern-
ment in a hostile design; or if, owing allegiance to that Government, he was guilty of any
act of treason towards it. The imputation of ingratitude or perverseness, or inordinate
ambition, however well founded, cannot involve the forfeiture of his principality; nor
would political considerations (if such could be pleaded) be sufficient to justify its confis-
cation or his dethronement. In my opinion, views of policy should deter us from resorting
to that extreme measure; for every prince in India will make the Raja's case his own.
None will feel assured of the permanency of their tenure, and all will be ready to seize any
favourable occasion for throwing off our authority. Fear may restrain them for a time; but
fear is at best but a poor substitute for attachment, and desperation may succeed to fear.
Severe examples are only salutary when their justice is apparent, they otherwise produce
indignation and resentment.

Further, I must contend that it would be most impolitic to allow the governments abroad
to dethrone or set aside the native princes of India. This would place a most formidable
power in the hands of our Governors and of the Residents at the native courts; and we
are not to place altogether out of view, that such a power would be liable to be abused
under the influence of passion or prejudice, or other feelings.

It may be urged, that the Raja of Sattara is not an independent prince, that he only held
during good behaviour a territory which we had spontaneously conferred upon him, and
that he was liable to be set aside and deprived of his principality whenever he infringed the
strict letter of his engagement; but it is too late, I apprehend, to assume this high ground.

Why

* The late Sir R. Grant, on the 5th May 1838, observes as follows:

"With regard to the letters purporting to have been addressed by the Raja to Don Manoel, it is proved
in evidence that these were not invariably submitted for his Highness's approval, but that Nago pre-
pared such drafts as he thought proper, sealed them, and delivered them as proceeding from his master;
there is not a single instance proved of any letter having actually been written at Sattara with the
cognizance of the Raja, and we are left to conjecture what was the nature of the powers delegated to
Nago; were it not, therefore, for the abundant evidence obtained of the connexion that existed between
the Raja and Nago, and of the fact, clearly proved, that the Raja received letters from Don Manoel,
alluding to letters which the latter had received purporting to proceed from the Raja, I should say that
the correspondence of the Raja and Don Manoel would be doubtful, and that we might infer that the
letters written in his name might not have been authorised on his part."

† See various despatches from the Court on this subject.

‡ See the valuable Minutes of my colleague, Mr. Edmonstone (in which I concurred), recorded in our
proceedings of the 26th February 1838, and 6th November 1839.

Why did we contract a treaty with the Raja? was this treaty a mere mockery? Why did we maintain a Resident at his court? If he only held a fief* or jagheer, resumable upon proof of misconduct or contumacy, the case might have been dealt with in our courts of justice, and we should not have been called upon to interfere in the ordinary course of law. But, in truth, the elevation of the descendant of Sevojee to a station of high rank and dignity was as much an act of policy as of humanity, a policy intended to conciliate the Mahratta people, and to neutralize any remnant of influence which might still attach to the ex-Peishwa Rajee Rao, who had engaged in a treacherous confederation against us, and had levied open war on the British power.

Admitting too that the Raja was guilty of an infraction of the treaty, it does not follow that it was such as to cause his blood to be attainted. If the Raja should have no legitimate issue, it was competent to him to adopt, and his heir might be perfectly innocent, and be justly entitled to the inheritance under the treaty.

I would here observe, that the government abroad committed a fatal error in deposing the Raja without awaiting the sanction of the Home Authorities. There could exist no cause for haste; no danger threatened us at the moment; and the precipitate act placed the Home Government in a situation of peculiar difficulty and embarrassment. If this Court had found the Raja to be innocent, or to be guilty only of minor offences, which did not justly entail the forfeiture of his principality, we must either have perpetuated an injustice, by confirming the confiscation contrary to our own better judgment, or we must, by reversing it, have weakened the influence of the local authorities, whom we ought as far as possible to support. It is quite clear, that pending the reference to this country, no step should have been taken, calculated to commit them or us; and every necessary and useful purpose would have been answered, by the undertaking the administration of the principality on the part of the Raja, until his fate should have been decided in the last resort.

Still more objectionable, in my opinion, was the act of the Government of Bombay in elevating Appa Sahib, the Raja's brother, to the guddee.† Without insisting upon the fact that he had exposed himself to the suspicion of having again intrigued against his sovereign, I can fancy no sufficient reason for a proceeding which was calculated to add greatly to our difficulty and embarrassment. We cannot now displace this person without inconvenience, nor without exposing our Government to the imputation of levity and inconsistency. The step was, I think, quite uncalled for at the time, and was altogether an act of supererogation, for the Home Authorities had not been allowed an opportunity of deliberating upon it, or of exercising any jurisdiction over the question of succession to the principality.

The Government of Bombay seem, indeed, to anticipate that the principality may escheat‡ at no distant period to our Government by the demise of Appa Sahib; but the principality is hereditary, and should the Raja leave no issue or natural heirs, he may adopt, and adoption with a Hindoo is not only a right, but a duty. I have the highest authority for stating that, even in the case of a fief or dependency, a legal adoption cannot be barred by the Government or Lord paramount.

On the second and third charges I shall only observe generally, that it does not appear to me that any criminality has been fairly established against the Raja. The correspondence with the ex-Raja of Nagpore, if genuine, may be accounted for with reference to the domestic concerns of the parties§; and under the most unfavourable interpretation it can be regarded only "as a petty and obscure intrigue." It may be conceded that two or three of our native officers were admitted at night into the palace of the Raja, and were received by the Dewan, Govind Rao, and perhaps by the Raja himself, although his person seems not to have been identified. But on this charge I would refer again to the judicious comment of the late Mr. Henry Shakespear, in his Minute of the 11th May 1837, and I will only add that the 23d regiment of Native Infantry bore a high character; that there was no disaffection in the corps, no predisposition to mutiny; and that no attempt to win them from their duty and allegiance could have been made with the slightest prospect of success.||

But grant that these "petty intrigues" had a real existence, and that the Raja was extravagant enough to promise himself success, I must still contend that the offer of an amnesty at the last hour was a virtual acknowledgment, either that his offences did not bear a grave and dangerous character, or that his criminality was not deemed to have been established on indisputable grounds.

And why was this act of grace and mercy clogged by useless and offensive conditions?

Useless

* See the account of the establishment of the Raja of Sattara, by Captain J. Sutherland, printed in 1832, in which it is expressly called a "sovereignty." See also Sir James Carnac's Minute of 4th September 1839, par. 23.

† This ill-advised measure was evidently considered objectionable both by the Governor-general of India and by the late Sir Robert Grant (See Governor-general's Minute of 23d September 1838, para. 14, and Sir Robert Grant's Minute of 31st May 1838, para. 57). Sir James Carnac, it is true, in his Minute of the 4th September, quotes a letter from the Governor-general's secretary of 12th July 1839, conveying his Lordship's authority for the eventual elevation of Appa Sahib, but the Governor-general, in a subsequent letter of the 14th October 1839, para. 5, observes that his Lordship would have hesitated on this precise measure.

‡ See their letter of 12th September, and the Governor's Minute of the 4th September 1839, par. 24.

§ See Court's letter of 26th September 1834, which does not entirely interdict private correspondence.

|| See the observations of General Lodwick, the late Resident, on the charge of tampering with the sepoys.

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Useless, because if the Raja could not be depended upon to respect the existing treaty, no better reliance could be placed on his adherence to his new engagement; and I call them offensive, because the preamble to the new engagement proposed to him, denounced his criminality. Of what use was this retrospect to past misconduct, real or supposed? It only placed a difficulty in the way of a final and satisfactory arrangement. The Raja may have shown false pride, contumacy, and perverseness, in refusing to subscribe the articles tendered to him as the conditions of his retaining his principality and dignity; but as he considered their acceptance to imply a confession of guilt, his scruples ought to have been respected. Guilt would have found it easy to accept the conditions proposed, in order to escape from the threatened penalty. The consciousness of rectitude must be strong, when it impels a man to make a great sacrifice to a sense of honour, however mistaken; and I must own that I cannot regard otherwise than with feelings of deep commiseration that Hindoo who could resolve to sacrifice a principality, to abandon his treasures, to relinquish his home, and remove his family to a distant part of the country, rather than make a slight concession, which he felt must compromise his character.

The first article of the new treaty, or engagement, required that the Raja should act up to the treaty of the 25th September 1819, and especially to the second article, by which he engages to conduct himself in subordination to the British Government, and to follow the advice of the British Resident; but this treaty was already in full force, and it required no new recognition of its obligations.

The second article required that he should continue to pay the stipend to his brother, Appa Sahib, who has superseded him.

The third required the dismissal of Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees from the Raja's councils.

The fourth provides that the Raja shall respect the guarantee given by the British Government to certain persons enumerated in a separate list, as well as any similar guarantee which may hereafter be extended to any other persons for the protection of "their persons, property, and allowances of every description."

To these guarantees, after the experience we have had of their inconvenience in the case of the Guykwar, reasonable objections might, I think, be urged; but it was the preamble* to the new engagement which probably constituted the great obstacle to its acceptance by the Raja.

The Court have not put forth any statement of the specific facts and particular disclosures on which they rely, and I can therefore only oppose my general impressions to their general conclusions, without attempting to give a more exact analysis of the merits of the case.

Nor is it incumbent upon me to suggest the course to be pursued on the present occasion, for the purpose of setting right that which may be wrong. It is not my province to originate a proposition. My duty is to examine and form my judgment upon the despatch submitted to us, in which I cannot concur. I am quite aware of the difficulties with which the question is encompassed, and I fully admit that it would now be almost impossible to point out any course which would be altogether free from objection. Under such circumstances I might, perhaps, have spared myself the labour of the present discussion; but when I find myself opposed to high authority, I should be wanting in the respect which is due to it if I withheld the grounds of my opinion. I entertain the greatest respect for the judgment, prudence, moderation, and good feeling of Lord Auckland, and I only regret that his Lordship should have seen occasion to recede at all from his original view of the case, which appeared to me to be sound and just.

The Court may perhaps have felt that, under existing circumstances, some concession must be made to expediency, and they have no doubt come to that decision which, upon the whole, appeared to be most prudent, as well as justifiable and necessary. But holding, as I do, a very decided opinion, I cannot subscribe to premises which I do not admit, nor assist in maintaining a position which appears to me to be untenable; nor undertake to advocate a policy which I feel to be irreconcilable with the obligations of public justice.

(signed) *H. St. G. Tucker.*

At a Court of Directors, held on Tuesday the 7th April 1840.

JOHN COTTON, esq., a member of this Court, delivered in a dissent from the despatch to India in the Political Department, respecting the dethronement of the Raja of Sattara, which was approved on the 1st instant. The same was read; viz.

DISSENT.

7 April 1840.

HAVING voted against the draft of a despatch to India, which passed the Court on Wednesday last, the 1st instant, conveying, as it does, an unqualified approval of the measures adopted by the Government of Bombay for the final settlement of the Sattara question, I deem it proper to place on record my reasons for giving such a vote.

First,

* "Information having been received by the British Government that your Highness, misled by evil advisers, had, in breach of the treaty which placed you on the throne, entered into communications hostile to the British Government, an inquiry into these accusations was considered indispensable. This inquiry has satisfied the British Government that your Highness has exposed yourself to the sacrifice of its alliance and protection. Nevertheless, moved by considerations of clemency towards your Highness and your family, the British Government has resolved entirely to overlook what has passed, on the following conditions."

First, in respect to the deposition of the Raja :—

Because it appears by the Minute of the late Governor of Bombay, Sir Robert Grant, dated 31st May 1838, and by the Minutes of the Governor-general, Lord Auckland, dated the 23d September and 29th December 1838, that, however strong and conclusive the *ex parte* evidence obtained against the Raja was considered to be, it was never contemplated by either of those authorities to depose the Raja absolutely, without first giving him the opportunity of offering an explanation of the charges established by evidence against him, or of refuting them altogether in a formal trial, or without the express sanction of the Home Authorities; this view of the case is moreover confirmed by Sir James Carnac, in his Minute of the 4th September last, in the following words, "His Lordship, therefore, finally resolved not to act, but determined to await instructions from the Home Authorities on the case generally; the mode of trial, if a trial was judged proper; and respecting the policy to be observed in the event of the Raja being found guilty."

Because in offering the Raja an amnesty for all alleged violations of the treaty, it was a distinct admission on the part of the Government that his offences and guilt were not of that serious and dangerous character as to render his deposal necessary; and his rejection of the amnesty, fettered with the terms and conditions proposed to him, furnished afterwards no just cause for resorting to the opposite and extreme measure of absolute deposition, and subjecting him to the same degree of punishment and degradation as other princes who had been defeated and taken in open hostility against the British Government.

Because I am of opinion that the obvious course to be pursued, after the rejection of the amnesty, would, in fairness and justice to the Raja, in accordance with the previous act of the Government itself, and in deference to the Home Authorities, have been to have deprived the Raja of power only, and to have assumed the administration of the country, declaredly for his behalf and that of his family, pending a reference to England for the final decision of the question.

Secondly, in respect to the succession of the Raja's brother, Appa Sahib :—

Because it appears not merely that his elevation to the guddee was never proposed, either by the late Governor of Bombay or by the Governor-general, but that they, as well as the other local authorities were, in the event of the Raja's deposal being determined upon, decidedly opposed to it, on the grounds of his conduct bearing strong marks of suspicion, not only of his having united with his brother, the Raja, in intrigues against the British Government, but of having engaged in intrigues himself, with a view to his own succession to the guddee, and because it had no sanction whatever from the Home Authorities.

(signed) *John Cotton.*

JOHN SHEPHERD, esq., likewise a member of this Court, delivered in a dissent from the despatch to India in the Political Department, regarding the Sattara case. The same was read; viz.

DISSENT.

East India House, 4 April 1840.

I CONCUR generally in the view taken of this important subject by my honourable colleague, Mr. Tucker, which he has so ably expounded in his dissent.

The offer of an amnesty to the Raja of Sattara having been finally decided upon, it was injudicious to clog it with stipulations calculated to defeat its object.

The preamble of the conditions which his Highness was called upon to sign entangled him in an admission of guilt; it also involved the Government in the glaring inconsistency of propounding a principle which required the strongest proof of the Raja's unworthiness to reign as a necessary condition on which he was to be continued on the guddee.

Who will deny that his rejection of the proposal furnishes presumptive evidence of his innocence, and raises him more in the estimation of the world than if he had ignominiously complied for the sake of retaining his sovereignty?

The setting up of Appa Sahib, who had manifested hostile and most unnatural feelings towards his brother, who had been long an anxious aspirant to the throne, and who was himself strongly suspected of being concerned in the Sattara intrigues, is, in my opinion, neither justified upon any view of policy or justice.

The policy of demonstrating the disinterestedness of the Government, of showing that they were actuated by no feelings of self-aggrandisement, would have been sufficiently exhibited by undertaking the management of the principality on the part of the Raja, and the baneful example of disloyalty and intrigue being rewarded with a throne would have been avoided.

These are briefly my impressions on the two important points, viz. the deposal of the Raja, and the installation of his brother as his successor; they are the result of a laborious and impartial investigation of the voluminous documents laid before the Court.

(signed) *John Shepherd.*

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 8th April 1840.

JOHN FORBES, esq. a member of this Court, delivered in a dissent from the despatch to India in Political Department, respecting the deposition of the Raja of Sattara, which was approved on the 1st instant. The same was read, viz.—

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DISSENT.

East India House, 8 April 1840.

THE stability of British rule in India is so blended with its good name, that whatever involves the one must inevitably affect the other. To what extent our empire of opinion in that quarter may have been shocked, how far the attachments of the natives to their ancient princes may have been wounded, and in what degree the confidence of the native princes themselves in the justice of the British Government may have been shaken by the proceedings against the Raja of Sattara, are questions too important to British interests, and, above all, to the interests of public justice, to allow any one, however humble, to have it inferred against him that he had approved those proceedings because he had taken no course to signify his dissent. A brief and meagre document, comprising a few ill-written paragraphs, and called a despatch, has just passed the Court of Directors, conveying a complete approval of the measures of the Indian Government on the Sattara question. Had it taken a view, however short and summary, of the facts of the case, and stated reasons for concurring in the measures of the Government abroad, some title to be considered "a State Paper" might have been accorded to it; but wanting as it is in these requisites, it is still further deficient in the essential characteristics of accuracy and consistency; in the former for affirming, that previously to the arrival of Sir James Carnac "the case against the Raja had, in the progress of the inquiry, assumed a much more serious character than it presented when first brought to our notice;" and in the latter, for deviating from the wise and just disinclination heretofore expressed, "to attach serious importance to the allegations against the Raja." In the interval of Sir James Carnac's departure from this country and his arrival at Bombay, no evidence that could fairly be called trustworthy had been obtained. Exposed as the Raja was to the schemes of persons at once vindictive, interested, and ambitious, deprived of the support and assistance of his own servants, but more particularly the favour of the Government having been withdrawn from him, it was no marvel that stories were coined as rapidly as they could be put into circulation. This, indeed, is the quality of all the evidence, from first to last, against the Raja; and unhappily the Government of India, and the Authorities at home, have been the dupes, whilst the Raja has been the victim of such testimony.

No fiction was too gross to obtain the implicit belief, and enjoy the elaborate vindication of the Indian Governments; whilst the most unwearied ingenuity wove a web of intrigue which caught in its capacious folds, and converted into accomplices, the great states of Europe, the Pacha of Egypt, the venerable but insidious relic of Portuguese greatness at Goa, the deposed and dependent princes of India, the tribes of Arbusthan*, the Raja of Nepal, forsooth, and lastly, the maritime power of the Hubshee! It is to results obtained by evidence on which no grand jury in England would have sent a case to trial, that the Home Government have attached their sanction and approval. Their "warm commendation of the conduct of Sir James Carnac, and their deep lamentation that the Raja was so infatuated as to reject the liberal terms offered to him," induce some remarks on the proceedings of that functionary, before consideration be had for that monstrous violation and defiance of the forms and principles of British justice, exhibited by all the authorities in absolutely punishing a supposed delinquent without trial.

About three years previously to Sir James Carnac's appointment to Bombay, an inquiry, so called, had been instituted into certain alleged intrigues of the Raja against the British Government. The opinions of the members of the Governments of India and of Bombay, together with the sentiments of the Secret Committee, were from time to time recorded during the progress of that inquiry. With but one exception*, and that one of great value, the members of the Government abroad eventually appear to have been satisfied with the evidence adduced against the Raja, though it will be seen that, down to a late period of the so-called investigations, there was a good deal of doubt expressed by individual members of the conclusiveness of the proof, as well as of the expediency of following out inquiries connected with affairs, not only in themselves of no importance, but presenting no grounds for apprehension from other quarters.

The Supreme Government, addressing the Bombay Government under date 2d October 1837, and having had before them the proceedings upon one of the charges against the Raja, which was that of combining with native powers and with European powers, allies of the British, to overthrow the British Government, declared their opinion that no such combinations existed. They observe, "As for the alleged combinations with the Portuguese and with Arabia, alluded to in the documents which accompanied your letter of the 30th ultimo, the Governor-general in Council could not but regard such plots (even had the accounts which had been furnished of them seemed less improbable than they do) to be too extravagant to be entertained for a moment by any person in his senses, while it appears from the Report of the Commission, that the Raja of Sattara is by no means deficient in understanding."

With reference to any attempt of the Raja to form a combination of this sort, and especially with the ex-Raja of Nagpore, the Supreme Government state, that in the opinion of the Governor-general "the evidence of the chief witness is in the highest degree suspicious." "The alleged communications," say the Government, "between Yellojee Bappoo and the ex-Raja of Nagpore, are admitted to have originated in some domestic concerns. The evidence of that individual and his servant are full of discrepancies; and it was only after repeated examinations that they were induced to implicate the Raja of Sattara as having any

* Arabia.

* Mr. Shakespear, who will be adverted to hereafter.

any knowledge of the communications." On another point which had been urged against the Raja by the Bombay Government, the Government of India in the same letter remark, "The Governor-general in Council sees little or nothing in the evidence recorded in the documents which accompanied your letter of the 4th ultimo to inculcate the Raja. There is no direct evidence against his Highness of any kind as regards the supposed intrigue with the Hubshee, save that the Hubshee's vakeel, who was a relative of Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees, the hereditary Secretary of State, was introduced to his Highness; that the Raja read a letter and afterwards threw it into the fire, and that he received a present of cocoa-nuts from Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees. Against the last-named individual criminality is established. There is nothing of a treasonable nature in the paper found concealed in the doll; and if there was, evidence has been given to prove that he (the Chitnavees) was the author of its contents."

So much for the sufficiency of the evidence adduced in these particular instances. Then as to the expediency of such inquiries, the Governor-general, in the same letter (2d October 1837), repeats a suggestion contained in the concluding paragraph of his letter of the 7th August, and yet more strongly urges "the inconvenience and uncertainty of these proceedings, and the absolute necessity of bringing them to an early termination." In a letter dated 16th October 1837, in reply to further letters (23d and 25th September 1837) from the Bombay Government, the Secretary to the Supreme Government states, "The proceedings reported in the communications now acknowledged are not such as to meet the approbation of his Lordship in Council." In the same letter he further states, "The papers now acknowledged have strongly confirmed the Governor-general in Council in the opinion already expressed, that this perplexed and protracted scrutiny should be at once brought to a conclusion; or at least that all the collateral inquiries which have been in so many quarters instituted should be discontinued as soon as practicable, it being for the real interests of the British Government, whilst it watches and represses with vigilance and firmness the active movements of insurrection, to disregard rumours, and even, in many cases, the realities of petty and obscure intrigues; dependence being placed for the internal peace of the empire upon its own manifest strength and the fears of the disaffected (of whom, in the very nature of things, from the transfer of power and property, there must be many), and upon the general interests of the population, which cannot but be opposed to violent commotion. His Lordship in Council is sorry at feeling himself compelled to add that, in the present instance, the idea of mistrust and insecurity on the part of the British Government may have been widely spread from Rajpootana to Madras and Malabar, though the affair is one of no real importance to our power." He adds, "Against the further prosecution of those hazardous proceedings, the Governor-general in Council deems it incumbent upon him to interfere, so as to prevent any further aggravation of this evil."

Again, on the 23d of September 1838, Lord Auckland's estimate of the character of the intrigues in which it was alleged the Raja was engaged with Goa and Joudpore, shows still more decisively the extreme inexpediency of these gratuitous inquiries. He says, "It being known that the secret has been discovered, it may be impolitic not to take notice of that, from which, had we continued in real or affected ignorance of it, we should have sustained no harm."

Well would it have been for the sagacity of our Governors, if the principles laid down in the foregoing papers had been present to all the functionaries involved in these inquiries! But no; the untiring assiduity of the Bombay Government collected, in large quantities, fresh materials for delusion. Evidence, oral and documentary, not a whit more worthy of belief than that which we have seen condemned by the Supreme Government, though infinitely more voluminous, was heaped upon the credulous judges of the poor Raja, until by reiteration the charges, moulded into various forms, and with apparently greater claims to attention, came to be seriously entertained, and the Government were fairly driven from their prudential principles. At this period a new actor appeared on the stage; and here let it be remembered, that whilst the full right is exercised of canvassing and condemning the proceedings of Sir James Carnac, there is no desire on the part of those whom his unfortunate policy has brought into collision with him, to depreciate his excellent personal qualities, or to speak of him but with regard.

Sir James Carnac, a member of the Court of Directors, moreover Chairman of that Court, and in right of that office a member of the Secret Committee, consequently in full possession of the facts relating to Sattara, left England to assume the Government of Bombay towards the beginning of 1839. He took out with him no instructions to depose the Raja; on the contrary, the universal impression at the India House, confirmed by his own known opinions on the subject, was, that the new Governor was empowered not only to suppress all further inquiry, but to consign the entire question to complete oblivion. One vote at least in the Court of Directors was cordially given to the candidate for the vacant government. One voice was raised in congratulation, that among many grounds of qualification, Sir James Carnac felt for the wrongs of the Raja, and was resolved to stay his protracted persecution. But what was the result? The new Governor, on his landing, fell under evil influence; poison was poured into his ear by some insidious adviser; the idea of conditional pardon took the place of perfect oblivion, and the Raja, under circumstances in which his personal dignity appears to have been little consulted, was required to return to the confidence of the British Government on terms which the sequel will show to have been equally harsh, uncalled for, and unwise.

The conditions were embodied in a Mahratta memorandum, prefaced by reflections so

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gratuitously offensive, that if the Governor had desired the rejection of his terms, he could not have adopted means more certain to attain his object.

His Highness was told that information impeaching his good faith towards the power that had placed him on the throne, had induced the British Government to make inquiries; that those inquiries had satisfied them of his guilt; that he had therefore forfeited their good opinion, and deserved to lose all the advantages which he had heretofore enjoyed under their favour; and lastly, that if he hoped for pardon he must sign a confession of guilt. No impartial man will deny that the signing of these terms was a complete implication of such confession. Was this the oblivion untrammelled by terms? Was this amnesty, which common sense would define to be a total erasure from the memory? On the contrary, the royal victim of this oblivion was required to record a permanent, ever present, self-attested proof of his own treachery and ingratitude; and the bitterness of such treatment was aggravated by the stern denial of all opportunity of explanation or defence.

The first condition, upon the face of it, was superfluous. The Raja was called upon to say that he would "strictly and in good faith act up literally to all the articles of the treaty of the 25th September 1819, and especially the second article of that treaty," which is as follows:—

"The Raja, for himself, his heirs, and successors, engages to hold the territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British agent at his Highness's court."

This was a mere repetition of the second article of the treaty, by which his Highness was already bound. Besides, if the Government had reason to believe that his Highness had infringed it, the mere reiteration of it could hardly have made it more stringent; but to talk of the Raja "holding his territory in subordinate co-operation" is to infer that he does or can hold it independently of the British Government—the idea is ludicrous to a degree. The Raja of Sattara is a powerless prince, whom, on the first act of hostility, a single regiment would divest of his territory. He holds that territory in the most complete and inevitable subordination and dependence; and therefore, with so obvious a fact before the Governor, and after what he had himself recorded on this point, the demand made upon his Highness was an act of gratuitous severity. No higher authority than that of General Robertson can be adduced against so much of the condition in question as might be supposed to control the right of correspondence, and when the advocates of justice avail themselves of opinions, rendered doubly valuable by the long official intimacy of him who holds them with the victim of these proceedings, the lovers of independence, of a straightforward, high, and honourable bearing, will gladly offer to that gallant and intelligent officer the humble but hearty testimony of their admiration. General Robertson says, "Now, in regard to this article, though it was no doubt highly necessary to require the Raja's assent to it when the treaty was first framed, and when society was unsettled, and our authority was not so rooted as it is now, yet it does not follow that it was to be so strictly enforced in all times ensuing, and when circumstances no longer required the same caution. As times change, so do laws, especially laws which are highly penal; also, after a time, the very stringent articles in treaties come to be silently modified and relaxed, and scarcely, if this is ever the case, a breach of such laws and treaties is punished with the full penalties attached to it. The present is an instance in which such a principle should be recognised."—Speech of General Robertson in the debate at the East India House, February 12th, on the case of the Raja of Sattara.

But further, he tells us that Sir John Malcolm had actually relaxed that article of the treaty; so that, even at a period when greater strictness might have been necessary, a modification was permitted, which, in the present more matured and settled state of society, has been thought to be too perilous to the British power to be continued.

But the privilege of corresponding without the intervention of the Resident was admitted by no less an authority than the Home Government, who distinctly told the Raja, when he sent to the care of the Court letters addressed by him to three gentlemen in England, that though they could not be the medium of his correspondence, there was no restriction whatever upon his direct correspondence. The Raja has been blamed for employing other agency than that of the Resident; but, not to speak of the inconsiderateness of this blame under the peculiarly difficult position of the Raja, who on the one hand had been deprived of the aid of his servants, and on the other was repulsed by the "reserve" of the Resident, its propriety, and, indeed, good policy, have been fully recognised by the Governor-general himself; for what does his secretary say in addressing the Bombay Government on 16th October 1837? He says, "I am desired at the same time to state, with reference to the altered state of European society and to the freedom of access to this country now granted, that the policy may be questionable of discouraging respectable individuals, like Dr. Milne, from undertaking the defence of natives of rank who would probably be driven by such discouragement to resort to the aid of adventurers, careless alike of the reputation of the accused and of their own Government."

So far, then, the second and the fifth articles of the treaty have been signally relaxed and modified by the highest authorities, both at home and abroad. After the actual cessation of these restraints, both as to correspondence and the intervention of the Resident, no surprise ought reasonably to be felt at the rejection of this condition; on the contrary, it must be plain that to be again subjected to them would be a state of subserviency and degradation hurtful to his dignity and to the efficient administration of his country. But will any man of common feeling—will any right-thinking Englishman, say that in this particular case the suffering party ought to have been debarred from the protection which he implored from

Minute, 19th June
1839.

from any quarter in which he saw a disposition to sympathise and protect? What says the Acting Resident? "I waited upon his Highness the Raja, and delivered the letter to him from the Right honourable the Governor, acquainting him of my appointment to officiate as Resident. Very little passed on this occasion; his Highness's manner was conciliatory, and he professed himself willing to give every information in his power." Again: "In the interviews above alluded to, the Raja showed an inclination to put himself in my hands; but as my communications with him at this crisis are necessarily reserved and distant, in accordance with my instructions, this feeling on his part must be expected to wear off."

To Secretary to Government of Bombay, 24th June 1837.

A policy more fatal to confidence could not have been devised, or one more certain to create other modes of communication. The Raja naturally felt alarmed and doubtful; he could have no assurance that his wishes would be conveyed to Government, and sought by other channels that access which the repulsive demeanour of their Resident had utterly closed against him. The second condition stipulated for the payment to Appa Sahib of all allowances heretofore received by him; that he should be put in possession of all his private property; and that, should any dispute arise on this head, it was to be adjusted by the Resident. He was moreover to be permitted to reside at any place he himself might choose, under the protection of the British Government.

The Raja freely accepted this condition; he discharged from his recollection the deep injuries he had received from his brother, and all his ingratitude, and thus exhibited a noble disposition, the reverse of that "unscrupulous vindictiveness" which has been imputed to him.

The third condition demanded that the Chitnavees (or hereditary secretary of state) should be dismissed from his Highness's counsels, and not permitted to reside within the Sattara territories without the sanction of the British Government. The Raja did not yield a reluctant assent to this proposition. That assent was consistent with what had formerly happened. On the 12th August 1836 the Bombay Government declared that the compliance or non-compliance on the part of the Raja with the demand of the Resident for the surrender of the parties charged with the attempt on the fidelity of the troops, might be held to be a test of his guilt or innocence. On the 7th October Colonel Lodwick, then Resident, who was so doubtful of the Raja's compliance that he had actually pointed out the propriety of taking military possession of Sattara, reported that within one hour from his departure from the palace the prisoners arrived.

Minute of Governor-General, 29th Dec. 1838, para. 3.

The fourth condition was as follows:—

"The persons whose names are inserted in a separate list having been guaranteed by the British Government in person, property, and allowances of every description, as the same stood in July 1836, this guarantee is to be binding on your Highness, and all complaints against them are to be referred to the Resident. Should it appear necessary hereafter to the British Government to add the names of any other persons to this list, the same guarantee is to be extended to them; and it is to be acted upon in good faith by your Highness in any manner that may be pointed out by the British Government. All complaints against these persons are to be referred to the British Resident for his adjustment."

If the feelings of the unhappy victim of arbitrary power had previously been hurt by the attempt to wrest from him a consent to his own degradation, a proposal such as this, so replete with offence, alone was wanting to fill the measure of his indignation and despair. Was it through the medium of such a demand as this that his Highness's penetration "would recognise the moderation of the British Government and the expediency of a prompt acquiescence?"

The acceptance of this condition would have placed the Raja in an atmosphere of disappointed intrigue and thwarted ambition; he would have been enveloped, for the remainder of his days, in a cloud of his enemies, whose fresh malignities would have been fed by the impunity wrung from their victim; and to whom was he to appeal?—he, a sovereign prince, to appeal for protection from his own subjects? To no other than the Resident; to the very functionary who had calmly listened to and placidly believed all their original statements, which, under the influence of a most lamentable credulity, he received with encouragement, and represented with alacrity, as evidence betokening a great convulsion.

There was no necessity either to propose or to press the fourth condition. The Raja's ready assent to the second proposition, namely, that of a real, not a nominal amnesty to his brother, Appa Sahib, might surely have been taken as an earnest of his forgiving temper; but if this were not sufficient, the repeated assurances of the Raja that he would do his enemies no harm; that is, that he would neither contrive nor sanction mischief against them for their machinations against him, ought to have preserved him from this official impotency.

The fourth condition would only have been justifiable by a fair trial. If the Raja had been condemned, either deposal or pardon would have followed; if the former, a guarantee would of course have been superfluous; if the latter, it might have been insisted upon. But if the Raja had been acquitted, then it was clear that the witnesses were persons at once perjured and infamous, and unworthy of all protection.

So far from leniency and moderation, these terms were most harsh and oppressive. They could have been accepted only by conscious guilt, or a debased spirit; but to a man who felt aggrieved, first by wrongs, of which he had complained for years without redress, then by unjust charges, and, lastly, by the refusal of a fair trial, or any trial at all, it was a gross aggravation of the injuries inflicted upon him to assume that he was guilty of ingratitude and treachery. The Raja's prompt and steady rejection of all terms, unless full opportunity had been given for the vindication of his character, even although that rejection

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involved the forfeiture of his throne, is the strongest moral proof of the Raja's innocence, worthy of his high and ancient lineage, and of universal respect and admiration.

But if the impropriety of the course adopted by the Government be good ground for withholding "the warm commendation" so freely accorded by the Court, the reasons for dissenting from the despatch are infinitely increased in force by the melancholy fact, that not one single word of reprehension is addressed to the Government abroad for their great irregularity, to say the least of their proceedings, in not giving the Raja a fair trial, nay, as I have before said, a trial at all.

A great deal of speculation agitated the respective Governments, as to the precise form of trial; but every plan that was suggested presented so much difficulty, and was so full of inconvenience, so much alarm existed, that the Raja in the prosecution of his defence, might increase the embarrassments which had already resulted from the *ex parte* inquiries, and more than all, so sensitive were the authorities on the score of the Raja's dignity, and so jealous of any offence against it by bringing him before a judicial tribunal, notwithstanding the anxiety of the object of all this tenderness to be heard in his vindication, that it was at length determined, with much delicacy and consideration, at once to depose the Raja without the affront of a trial.

Three modes of dealing with the Raja offered themselves to the mind of Sir James Carnac: 1st. A formal trial. 2dly. Hostile operations. 3dly. Remonstrance, passing over his offences, and signifying a hope that clemency might give rise to better feelings.

The first of these measures, to which alone it is intended to advert, received no favour from the Governor, because he was of opinion there was no ordinary tribunal to which the Raja could be made amendable, and a special one must be organized, namely, a Commission. But this in his view would have been objectionable, because it would have exposed the Government to suspicion; the fair fame of the Government might have been damaged by the proceedings of a Commission composed of their servants.

The next objection to a trial by Commission was that thereby the Government might seem to determine that the Raja was a subject of that Government.

The applicability of this objection to the inquiries that had already taken place was apparently too unimportant to have occurred to the Governor.

Then came a powerful objection, revealing the great, the irrepressible consideration and tenderness already adverted to, viz. that, by trying him, the Government would be accused of degrading a sovereign from his acknowledged rank, of offering violence to his feelings and dignity, and of assuming a right of superiority to which we have no just claim.

If the Governor felt that there was little force in these "accusations," which he tells us he did, why did he give effect to them by not trying the Raja? But consistently with his dread of them, he ought to have refrained from the first of his notable conditions, referring to his "subordinate co-operation" of the state of Sattara.

Next came a remarkable objection which requires no comment; such a Commission as has been recommended, would appear inexpedient, unless we were quite certain of the result; for if the inquiry should terminate in an acquittal, we should lose something in point of character, while the Raja would be little benefited.

The Governor proceeds to say, "A prince suspended from his sovereignty, and put upon his trial, even though acquitted, would be irreparably injured in the estimation of his subjects. He would command little respect from them, when they saw with how little respect he was treated by his ally." The opinion of a Governor who had seen so much of native princes is undoubtedly to be treated with respect; but it must in this case be received with caution, because the Raja, who may fairly be held to be a competent judge upon the point, earnestly invited the fullest investigation.

The last objections are, in the view of the Governor, quite conclusive, namely, that no more information would be gained beyond what they already had, and that the Commission would only prolong a state of uncertainty and irritation, which had continued long enough, and thus be a source of mischief.

Here was the fatal error, the ineffaceable stain upon all the proceedings of the Government. They conceived that inquiry on one side alone was essential to accurate conclusions, and it will be only fair to assume that they adopted this unilateral proceeding, because they inferred that the Raja, unlike all other criminals, had nothing to say why judgment should not be passed upon him.

The Governor-general, under date 11th July 1839, assents to all these opinions. He too "sees the embarrassments of a formal trial," and "all the objections that would be raised in quarters of the highest authority against a summary act of extreme severity," and "is compelled to acknowledge the expediency of the milder course." But mark what follows! He relies upon the judgment and discretion of the Governor, but fairly invites him to depose the Raja, by assuring him that he "is prepared to support any strong decision upon which he may determine, whether that decision be for the deposition of the Raja, the substitution of his brother, or for any other modified course of curtailing his political and military power."

Mr. Bird, in his minute of the 11th April 1839, and indeed all the then members of the Government, suggest difficulties in the way of a Commission sitting upon the Raja, but it seems to have escaped them that it was upon evidence obtained before a Commission that a case was framed on which, in conjunction with the other ill-supported charges, they were all prepared to adopt a course of the severest character against the Raja. After giving credence to the evidence before the Commission, fatally to the interests of justice, these gentlemen hold that the case "ought not to be judicially treated, because it is entirely political."

political." How came it, then, that it was by means of a Commission, a strictly judicial tribunal, that this political offender was deemed by them to be guilty, and ultimately punished? If another inquiry by Commission had not, as they say, been beset with difficulties of all sorts, it is fair to infer they would have granted it. But if they were satisfied, as they say they were, why admit that they would have granted another? If it was because a suspicion arose in their minds that the poor Raja had not had a fair opportunity of defending himself, then the first inquiry and all its results are valueless, and ought to be revoked.

But if in the whole of this voluminous and complicated case, a cogent example were wanting of the evil of confiding in an inquiry conducted with reference to the merits of one side alone, it would be found in the history of the charge against the Raja, of attempting to seduce from their allegiance three native officers of the Company's army.

On the 22d July 1836, Colonel Lodwick transmitted to the Governor of Bombay the depositions of two soobahdars of the 23d regiment, to the effect that attempts had been made on their fidelity by a Brahmin, hitherto unknown to them, who stated himself to be an emissary of various states, who had combined together, with the privity of the Sattara Raja and his Dewan, to expel the British from India. A havildar was also represented to have been subjected to the attempts of the Brahmin. His deposition was not taken on the 22d July, when the other two officers made their depositions. He was not examined until the 3d October. Subsequent proceedings were reported from time to time implicating the Raja, but doubt rested on the mind of Colonel Lodwick as to whether there was really a plot after all. He observes, "It is truly vexatious that every arrangement tending to discover the plot, if there really is one, should be marred." This was followed by the arrest, on the 7th October, of several persons charged with being concerned in the conspiracy, if there were one, namely, Govind Row, Dewan in the service of the Raja of Sattara; Untajee, a begging Brahmin, the person first mentioned, residing in Sattara; Pursushan, a perfumer, nephew to the Brahmin, residing in the same place; and Cooshea Maloo, a menial in the service of Govind Row. The Governor resolved to appoint a secret Commission for a full inquiry into the case, and he nominated Colonel Lodwick, Mr. Willoughby, and Colonel Ovans to be members of the Commission.

2d October 1836,
letter to Col. Felix.

The proceedings of the Commissioners began at Sattara on the 12th October 1836, and closed on the 6th November 1836.

The Commission received the depositions of all the persons above mentioned, and they also examined the Raja of Sattara.

The evidence of other persons was also taken, together with that of a native, whose name is not mentioned from his fear of consequences, but whom it may be well to mention in this place, because he was the secret spring of the plot imputed to the Raja, but in truth the chief conspirator against that prince, Ballajee Punt Natoo.

The result of the inquiry was the conviction on the part of the Commission of the existence of the conspiracy, and the guilty participation of the Raja. But the Commissioners remark, "The conspiracy proved before us is not of the extensive and dangerous nature inferred from the first reports on the subject. It is, in fact, as far as we can see, of the most contemptible description, consisting merely of an attempt on the part of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, his Dewan, and an intriguing Brahmin of the worst character, to seduce two soobahdars and a havildar, and doubtless, through their means, the sepoys of the 23d regiment from their allegiance, and to secure them to his Highness's interests on some future occasion of need."

The Bombay Government, in their Resolutions, dated 12th December 1836, express their concurrence generally in the views of the Commissioners, agreeing with them that the evidence they had submitted was sufficient to convict the Raja of having tampered with the native officers. In a minute of January 1837, the Governor states that "no overt Act has been proved against the Raja," and that as the evidence may not be deemed sufficient to justify the adoption of an extreme course against the Raja, suggests that a middle course should be adopted. In a minute, dated 15th August 1837, he adverts to the preceding minute; and in connexion with the charge against his Highness, of having attempted to corrupt the native officers, observes, "The case against the Raja was not at that time a very strong one. The evidence, though satisfactory to us, was such as might be questioned without any obstinate incredulity." He adds, his opinion as to the course which should be adopted towards the Raja had changed, in consequence of further information respecting the views and proceedings of his Highness. But it should be remarked that this additional information does not bear upon the charge of his attempt to corrupt the sepoys. The case against the Raja in this particular, which was not strong in January 1837, had not acquired any strength in the succeeding month of August; the evidence remained in the latter month as it was in the former, such as "might be questioned without any obstinate incredulity."

The "confessions" of the Dewan are much relied on as proof against the Raja; but when the circumstances under which they were obtained are considered, it is impossible not to see that they were wholly worthless as evidence, and would have been rejected by any properly constituted tribunal. He had already made a partial confession, which was thought by the Bombay Government to be important as far as it went, and further disclosures were expected; but relative to these, the Government of India make the following remarks: "Except from the statement which may probably be made by Govind Row, his Lordship in Council sees nothing in all this evidence which is likely to throw light on the conduct of the Raja, so far as it is proper or incumbent on us to inquire into it; and under the circumstances of recent strict duress and expected liberty under which this evidence is to be

16th October 1837,
addressed to Bom-
bay Government.

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elicited, it must be viewed with very considerable caution." And afterwards, in the same despatch, the Government of India observe, "The Governor-general in Council will look with some anxiety, though under the circumstances not without suspicion, to any further confession which he may offer to support by direct and substantial proof which may be made by Govind Row, as tending to weaken or confirm the original charge made against the Raja or any of his family, of attempting to seduce our sepoys from their allegiance."

The strict "duresse" in which Govind Row was placed was a judicial expedient so new to English justice, that the employment of it is another proof that the Raja had not had a fair trial.

The facts are these: In December 1835, the Dewan's mother addressed a letter to the Governor, directly implicating in an alleged conspiracy the Raja of Sattara and his family. This document was not received until March 1836. The allegations contained in it were acknowledged to be important, and to demand inquiry; an inquiry was not instituted until the following July, when the investigation was directed to be commenced; promises of lenient treatment in respect to her son were made by orders of Government to the mother, provided her statements should prove to be well founded. Witnesses were required; they did not come forward. The reason of their not coming forward, Colonel Ovans, the Acting Resident at Sattara, represented to be a belief on the part of Govind Row's friends that his release was certain; and to obviate this difficulty, Colonel Ovans recommended the placing the Dewan in close confinement! To this proposition the Government acceded, and the prisoner was removed from Poonah, where he had hitherto been kept, to Ahmednuggur. Witnesses came forward, but satisfactory evidence, so called, was not obtained. The Dewan continued in close confinement. At length, however, some of his relations were permitted to visit him, and at their instigation he made the "confessions:" not only was that evidence of a most doubtful nature, but the whole of the evidence taken before the Commission was such as ought to have excited the greatest suspicion.

The three native officers have given contradictory evidence, and have been contradicted by other witnesses. Independently of his worth as a witness, what is the instance of laxity "of morals," as it is called by the Commission, which ought to have been conclusive of Soogoolam Sing's qualifications, and vitiated all his testimony? * "I asked him (Untajee), why do you make these inquiries? When he said, 'I will tell you if you take an oath.' I said, I swear by Gunga, by the goddess Bhowanee in the Fort, and by yourself being a Brahmin." (The witness here explains. The Commission observes that he did this to give the Brahmin confidence, but not in the manner in which he has now taken his oath on the Geeta and Foolsee; the latter he considers most binding, but the former was to deceive, as his suspicions were excited by the Brahmin's inquiries.) The anonymous native who has been divested of the secrecy that surrounded him, Ballajee Punt Natoo, was highly praised by the Commission for his respectability, veracity, and intelligence. "His sources of information are evidently good," say the Commission, "as his statements in one or two instances have been verified by the event." But what is his character as a witness? Defeated in the chief object of his ambition, that of discharging the functions of Dewan, the whole of his career has been one untiring intrigue against the Raja. In 1835, he appears giving information respecting certain alleged treasonable proceedings against the Raja, which upon strict inquiry Colonel Lodwick ascertained to be wholly unfounded. Mr. Shakespear (Minute, 11th May 1837) justly characterizes these proceedings against the Raja thus: "If it be asked why I suppose such an intrigue possible, I answer that it appears from Colonel Lodwick's letter of 13th August 1836, that attempts had been made some months before to prejudice the Resident against the Raja; but that notwithstanding his informant† was highly respectable, he attached no importance to the information; he did not think it deserving of report to his Government, though it was apparently almost as susceptible of proof as this story of the Brahmin."

Before the Commission, he appears giving evidence founded on statements made by the Raja's brother, Appa Sahib, whose Dewan he was appointed the instant Appa Sahib ascended the guddee. But if his evidence were suspicious on these grounds, the additional fact is stated of his having lent money to one of the Raja's jaghirdars, the repayment of which could alone be obtained by the deposal of the Raja, in contravention of whose orders that money had been advanced. Cooshea Maloo, whose evidence is supposed by the Commission to be strongly corroborative of the statements of the officers, was proved to have been guilty of a theft some years since, and to have been inimical to the Dewan, on account of an act of injustice he conceived he had suffered from him. His corroboration would hardly be admitted to be of much value, seeing that though he confirmed the statements of the officers as to their visits to the Dewan, he does not corroborate their statements in respect to circumstances which occurred during the interviews. Dr. Milne, on behalf of the Raja, submitted to the Government of Bombay a deposition, in which the deponent states Cooshea Maloo had confessed having borne false witness against the Dewan, and with expressions of great sorrow lamented his having done so.

Mr. Shakespear, in his minute, 11th May, observes, "In regard to the Dewan's servant, the omission of so material a circumstance as being witness to their first interview with the Dewan, cannot fail to excite, in the mind of any one accustomed to sift native evidence, a suspicion that he was brought forward to fill up a link in the chain of swearing against the Dewan, which, without his evidence, might have been insufficient. In Cooshea Maloo, the Commission view a corroborative and trustworthy witness, whose evidence rendered the strict cross-examination of the native officers unnecessary. It was the evidence of this person that induced the Commission to make the following observation: 'We consider that the

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* Extract Soogoolam Sing's deposition before the Commission, 14th October 1835.

† Ballajee Punt Natoo.

two interviews at the Dewan's house have been corroborated in a most extraordinary and (as regards the native officers) we may almost say providential manner."

Pursushan corroborated some of the statements of the native officers to the extent of their having been at his house with Untajee, and to their having gone out disguised in cloaks, which they had put on in his shop.

Anund Bhutt, or Untajee, the Commission represent to be "an intriguing Brahmin of the worst character." His relations state that they cannot trust him, and avoid him. He was proved to be a common cheat and a thief. As a witness, as it might be expected under these circumstances, he would tell one story and then another. The Commission observe, "He prevaricates by the hour", and he concludes by declaring himself to be the sole author of the plot; that all the representations he had made to the native officers were false; that what he had stated before the Commission to have taken place at the Dewan's and at the Raja's was also false, and that he did take the soobahdars to those places to make their salaam, and for no other purpose, having previously denied that he had taken them either to the Dewan's or to the Raja's.

But what can be more conclusive against the evidence on this charge than the valuable minute of Mr. Shakespear, dated 11th May 1837? He denounces the whole of the evidence; he looks "in vain for anything tangible or solid in the shape of proof for his mind to rest upon;" moreover, he cannot understand on what principle the Commission abstained from cross-examining the native officers as to the discrepancies in their original depositions compared with those given before them. The Commission feebly vindicate their conduct in omitting this indispensable process in all inquiries, and only display their lamentable incompetency to the duties entrusted to them.

In a word, then, as to the charges against the Raja: On the first charge, that of tampering with the native officers, the highly judicial mind of Mr. Shakespear has stamped the whole of the proceeding before the Commission as inconsequential and worthless; and on a recent occasion, a member of that very Commission publicly declared his lasting sorrow that he had not protested against its report.

On the second charge, independently of the opinion of the Governor-general before adverted to, on the incredible extravagance of the Goa intrigue, another member of the Council, after an elaborate exposure of the evidence, is under the necessity of making an important admission. "If," says Mr. Robertson, "the case stood by itself, it might be questionable in how far it could be considered conclusive, but taken in conjunction with the others now before us, it cannot be denied that it brings a vast accession to the body of proof on record against the Raja of Sattara." It will be obvious that the opinion of Mr. Robertson, thus conditionally put, is not of the less value, for it was his province as a judge to take each case by itself, to separate and define the merits of each, and not to confound them. The inference from his manner of stating his opinion undoubtedly is, that he held the charge in question not established by itself.

The third charge, of correspondence with the ex-Raja of Nagpore (really the mere statement of these charges defies all gravity), is satisfactorily disposed of by the Governor-general on the 2d October 1837.

When the estimate of the Raja's character, entertained no long while since by the British Government, is called to mind, it is difficult to believe either that he could have descended so rapidly from his acknowledged virtue or been treated as he has been. In 1829, the Court are "impressed with a highly favourable opinion of the administration of the Raja of Sattara. He appears to be remarkable among the princes of India for his mildness, frugality, and attention to business; to be sensible of what he owes to the British Government, and of the necessity of maintaining a good understanding with it; nor does he, in his intercourse with your officers, furnish any grounds of complaint, except an occasional manifestation of that jealousy of our controlling power which it can hardly be expected that any native princes, however well disposed to us, should entirely suppress."

Again: The information which your records supply as to the proceedings of the Raja of Sattara, continues to confirm the highly favourable opinion we had formed of his disposition and of his capacity for government.

"His administration of a certain jaghir is described as having been distinguished for good sense and disinterestedness. His conduct to the dependent jaghirdars was just and conciliatory, and in his general government, while he appears to have seldom stood in need of your advice, he seems to have been duly sensible of its value on the few occasions when it was offered."

"With respect to your suggestion that we should confer upon his Highness some testimonial of our sense of the public spirit and liberality by which he is distinguished among the native princes of India, it is for you to inform us what it should be."

With reference to an account drawn up by Colonel Robertson, then Resident at Sattara, which exhibited the Raja in a most favourable light, the Court observe: "He appears to be most attentive to business, superintending every department of his government without the aid of a minister; he confines his own expenses and those of all under him within fixed limits; he pays all his establishment with perfect regularity; but when in any year his resources are inadequate to his fixed expenses, a rateable reduction is made from all allowances, not excepting his own." When he requested your opinion on a project for laying a tax upon rent-free lands, his views appear to have extended no further than the subjecting the owners of those lands to the same rateable reduction, for the purpose of meeting defalcations of revenue, to which all his officers and he himself are subject. However, the measure even thus limited would have been a breach of faith, and as your advice was asked,

General Lodwick's
speech at the India
House on the Sattara
debate.

Mr. Robertson's
Minute, 8th March
1839.

Political Letter to
Bombay, 19th Aug.
1829.

Political Letter to
Bombay, 21st Sept.
1831.

Political Letter to
Bombay, 11th June
1834.

Political Letter to
Bombay, 26th Sept.
1834.

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you were bound to discountenance it. We should have regretted if a prince, whose administration is a model to all native rulers, had been guilty of any infringement of the proprietary rights of a large class of his subjects. By his frugal and careful management the Raja has kept free from debt, and as he does not accumulate, he is enabled to expend large sums in liberality and in the improvement of his country. We have read with great pleasure the following passage from Lieutenant-colonel Robertson's despatch: "He also maintains a well-regulated school at Sattara, in which he has teachers of great respectability, both as to character and attainments. This seminary was closely examined in all its details last October by a very competent judge, the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, of the Scottish mission, who, I am happy to say, expressed the highest satisfaction with it, and did not scruple to say he considered it a far more useful establishment than the college at Poonah. In this seminary his Highness teaches Mahratta, Sanscrit, and the sciences usually taught in that tongue; Persian and English, as well as arithmetic, surveying, and other kinds of knowledge useful in the transaction of public business. In this school his Highness has a number of youths of his own caste, and relations of his (whose forefathers despised all such tuition), training up for his public service; and this is one of the causes why the Brahmins are hostile to him."

"It appears to us," the Court continue, "just and right that you should from time to time signify to the Raja not only your own, but our high satisfaction at his public conduct, and the excellence of his administration."

"On Wednesday, the 22d July 1835, it was resolved that, having had reference to the letter from Bombay in the Political Department, dated 21st January last, in respect to the description of testimonial that would be most acceptable to the Raja of Sattara, as a mark of the Court's sense of his conduct, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman be requested to purchase a sword suitable to the occasion, and that a communication be made to the Bombay Government on the subject at the period of sending out the sword, accompanied by a letter from the Court, to be presented to the Raja.

"That in framing such letter it be declared, that this mark of distinction is founded, not solely on the public spirit evinced by the Raja in the construction of roads, and the execution of other public works, as suggested by the Government of Bombay, but on the general and distinguished merits of his Highness's administration, which so justly entitle him to applause, as well as on the liberality which he has displayed in disbursing his private funds for public purposes."

On the 29th December 1835, the following letter was addressed to the Raja:

"Your Highness,

"We have been highly gratified by the information from time to time transmitted to us by our Government, on the subject of your Highness's exemplary fulfilment of the duties of that elevated situation in which it has pleased Providence to place you.

"A course of conduct so suitable to your Highness's exalted station, and so well calculated to promote the prosperity of your dominions and the happiness of your people, as that which you have wisely and uniformly pursued, while it reflects the highest honour on your character, has imparted to our minds the feelings of unqualified satisfaction and pleasure. The liberality also which you have displayed in executing at your own cost various public works of great utility, and which has so justly raised your reputation in the eyes of the princes and people of India, gives you an additional claim to our approbation, respect, and applause.

"Impressed with these sentiments, the Court of Directors of the East India Company have unanimously resolved to transmit to you a sword, which will be presented to you through the Government of Bombay, and which we trust you will receive with satisfaction as a token of their high esteem and regard.

"With sincere wishes for your health and prosperity, we subscribe ourselves, in the name of the Court,

"Your Highness's most faithful friends,

(signed) "W. S. Clarke, Chairman.

"J. R. Carnac, Deputy Chairman."

It is painful to add, that both letter and sword remain in store at Bombay. However, on the 22d November 1837, a period of nearly two years from the time that the Court could not control their redundant admiration, and when they proposed to convey their "esteem and regard" through the ill-omened token of a sword, a term moreover of 16 months from the explosion of the plot, they again take occasion to express the pleasure they feel from the Resident's reports of the poor Raja's administration of his jaghirs, and here end the laudatory effusions of the fickle Court. But why were not the sword and letter sent? The resolution was dated in July 1835, and the letter in December of that year; whereas the plot was not thought of until July 1836, seven months after the letter had been written. If it be worth while to speculate at this time of day on the probable effect that the presentation of such a testimonial, and the expression of such glowing attachment, might have had upon the Raja at the time that he was aggrieved by the continued infliction of wrong, and the almost studied neglect of his complaints, one might venture to affirm that such proofs of respect would at once have soothed his injured feelings, nay more, they might have foiled the schemes of his enemies, by showing that he still enjoyed the favour of the Government;

Government; and more than all, we might have been spared the intolerable stigma that the friendless and persecuted, but bold and independent Raja, had been deposed, not for his crimes, but because he had dared, in assertion of his innocence, to reject the humiliating terms proposed to him. Let it never be forgotten in the narrative of this painful case, that the first aggressors were the British Government, in the question of the jaghirdars. The Governor tells the Court that the Raja refused to sign the conditions by reason of his repugnance to the treaty; that this was the stumbling-block. But this position is wholly untenable. The Raja insisted that the Company had, in breach of Mr. Elphinstone's treaty, wrongfully deprived him of his jaghirs. He demanded the adherence of the Government to its obligations; his claims were repeatedly put forward, founded alone on the treaty. Is it fair then to infer that he sought to weaken the only grounds on which those claims rested, or to abrogate the charter by which he held his territory? The Raja's rights, asserted by those most competent to judge of them, and freely admitted by the Home Authorities, were pertinaciously resisted by the Bombay Government, whilst all his appeals were unheeded, his grievances aggravated by delay, and still more deeply embittered by withholding from him the despatch which conveyed the sanction to his claims. It was such a course of proceeding as this that constituted, in effect, a breach of treaty by the British Government, more decided and tangible than any they sought to fix upon the helpless Raja, by the imputation of the most incredible schemes.

"Finally, I object to this despatch because no sufficient grounds appear for deviating from the just and proper conclusions entertained by the Court down to the 13th June 1838.

"We gave it as our 'decided opinion, that it would be not only a waste of time, but seriously detrimental to the character of our Government to carry on any further inquiry in the matter,' and nothing has since occurred to induce us to alter that opinion, though unhappily much has happened to cast a shade upon the British name. I should not feel satisfied if I did not deprecate with all the earnestness of which I am capable, the manner in which evidence has been obtained in this case. Some latitude, undoubtedly, should be allowed to functionaries in employing means to detect and thwart the machinations of political enemies; but it must be admitted that those means ought to be adapted to the character of the nation for whose safety it is intended to provide. It cannot surely be necessary to resort to the intercepting of letters for preserving the empire of this country in India, in the commanding position it occupies.

"The nervous apprehension that could extract danger from a peaceful pilgrimage to Mecca, may be endured or pitied, but the zeal of the officer who mistakes the true dignity of his country ought to be checked and reprov'd.

"A mass of fiction, as I verily believe, consisting of letters not proved to be authentic, of seals and ciphers forged, of oral evidence obtained under every suspicion of undue influence, of partnerships contracted with bankers, and false entries made in their books; every artifice, in short, that the great cunning, great ability, deep personal interest, and inveterate hatred of Ballajee Punt Natoo and his ignoble instrument, Appa Sahib, could employ, has been directed against the devoted prince; and these, on the other hand, have been assisted in their fatal effects by the weak credulity of every member of the two Governments abroad.

The Resident states, that Synd Meer and Ibrahim, in addition to the representations with which they were charged to the English Government, took with them a Persian paper to be taken to the Russians. It is also stated, as a very remarkable fact, that immediately after the receipt of the 10,000 rupees by Synd Meer, in September 1837, he appears to have left Bombay ostensibly for Mecca, and that he is now reported to be in Europe!

"(signed) *John Forbes.*"

At a Court of Directors, held on Friday the 24th April 1840.

A LETTER from N. B. Edmonstone, Esq., a member of this Court, submitting a paper of observations in support of the view taken by the Court in their despatch to the Government of India, in the Political Department, dated 1st April, No. 15 of 1840, reviewing the proceedings of the Bombay Government connected with the deposition of the Raja of Sattara, was read.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors, &c. &c. &c.

Honourable Sirs,

India House, 20 April 1840.

THE unusual importance of the decision lately passed by your Honourable Court on the proceedings of the Government of Bombay, relative to the Raja of Sattara, the sensation which the case of that unfortunate and misguided prince has excited in the public mind, and the probability of a further agitation of the question of his dethronement, have created a desire on my part to place upon record a statement of the view which I take of the merits of that question, and the considerations which led me to concur in the opinion of the majority of the Honourable Court.

I accordingly take the liberty of submitting for your perusal and for record the accompanying paper of observations, trusting that the peculiarity of the occasion will acquit me of undue presumption in thus drawing your attention to the result of that anxious and deliberate attention, which, as a member of your Honourable Court, it has been my duty to bestow on this particularly interesting and important subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*

OBSERVATIONS on the Case of the Raja of Sattara.

India House, 20 April 1840.

FOR the purpose of forming a correct judgment on the question of the Raja of Sattara's deprivation of his sovereignty, recently decided by the Court, it seems necessary to acquire, in the first instance, a just and accurate notion of his true position relatively to the British Government, and comparatively with that of other states and principalities in alliance or connexion with that Government, such, for instance, as Hyderabad, Guzerat, the Rajpoot States, Oude, and other anciently established dominions; because the state of Sattara has been treated as on a footing with these, and the Raja has been represented as having succeeded to his hereditary dominion in the character of the lineal descendant of the great Sevajee, the founder of what was termed the Mahratta empire.

2. I consider the principality of Sattara to be in a situation essentially different from that of all other principalities or states with which we are connected by subsidiary or protective engagements. The latter were anciently established dominions or chiefships. We negotiated with their heads as parties already in the possession of territory and in the exercise of authority; excepting however the Raja of Mysore, whose case, though in one respect analogous to that of the Raja of Sattara, both having been excluded from power and kept in confinement by the usurpers of their ancestral sovereignty, yet differs in this material point, that the former was declaredly placed by us in the actual enjoyment of his hereditary title and dominion, from both of which the latter was professedly and guardedly excluded. †

3. The principality of Sattara had no existence antecedently to the formation of the treaty with the Raja. By the subversion of the Peishwa's power, his territorial possessions, of which the territories now composing the state of Sattara formed a part, together with all the rights of sovereignty and supremacy which he exercised, devolved upon us. The Mahratta federative compact was dissolved; the nominal supremacy of the imprisoned descendant of Sevajee was virtually extinguished. The materials which formerly constituted the Mahratta empire were dissipated. The full extent of the Raja's claim upon the justice, and even the liberality of the British Government, might have been satisfied by a stipend or a jaghir; its policy awarded to him a dominion, under special restrictions, however, having specifically for object to guard against the assumption of that titular supremacy to which he still considered himself to possess an hereditary claim.

4. It was of primary importance, with reference not only to the state of affairs under the recent subversion of the Peishwa power, but also to future contingent events, to extinguish as far as possible in the minds of the Mahratta chiefs, nobles, and people, every hope of the revival of the Mahratta federation through the instrumentality of a nominal representative of its former head, to whom they might in a favourable crisis of affairs look as a rallying point*. The disposition, therefore, which Raja Pertaub Sing, at the period of his liberation and during the negotiation which preceded the treaty, so decidedly manifested to maintain the titular supremacy which had descended to him from his ancestor†, and which was nominally recognised both by the Peishwa and the other branches of the federation, indicated the necessity of providing against it by especial guards in the treaty‡. Accordingly, among other restrictions, it is expressly declared in the 5th article, that even any intercourse on his part with foreign powers, or with sirdars, jaghirdars, chiefs and ministers, not rendered by the treaty subject to his authority, will involve the forfeiture of the dominion then conferred on him.

5. The dominion, therefore, to which the Raja became elevated on his liberation, was not, as I have set out with observing, that of a pre-existing state, to the sovereignty of which he succeeded by hereditary title. It was the absolute creation of the British power. It was the dominion over a tract of territory, gratuitously but conditionally granted to Raja Pertaub Sing, in consideration (as expressed in the preamble of the treaty) of the antiquity of his house, and for the maintenance of his family in comfort and dignity. The treaty formed with him was not like our other treaties, made with the actual or recognised chief of a state. It made him such, and it denounced the forfeiture of his dominion if he should at any time break through certain specified restrictions declared to be fundamental.

6. No

* The Raja of Sattara is one of the several princes and chiefs who are named as parties to the hostile confederacy developed by the emissaries who were apprehended within the territories of Madras, in the year 1838. He is represented as "aiming at the re-establishment of the Mahratta dominion in its pristine state;" and the part to be immediately acted by him at the outbreak of the conspiracy was the reduction of Nagpore, on the throne of which state Appa Sahib was to be replaced. He was, moreover, stated to be in correspondence with the Raja of Joudpore (one of the specified confederates), under whose protection Appa Sahib was residing, and to be the channel of communication also between Mobunrik-oo-Dowlah, of Hyderabad (an alleged active instrument in the formation of the conspiracy), and the Raja of Joudpore.—*Vide* Reports from the principal collector and magistrate of Nellore to the Government of Madras, dated 11th & 15th December 1838, part of the Karnaul Papers.

I do not adduce the above as facts actually established against the Raja of Sattara; they stand, however, at least upon the same grounds of credibility as the accusations against the other specified parties. I advert to them as being particularly apposite to the observation contained in this part of the text.

† About 90 years have elapsed since the Peishwa, in the time of the first Sahoo Raja, became *de facto* the sovereign of the Mahratta empire.

‡ With the knowledge of this strong bias in the Raja's mind, it is to be regretted that Sattara, the metropolis of the empire under the dominion of Sevajee and his successors, was selected to be the capital of Raja Pertaub Sing. That location naturally assimilated with and fostered his ambitious pretensions.

6. No such provision could find admittance into ordinary treaties, contracted with the chiefs of established states. Nothing can warrant their deposal and consequent forfeiture of territory, but acts which imparted to the other contracting power the rights of war. In the one case it is the resumption of a gift in consequence of a breach of certain specific conditions, even though not amounting to actual hostility, yet on the observance of which the continuance of the agreement was declared to depend; in the other it is the dissolution of the ties of amity, and the consequent annihilation of the alliance by the hostility of one of the contracting parties. In one case we resume what was our own, in consequence of an abuse of the gift, in the other we acquire, under the rights of legitimate war, a territory which was not before in our possession. The Raja of Sattara, therefore, might justly lose his dominion by acts short of those which would warrant the deposal of one of our allies.

7. The question then is reduced simply to this, has or has not the Raja violated the fundamental article of the treaty, both literally and essentially, by maintaining an intercourse with parties coming under the description of those specified in that article, and by conducting himself in this respect in a spirit subversive of the object for which its restrictions were imposed on him? The intrinsically dangerous or innocuous nature of any breach of these limitations, is not an element in the question*. They were deemed necessary as safeguards against the future, and a breach of those restrictions was therefore declared, and properly declared to incur the forfeiture of the Raja's conditional dominion. The British Government was no longer bound by the obligations which it gratuitously took upon itself when it conferred this new dominion upon the Raja, than while he should continue to act in accordance with the character in which only he was permitted to enter into engagements with that Government.

8. Although before his liberation kept a close prisoner at Sattara, and subjected even in a greater degree than his predecessors, to privations and indignities†, he was permitted to retain all the outward forms of oriental sovereignty, and all the mockery of homage was observed towards him. Under these circumstances the Raja, not unnaturally, cherished the wildest and most extravagant notions of his importance, which, in spite of every precaution, accompanied him on his elevation to the dominion of Sattara.

9. When the Raja was liberated from his confinement in the Peishwa's camp, by the result of the battle of Ashtee, and seated on the throne of Sattara, Captain Grant was appointed to be the Resident at his court, and was vested with the temporary charge of the territory constituting the Raja's principality. In the instructions issued to that officer on that occasion, for the guidance of his conduct in the administration of the government of the country, he was particularly directed to do all in his power to subdue the Raja's extravagant pretensions, and to impress upon his mind the most decided understanding that it was not intended to revive even in name the empire of Sevajee, but to create for him a new and separate state.

10. When the treaty was concluded, some time afterwards, the Raja was permitted to assume the government, but under the strict superintendence and control of the Resident. The Raja took frequent occasion to express his gratitude to the British Government for the benefits conferred on him, and his determination to be guided in everything by its wishes, whenever he should be relieved from the control under which he exercised his authority, and an assurance that he would never adopt any measures of importance without obtaining the assent of the Resident.

11. This manifestation of a sincere desire to conduct himself in accordance with the true spirit of the treaty, combined with the talents which he had displayed, and the experience he had acquired, indicated to the British Government that the time had arrived when the restraints under which he had acted might safely be removed, and accordingly, on the 5th April 1822, the anniversary of his instalment in the principality of Sattara, he was formally vested with the uncontrolled administration of his affairs.

12. The record of transactions and the correspondence of the successive Residents, however, show that the Raja never did in fact abandon the pretensions against which so much pains were taken to guard. It was not very long after taking the management of the country into his own hands that he exhibited by overt acts his assumption of the character and functions of titular head of the Mahrattas, and violated the restrictions expressly framed to restrain such assumption. That the conduct of the Raja in these respects was regarded by the successive Residents as of a nature to lead to the loss of his dominion, is shown by the warnings which each of them had occasion to give him. Colonel Briggs, in making known to Government certain reports he had received of the Raja's secret communications with the Raja of Colapore, at a time when the local government was in a state of collision with that chief, and of his encouraging some of the jaghirdars in their apparent disposition to recognise his supremacy, writes prophetically of the tendency of his proceedings to produce the calamity

* It may be proper to explain that I here refer to what constitutes a breach of the spirit as well as the letter, and is opposed to the object of the restrictions of the fifth article of the treaty, which may be quite consistent with intrigues such as those in question, too absurd to create danger or to produce mischief, however designed by the parties engaged in them.

† The cause of this additional restraint was an attempt of his immediate predecessor, shortly before his death, to assert his authority as head of the Mahratta state. He escaped from Sattara, and placed himself at the head of a body of troops which he had found means to assemble, but was defeated and captured, and replaced in confinement.

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calamity which has actually fallen upon him, for after adverting to the above-stated information he adds:

"These reports are very likely to be true; they need, however, create no suspicion in the mind of the Government as to the fidelity and attachment of the present Raja, who I most sincerely believe has too much good sense ever to be engaged, directly or indirectly, in a war with this Government. He is, however, extremely tenacious of his prerogative, and will every day more and more resist our control. He has lately been flattered by those around him with an erroneous estimate of his own importance; and he has clearly evinced strong inclinations to extend his connexions beyond the limits prescribed by treaty. It will be fortunate perhaps for his Highness himself, if events afford to the Bombay Government an early opportunity to give him timely warning, or I should be very apprehensive that he may succeed in involving himself in secret communications with those who may at some future period provoke the resentment of Government, when it is likely a development of a system of intrigue with his Highness may take place, which will altogether shake our confidence, and may tend to his ultimate ruin."

13. A representation on the subject of these intrigues having been subsequently made to the Raja by the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, through the Assistant, and then Acting Resident, Mr. William Simson, the Raja earnestly denied the truth of them, renewing at the same time his professions of gratitude and attachment to the British Government; and he was informed in reply that the British Government derived entire satisfaction from his assurances, and that the communication had been made to him only to guard him against the risk of being insensibly drawn into a neglect of the article of the treaty restricting the intercourse with foreign chiefs, and not from any suspicion of his harbouring unfriendly designs.

14. It appears from the correspondence, that when the Goa intrigue was made known to the Resident, Colonel (now Major-general) Robertson, that officer, although he attached no importance to the intrigue itself (no doubt from its manifest absurdity), and entertained no suspicion of any hostile designs on the part of the Raja, yet deemed it proper to represent its impropriety to the Raja, with the warning that the prosecution of it would involve him in great difficulty, and be the ruin of Maharajah and the Raj. And a similar warning was subsequently conveyed to him by General Robertson's successor, Colonel (now Major-general) Lodwick, who intimated to him that the fate of Bajee Row would be his own.

15. The view which I have taken of the essential difference between the relative position of the Raja of Sattara, and of that of the other chiefs of ancient states connected with us by treaty, showing that the former might pursue a course of conduct warranting the resumption of the principality conferred on him, which on the part of any one of the latter would not justify the measure of his deposal, appears to be strongly supported by the above-recited proceedings of the several Residents and of the Government itself, each of those authorities having announced to the Raja the loss of his dominion as the eventual consequence of a perseverance in the conduct ascribed to him, simultaneously with a declared conviction of the sincerity of his attachment. Those proceedings, therefore, involve the support of this position, that the Raja incurred the forfeiture of his dominion if he assumed and acted upon pretensions not consistent with the character in which alone he was recognised as the head of the state of Sattara, and expressly guarded against by the restrictive provision of the treaty, irrespective of the intrinsic quality of the acts emanating from and establishing the fact of such assumption. That he did assume such pretensions has been conclusively shown by the record of events and transactions, and that he violated the letter of the restrictions of the 5th article, declared to be fundamental, and to the breach of which was annexed the forfeiture of his dominion, is unquestionable, and indeed is not denied by himself; he only strives to vindicate it.

16. The vast mass of evidence, the result of the laborious and extensive investigations pursued under the authority of the local Government, has demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt the actual prosecution of intrigues, through the agency of some of the Raja's confidential servants, of a character hostile to the British Government. Their extreme folly and absurdity take nothing from the guilt of the parties concerned in them, as has been well argued by the late Sir Robert Grant, in his minute of the 5th May 1838. Of the Raja's knowledge and tacit approval, if not his active encouragement, of them, as little doubt can, in my opinion, be entertained. It seems to me utterly impossible that such proceedings as are disclosed by the voluminous documents on the subject, carried on for a course of years by parties, two of whom at least were the Raja's most confidential companions and advisers, could have been unknown to him. Two successive Governors of Bombay and the members of their Council, and the Governor-general of India and the members of his Council also, with the partial exception of one of the latter, who from the habit of thinking derived from his anterior course of public service, applied the test of strict judicial process to some of the charges, have recorded their entire conviction of the Raja's participation, which indeed appears to be irrefragably demonstrated by the elaborate and able minutes both of the late Governor of Bombay and the present Governor, Sir James Rivett Carnac, the bias of whose feelings and wishes must have been strongly in favour of his exoneration from the charge.

17. The confidence expressed by every Resident at the Raja's court, and by the Government itself, in his professed attachment and gratitude to the power which transferred him from a prison to a throne, would seem strongly to oppose the belief of his being a participator in the wretched and preposterous intrigues carried on in his name; but there is evidence sufficient

sufficient to show that his attachment had become materially impaired by the resistance opposed to his pretensions to the exercise of ancestral supremacy, as manifested in his controversies with the Bombay Government on the subject of the jaghirdars, and his gratitude might lose much of its force and influence from finding the object of his ruling passion so systematically thwarted; whilst under a knowledge of the ever existing elements of convulsion in India, a latent reflection may have possessed his mind that another of those frequent critical conjunctures, on the precarious issue of which the preservation of our power depended, might favour the realization of his dreams of ancestral grandeur.

18. It is alleged, however, that the Raja has been condemned on *ex parte* evidence, and not even had an opportunity of defending himself against the specific charges brought against him. But I maintain that this is a political, not a judicial question. Differences between states involving the issues of peace or war, or the forfeiture of the dominion of a dependent chief, cannot be placed on the footing of a criminal trial in a court of judicature. They are not in a position to become subject to the operation of laws established for the dispensation of justice between individuals. No tribunal exists and none can be formed of a nature qualified to ascertain and appreciate the merits of a cause in which ruling powers are the parties, and into which political circumstances and considerations so largely enter as they do in the present case. It is inconsistent with all principle and all practice for a great and paramount state, such as that of the British Government in India, to submit the adjustment of its political rights to the judgment of a subordinate tribunal. The equity of declaring the Raja's forfeiture of his dominion turns not upon judicial but upon political points, arising out of the provisions of a treaty. Although under the scrupulous requirements of a court of justice for the legal conviction of an accused party, the Raja were acquitted of the specific charges brought against him before any tribunal constituted for the trial of the case, this would not affect the justness of his deposal. The firmest and best founded conviction of his having actually been a party to the alleged intrigues, and his infraction of the terms of the treaty, is consistent with such an acquittal, and on political grounds is amply sufficient to justify his deprivation of a dominion which he failed to exercise in conformity with its fundamental conditions.

19. This question has, however, been ably argued in the minutes of the chief authorities in India, who, I think, have conclusively shown not only the inexpediency but the inefficiency of the suggested procedure, and the practical evil and embarrassment unavoidably attending it whatever might be the result of the investigation.

20. Finally, I must maintain that in political questions, involving the rights and interests and conduct of its allies and dependents, the ruling power is the sole and proper judge, and that in the case now under consideration the British Government was not required to put the Raja on his trial and to be governed by the issue of it, but was strictly justified in deciding, on the ground of recorded and undisputed facts, that by his conduct he had incurred the forfeiture of his dominion, and that it was placed under the absolute necessity of carrying that decision into effect on his refusing to accede to the terms of a new treaty, which although it necessarily involved either a direct or inferential acknowledgment of his misconduct, yet only required him in future to abide by the principles of his original engagement, the conditions of which he had failed to observe.

(signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 29th April 1840:—

A LETTER, signed by W. Astell, esq., W. Stanley Clarke, esq., Sir R. Campbell, bart., J. Thornhill, esq., H. Alexander, esq., Sir R. Jenkins, J. Masterman, esq., F. Warden, esq., and Sir H. Willock, Members of this Court, stating, that being desirous to place upon record a statement of the considerations which led them to concur in the opinion of the majority of the Court on the proceedings of the Government of Bombay, relative to the Raja of Sattara, they have to express their unqualified concurrence in the able exposition afforded by Mr. Edmonstone of the merits of that important case, was read.

Honourable Sirs,

East India House, 25 April 1840.

EQUALLY desirous with our colleague, Mr. Edmonstone, to place upon record a statement of the considerations which led us to concur in the opinion of the majority of the Honourable Court on the proceedings of the Government of Bombay, relative to the Raja of Sattara, we have, as the best mode of accomplishing that object, to express our unqualified concurrence in the able exposition afforded by Mr. Edmonstone of the merits of that important case.

We have, &c.

(signed)

W. Astell.

W. Stanley Clarke.

Robert Campbell.

J. Thornhill.

Henry Alexander.

Richard Jenkins.

John Masterman.

F. Warden.

Henry Willock.

The Honourable the Court of Directors
of the East India Company.

VI.

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Court of Directors.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 13th May 1840:—

A LETTER from Russell Ellice, esq., dated the 7th instant, expressing his unqualified concurrence in the able exposition afforded by Mr. Edmonstone of the merits of the case of the Raja of Sattara, was read.

Honourable Sirs,

East India House, 7 May 1840.

BEING desirous of placing upon record a statement of the considerations which led me to concur in the opinion of the majority of the Court on the proceedings of the Government of Bombay relative to the Raja of Sattara, I have, as the best mode of accomplishing that object, to express my unqualified concurrence in the able exposition afforded by my colleague, Mr. Edmonstone, of the merits of that important case.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Court of Directors of the
East India Company.

(signed) *Russell Ellice.*

(True extracts.)

East India House,
29 January 1841.

(signed) *T. L. Peacock,*
Examiner of India Correspondence.

— VII. —

VII.
Further Letters
from the Bombay
Government.

Further Letters from the Bombay Government, and Enclosures therein.

At a General Court of the East India Company, held on Wednesday, the 23d of March 1842, it was resolved, that the whole of the further documents and papers relating to the case of the ex-Raja of Sattara, and lately transmitted to the Court of Directors, be laid before the Proprietors; that there be also laid before the Proprietors the several letters addressed by Major-general Lodwick to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, dated respectively the — December 1837, and the 9th October 1840.

It was then, on a further Motion, resolved, that the Report and Proceedings of the Commission assembled at Sattara, in October 1836, be printed for the use of the Proprietors, together with the papers now called for.

POLITICAL LETTER from Bombay.

(No. 67 of 1841.)

Bombay Castle, 31 October 1841.

1. WE beg to report, that on the 25th instant we received the accompanying letter from Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, dated the 22d instant, in which that officer submits an explanation on certain observations alleged, in the Asiatic Journal for the month of August last, to have been made by Major-general Lodwick, at a general meeting of the Court of Proprietors of East India Stock on the 15th July last, tending to throw discredit on the members of the Commission, of which that officer was President, and the gentlemen named in the margin* members, assembled under the orders of Government at Sattara, in 1836, to inquire into charges made against the then Raja of Sattara, affecting his faith and loyalty to the British Government.

2. We have also the honour to forward copy of a memorandum on the same subject, drawn up by Mr. Willoughby, our Political Secretary, under date the 30th instant, in reply to the several accusations made by Major-general Lodwick, affecting the honour and impartiality of the proceedings of the Commission, and which Mr. Willoughby most respectfully, but earnestly, solicits may, when the affairs of the ex-Raja of Sattara again come under discussion before your Honourable Court, be published, and that a copy of the same may be furnished to the Major-general.

3. We beg to request the particular attention of your Honourable Court to these documents.

We have, &c.
(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*
L. R. Reid.

POLITICAL LETTER from Bombay.

(No. 74 of 1841.)

Bombay Castle, 29 November 1841.

1. WITH our despatch dated the 31st ultimo (No. 67), we forwarded to your Honourable Court copy of a letter from Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, Resident at Sattara, dated the 22d ultimo, and of a memorandum drawn up by Mr. Willoughby, our Political Secretary, on the 30th of the same month, containing explanations on certain observations alleged, in the Asiatic Journal for the month of August last, to have been made by Major-general Lodwick, at a general meeting of the Court of Proprietors of East India Stock on the 15th July last, tending to throw discredit on the honour and impartiality of the proceedings of the Commission, of which that officer was President, and Lieutenant-colonel Ovans and Mr. Willoughby were members, assembled under the orders of Government at Sattara, in 1836, to inquire into charges made against the then Raja of Sattara, affecting his faith and loyalty to the British Government.

2. In continuation of the above despatch, we have the honour herewith to submit copy of a further letter from Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, dated the 25th instant, containing such observations

* J. P. Willoughby, esq. second member; Lieut.-colonel Ovans, third member.

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observations as that officer has considered himself bound to make, for the satisfaction of your Honourable Court, in regard to a petition alleged to have been presented to the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, dated the 16th September last, signed by Sir Charles Forbes, as Chairman of the British India Company, which contains numerous and important misrepresentations and false accusations against Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, and abounds with mis-statements and aspersions on the honour and rectitude of the Government under whose orders that officer has throughout acted since his first connexion with the affairs of the Sattara State.

3. We beg to request the particular attention of your Honourable Court to the above document, which, in our opinion, contains a complete and entire refutation of the great misrepresentations with which the petition to the British Parliament of the 16th September last abounds.

We have, &c.
(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*
L. R. Reid.

POLITICAL LETTER from Bombay.

(No. 78 of 1841.)

Bombay Castle, 30 December 1841.

1. WITH reference to our despatch dated the 31st October last (No. 67), we have the honour herewith to forward copy of a letter from Mr. Secretary Maddock, dated the 22d ultimo, in which we have been informed that the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council considers the explanations to be very satisfactory, which were therewith submitted to your Honourable Court, from Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, and from our Political Secretary, Mr. Willoughby, dated the 22d and 30th October last, in reply to the several accusations made by Major-general Lodwick, at a general meeting of the Court of Proprietors of East India Stock on the 15th July last, tending to throw discredit on the honour and impartiality of the proceedings of the Commission assembled at Sattara in 1836, of which that officer was President, and Mr. Willoughby and Lieutenant-colonel Ovans were members.

2. We take this opportunity of reporting to your Honourable Court that, in consequence of its having been brought to our notice, that a packet to the address of the ex-Raja of Sattara, bearing the signature on the envelope of Captain R. Cogan, late of the Indian navy, was put into the post-office at Aden, on his arrival at that place from Suez on the 1st instant, and brought to Bombay by the Honourable Company's steamer, Berenice, on the 13th instant, when that vessel arrived with the London overland mail of the 4th November, we directed Mr. Shaw, the Postmaster-general at this presidency, to ascertain and report if this information was correct.

3. In reply to this reference, Mr. Shaw states, that from his official register it appears that a packet, weighing three tolas, directed to an individual named Hujrut Bhow, at Benares, and bearing the signature on the envelope of Captain Cogan, was received by the above opportunity, and forwarded on the same evening (the 13th instant) to its destination.

4. We have brought the above circumstance to the notice of the Government of India, with a remark, that it rests with the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council to determine whether the ex-Raja of Sattara, being in effect a prisoner of state, should be allowed to receive epistolary communications, otherwise than through, and with the cognizance of, the authorities under whose surveillance he is living.

5. On the 25th October last Mr. Secretary Maddock forwarded to us, for our information and guidance, copy of your Honourable Court's despatch to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, dated the 25th August last (No. 27), in which you direct that a sum of 4,000 *l.*, which you have advanced to the vakeels of the ex-Raja of Sattara to enable them to return to India, may be recovered from the Sattara Government.

6. On the receipt of the above instructions, we directed Lieutenant-colonel Ovans to communicate to his Highness the Raja of Sattara the orders of your Honourable Court, and to make arrangements for recovering the above amount.

7. In reply, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans forwarded, with a letter dated the 15th instant, translation of a communication from the Raja of Sattara, in which his Highness states his willingness to pay the amount advanced by your Honourable Court; but suggests, as these agents went to England on a secret mission from the ex-Raja, that the amount should be deducted from his pension.

8. With the above letter, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans forwarded translations of four communications to the address of the ex-Raja of Sattara, which had just come into that officer's possession, with a remark, that he entertains no doubt of their authenticity. In these communications it is stated, that one of the ex-Raja's vakeels was staying at Malta, and awaiting at that place the arrival of Captain Cogan from England, and that it was the intention of one of them * to return to England. In this correspondence a direct allusion is made to the sum of 4,000 *l.* advanced by your Honourable Court, and plans are laid down for the ex-Raja remitting

* Rungoo Bappoojee.

remitting further sums to England, through the medium of Captain Cogan and a native connected with Sir Charles Forbes' mercantile house in Bombay, for the purpose of meeting the expenses attendant on a still further intended agitation in England of the ex-Raja's case. The authenticity of this correspondence is borne out in a remarkable degree by the fact of your Honourable Court having lately advanced to the ex-Raja's vakeels the specific sum therein alluded to, by the recent arrival at Aden of Captain Cogan, and by the facts mentioned in the second and third paragraphs of this despatch, regarding a correspondence being still carried on by him with the ex-Raja.

9. We have forwarded a copy of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' letter above alluded to to the Government of India, with a request that we may, with reference to the facts therein brought to notice, be furnished with further instructions, in regard to the recovery from his Highness the Raja of Sattara of the advance of money made to the ex-Raja's vakeels by your Honourable Court.

We have, &c.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*
J. H. Crawford.
L. R. Reid.

(No. 399.)

LETTER from Lieutenant-Colonel *Ovans*, Resident at Sattara, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq.,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Sattara Districts, 22 October 1841.

HAVING observed, in a speech stated to have been made by Major-general Lodwick at a General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, held at the East India House on the 15th of July last, certain observations tending to throw discredit on the members of a Commission held at Sattara in October 1836, to inquire into the charges against the ex-Raja of Sattara and his Dewan, of which General Lodwick was president, I have the honour to request that, as a member of that Commission, I may be permitted most respectfully to lay before Government the following remarks.

2. In this speech Major-general Lodwick is reported to have made the following assertions; and it is to these that I wish to direct the particular attention of Government, inasmuch as I conceive, and will, I think, be able to prove, that both the other members of that Commission have been most unjustly and unwarrantably aspersed by Major-general Lodwick.

3. The assertions of which, I think, I have just reason to complain, and against which, I conceive, I am bound to protest, are as follows:

1st. That the members of that Commission were actuated by the feelings of the Government, and entertained the strongest prejudices against the Raja.

2d. That the ex-Raja was treated with the greatest disrespect.

3d. That Mr. Willoughby and myself opposed the cross-examination of the native officers.

4th. That the principal native officer "looked confused," and that the appearance of the other was that of a "ghost;" thereby impugning the honour and veracity of these officers.

5th. That the report of the evidence was "ready prepared" (meaning thereby, I presume, without his knowledge), and that he was "pressed" to sign it (against his conviction).

6th. That, in placing this "precious" document in the box, he declared it "utterly worthless;" and that he had only signed it "in obedience to the positive instructions of Sir Robert Grant."

4. As regards the first of these charges (namely, the prejudices entertained by Mr. Willoughby and myself against the ex-Raja of Sattara), I can only say, that I had never myself been to Sattara; that I had never before seen either Major-general Lodwick or the ex-Raja; that I knew nothing of the opinion of Government on the subject; and that, if any prejudice had been excited against the ex-Raja, it was from the report of Major-general Lodwick himself, who had written to Sir Robert Grant, that the ex-Raja had proved "faithless to his engagements." So far from my colleague and myself feeling any bias, I can safely say that, night and day, we weighed the evidence with the most scrupulous anxiety, and that we urged Major-general Lodwick, over and over again, to procure every information he could to throw light on what struck us as so mysterious an affair. But General Lodwick, though President of that Commission and Resident at that court, either could not, or would not give any assistance, although it was his bounden duty to do so, and although he himself, by his report to Government, had forced this proceeding on Sir Robert Grant.

5. As regards the charge of disrespect to the ex-Raja, it appears to me that Major-general Lodwick's memory must have failed in this, as well as in many other important points. It has always been the custom at Sattara for the Raja to visit the Resident on business, and it was clear that his coming on this occasion was no degradation, nay, not even a departure from ordinary usage. But to prove that, instead of disrespect, the Raja was treated with the greatest respect, I need only refer to the letter written to him by Sir Robert Grant himself, and delivered to him by Major-general Lodwick and Mr. Willoughby

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in person, inviting him to come to the Residency to meet the Commissioners, and to which he immediately assented; thus showing, that the disrespect complained of existed only in General Lodwick's own imagination.

6. The next charge made by General Lodwick against his colleagues is of a more grave and serious nature. This relates to the cross-examination of the native officers, which we are stated to have opposed. Now it is only necessary to refer to the proceedings of the Commission itself to refute this charge; for, by these proceedings it will be seen, that these native officers were cross-examined, and that under the strictest precautions to guard against collusion and fraud. The reasons, too, for not subjecting the native officers to a more searching cross-examination are given on the face of these proceedings; and as these remarks were concurred in without any dissent on the part of Major-general Lodwick, it is only fair to presume he was then perfectly satisfied. But if he were not satisfied, why did he not himself carry on the cross-examination? He was himself President of that Commission, and therefore more particularly answerable for its proceedings; and if he did not then satisfy his conscience, and subject the witnesses to any further cross-examination he thought necessary, he was clearly guilty of a gross dereliction of duty.

7. The fourth point above adverted to relates to the two native officers who were the principal evidence in this case. And here, again, it is only necessary to refer to the proceedings of that Commission to prove the fallacy of the charges now brought against them. The principal witness was ten hours under examination, and his evidence drew from the Commission the following remark, which, I perfectly recollect, was fully and entirely concurred in by Major-general Lodwick.

The Commission "deem it right to record, that Sewgoolam Sing's evidence occupied ten hours, and that it was delivered in a straightforward, collected, and intelligent manner, the witness several times observing that he had spoken nothing but the truth, although he might have narrated events somewhat out of the order in which they exactly occurred."

Again, as regards the appearance of the other native officer, which Major-general Lodwick wishes to torture to his disadvantage, I beg to state, that this officer had only just recovered from a severe illness, and that it was only wonderful, considering his physical debility from that cause, that he could have given the evidence he did. Major-general Lodwick should, in candour and common honesty, have mentioned this circumstance, for the truth of which I beg respectfully to refer to my colleague, Mr. Willoughby, and every officer of the 23d regiment then at Sattara.

8. With respect to the inference meant to be drawn from the statement, that on coming into court "he (Major-general Lodwick) had found the report of the evidence ready prepared, and that he was pressed to sign it," it is well known, that one of the members must act as secretary, and on this occasion the political secretary to Government was pressed by General Lodwick himself to perform this duty. After the evidence had all been taken, a rough draft of a report was prepared, and this draft was most carefully read over in Court, and compared with the evidence, Major-general Lodwick being present and presiding there in his usual place. The opinions of the President and members were also then and there taken on every point on which any difference seemed to exist, and a fair copy of this report, so framed as to meet the unanimous opinion of the Commission, was then written out, and read, and signed without protest or dissent. I beg likewise to add, that I perfectly recollect that Major-general Lodwick remarked, on closing our proceedings, that the political secretary was entitled to a vote of thanks for the able manner in which he had recorded the same.

9. Major-general Lodwick himself, however, states that, in placing this "precious" document in the box, he declared it utterly "worthless." This remark I do not recollect; and if it had been made, I think it must have provoked some discussion. But if Major-general Lodwick thought this report so "worthless," may it not fairly be asked, how did it happen to bear his signature? His own reason for that is still more extraordinary, viz., that he only signed it "in obedience to the orders of Sir Robert Grant." Can it, however, for a moment be believed that Sir Robert Grant, a man most religiously scrupulous himself, could ever have "ordered" any person to sacrifice his principles in this way? I boldly assert this to be a most groundless charge against the character of our highly venerated and departed Governor. General Lodwick, it is true, was ordered to defer to the opinion of the majority of that Commission; but this arose out of a reference on a point of form regarding the ex-Raja's coming to the Residency, to which he had raised some frivolous objections. But this only proves how circumstances may be tortured to meet the views and ends of men who wish to excuse their own errors, even at the expense of those who are not living to defend themselves, and whose characters, therefore, should be held sacred in such a discussion.

10. I must trust to the indulgence of Government for having intruded the above remarks; but I feel that I am bound to give these explanations, in justice to myself, to my colleague, and to the Government which employed us. We had an important public duty committed to us, and we endeavoured to perform that duty conscientiously and fearlessly; and I may also, perhaps, be permitted to add, that my firm conviction still is, what it then was, viz., the opinions given in that report were irresistibly forced upon us by the evidence recorded in our proceedings.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara.

MEMORANDUM by Mr. Willoughby, Political Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 30 October 1841.

1. By the overland mail which reached Bombay on the 11th instant, the Asiatic Journal for August last was received, containing a full report of the debates which occurred at a General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th, and 20th July last, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the papers relative to the late Raja of Sattara.

2. Having on the 18th instant obtained a copy of this journal, I regret to find that, as a member of the Commission which was assembled at Sattara in October 1836, I am in honour bound to defend myself from some very unjust imputations cast in the course of these debates against the proceedings of this Commission, but more particularly by Major-general Lodwick, who was its President. I trust, therefore, the Honourable Board will excuse my trespassing on their time and attention whilst I endeavour to vindicate myself.

3. It is not my intention to offer any remarks on the case of the ex-Raja of Sattara generally, or on the arguments of those who support his cause and endeavour to prove that he has been unjustly dealt with. This is not the place to enter upon a discussion of this kind, and my remarks will be confined to the statements which Major-general Lodwick is alleged to have made, impugning the proceedings of the Commission most severely, and, as I hope in the sequel to be able to show, most unjustly.

4. I am not aware how far these debates are correctly reported. The journal, however, was published on the 5th August, and as the mail which brought it left on the 6th September, ample time was afforded to any person who had been misrepresented to publish a correction. I must therefore assume that Major-general Lodwick's speeches have been accurately reported, and shall reply accordingly.

5. The fairest mode of effecting my present object appears to be, first to recite passages from Major-general Lodwick's speeches, and then to submit my observations on them.

6. In the following extracts the Major-general is represented to have declared that he was prevented by his colleagues from cross-examining the witnesses.

Major-general Lodwick (page 367). "But the proceedings of the Sattara Commission, of which he was a member, had been made one of the grounds upon which the Raja of Sattara, on refusing to acknowledge himself guilty, was deposed; and he would therefore no longer hesitate, considering himself justified in defending his own character from the reflection cast upon the Commission generally, by Mr. Shakespear's admirable minute in council, for abstaining from cross-examining the two native officers as to the discrepancies in their original depositions compared with those given before them. He came from India with grievances, but those grievances had never been attended to."

After alluding to these grievances, the Major-general proceeds: "With respect to this Commission, they met and called officers before them, who deposed to facts which seemed impossible. There were numerous discrepancies in their testimony, and he (General Lodwick) insisted on their being submitted to cross-examination. After some difficulty he obtained permission that they should be cross-examined on the last day, and these were the facts attending the cross-examination. The senior soobadar was brought in, and stood before them. He (General Lodwick) put a question to him, just as he should have put before a court-martial. He had sat on many courts-martial, and knew what were proper questions to put as well as his colleagues. Both of them, however, started up, and declared that he was bullying the witness. The soobadar looked confused, and his countenance sank; but both of the other members of the Commission started up, and said there should be no cross-examination. Had that evidence been properly sifted, he felt satisfied that it would have been broken down. With respect to the other native officer, he declared before the Honourable Court that his appearance whilst giving evidence was that of a corpse, instead of an honest soldier deposing to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He pointed out the man's appearance to the other Commissioners, but without effect. It came out that he had kept a journal. This journal he suggested should be seized, and it was so, and brought to the court, and the discrepancies were very great between that journal and the evidence he had given. The cross-examination of that witness also was not allowed. After his (General Lodwick's) colleagues observed that, the man recovered his usual healthy appearance."

In reference to the preceding remarks, Mr. Warden (page 376) observed: "It had been frequently observed during the debate, that no opportunity was afforded of cross-examining the witnesses before the Commission of Inquiry; and, if he mistook not, his gallant friend had said that he was prevented from cross-examining them. Did his gallant friend admit that?" To this General Lodwick replied, "Certainly, I stated it in open court." On which Mr. Warden forcibly remarked, "Then all I can say is, that his gallant friend had neglected his duty, and allowed himself to be controlled by his colleagues. It was certainly an extraordinary thing that Major-general Lodwick, a man who had such experience in courts-martial, should allow himself to be restrained by his colleagues in cross-examining the witnesses. If he found his colleagues so unruly, he ought to have asserted his right. It was in his power, beyond a doubt, to put a stop to the proceedings at any moment when he might think they were carried on in an unfair manner. Now he would maintain, in the presence of many officers in that court, that, as in the case of a court-martial, not only the

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President, but every member of the Commission, and the Raja himself, had a right to cross-examine the witnesses. If he did not avail himself of that right, it was his own fault, and he had none but himself to blame."

7. It is not surprising that assertions, like those contained in these extracts, should have excited the sensations they appear to have done in the Court of Proprietors; or that the supporters of the late Raja of Sattara should have asserted that the proceedings of the Commission, as represented by Major-general Lodwick, violated every principle of equity and justice. The subject is dwelt upon by Mr. Thompson (page 347), by Captain Shepherd (page 410), and by Captain Cogan (page 472), who declared it was the duty of the Honourable Court of Directors to suspend Colonel Ovens and myself from the service pending an inquiry into our conduct; and I am free to confess that we deserve this, and more too, if, as Major-general Lodwick states, with witnesses before us, betraying by their countenances that they were deposing to what they knew to be untrue, we not only neglected to cross-examine them ourselves, but interfered to prevent him, as President of the Commission, from doing so.

8. I shall now proceed to state my recollection of what actually occurred; premising, that I feel as confident of the accuracy of that recollection as a man can feel of a transaction which occurred five years ago. In respect, then, to the cross-examination of the native officers, I solemnly declare, to the best of my recollection and belief, that after it had proceeded to a certain extent, the question was discussed, whether it was necessary to persevere in it or not, and that, after due deliberation, it was unanimously resolved that this was not necessary, because their testimony had been, in some important respects, in the opinion of the Commission, corroborated, in the language of our report, "in a most extraordinary and providential manner." I am not aware that Major-general Lodwick has ventured to impugn the accuracy of the record of the Commission's proceedings, which was kept from day to day as the inquiry proceeded, and which is attested by his own signature. I now, therefore, beg to refer to that record for proof in support of my recollections. The Commission opened on the 12th October 1836, and on the fifth day of the inquiry, at the close of Soobadar Sewgoolam Sing's examination in chief, the following note will be found recorded.

"The Commission, having reassembled, determined that the cross-examination of the witness, Sewgoolam Sing, shall be postponed until the Soobadar Gooljar Missur and the Havildar Chunder Sing have been examined; and deem it right to record, that Sewgoolam Sing's evidence occupied ten hours, and that it was delivered in a straightforward, collected, and intelligent manner, the witness several times observing that he had spoken nothing but the truth, although he might have narrated events somewhat out of the order in which they exactly occurred."

Major-general Lodwick is represented to have said, "I insisted on the soobadars being submitted to cross-examination, and after some difficulty I obtained permission that they should be cross-examined on the last day." From this it is to be inferred that a question arose, at this stage of the inquiry, whether the soobadars should be cross-examined at all. I can declare, with the most perfect recollection of the facts, and with the record of the proceedings to corroborate my testimony, that such was not the case. This question arose at a subsequent period; and is it to be supposed that it could have arisen at this period, when all but one of the principal witnesses remained to appear before the Commission? The evidence of the second soobadar and the havildar having been recorded, Sewgoolam Sing was recalled on the tenth day, or the 22d October 1836, and Major-general Lodwick thus described his appearance: "The soobadar was brought in, and stood before them. He (General Lodwick) put a question to him, just as he should have put at a court-martial. Both of his colleagues started up, and declared he was bullying the witness. The soobadar looked confused, and his countenance sank; but both of his colleagues started up, and said there should be no cross-examination." From this account I am confident that every one of the Major-general's auditors must have believed that the soobadar was summarily dismissed by the majority of the Commission, without a single question having been put to him. But what do the proceedings prove? Why, that his cross-examination occupies two pages and a half of close writing.

In regard to the observation about "bullying," I perfectly recollect that, when the soobadar appeared before the Commission, he was sternly rebuked by Major-general Lodwick for not being in full military costume, as if the parties had been on parade. I felt, and may have said, that I considered this reprimand ill-suited to the occasion, and calculated to confuse the witness. Major-general Lodwick also states that the cross-examination of the second soobadar, although he looked more like a corpse than an honest witness, was disallowed. On referring, however, to our proceedings, it will be seen that this man's cross-examination occupies two folio pages; and that on the fourteenth day of our sittings he was again called before us, and interrogated respecting a discrepancy between his oral testimony and the journal he had kept. This discrepancy struck every member of the Commission, and was keenly discussed, the faith of every member of the Commission being shaken in his testimony, until it was explained in a very natural manner by the soobadar. In regard to this poor man resembling a corpse, the insinuation is most unfair. I admit the fact; but abundant evidence must exist that this was the result of severe sickness under which the soobadar was then labouring. If it had been the result of fear, or an accusing conscience, our proceedings would have recorded the fact; or, at all events, is it to be supposed that Major-general Lodwick would have omitted to have noticed it at the time, and to insist on its being recorded? It hence appears, that both the native officers were cross-examined to such

such extent as the Commission deemed necessary; but, unfortunately, it does not appear from our proceedings who conducted their cross-examination. The questions to the several witnesses, however, were indiscriminately put, as they occurred to the members of the Commission; and my firm conviction is, that Major-general Lodwick himself actually assisted in the cross-examination of the native officers, and proposed some of the questions. Is it, indeed, to be imagined that either Colonel Ovans or myself, after having exercised the right of cross-examining these witnesses, could have denied that right to our colleague? Or, at all events, had we done so, would not Major-general Lodwick have insisted on such a vital point being referred for the decision of Government; or, at least, have recorded the extraordinary opposition he had met with, and the particular questions he wished to put which were rejected? Did the Major-general adopt either of these plain straightforward courses? No; but, on the contrary, he admitted without dissent, on the record of the Commission, on the tenth day of its sittings, the following note, explaining why the cross-examination of the two soobadars was not persevered in, after the Commission were satisfied that their evidence had been sufficiently corroborated.

"The Commission deem it proper to record, that the cross-examination of the three preceding witnesses was conducted under such precautions as to prevent the possibility of their having any communication with one another; and further, that as they consider some of the leading facts deposed to by the native officers to have been corroborated by other evidence of a trustworthy description, they were not subjected to that severe and searching cross-examination which would have been necessary had the case rested solely on their testimony."

It must be evident, with reference to this and the preceding extract, that had they not contained the unanimous opinion of the court, the record would have been incorrect; and that, had Major-general Lodwick dissented from the proceedings to which they relate, instead of "the Commission," would have been written "the Commission, Colonel Lodwick dissenting," or "the majority of the Commission." As an accompaniment to this memorandum, I annex an extract from the proceedings, containing the principal evidence on which the Commission came to the opinion that the soobadars' cross-examination had been sufficiently proceeded with. Whether the Commission exercised a sound discretion on the occasion, I shall leave others to determine; but whatever judgment may be formed on this subject, those who desire to ascertain the motives which influenced the Commission, may be assured that they are faithfully recorded in the extract I have given from the proceedings.

9. Before quitting this subject, I cannot avoid observing that Major-general Lodwick is the last person from whom I should have expected a complaint that he had not an opportunity of testing the truth of the testimony of the native officers; because, long before the Commission was ever thought of, he had recorded in the strongest terms his own opinion of their respectability, credibility, and veracity. The Major-general must, I think, have forgotten the correspondence between himself and Government which preceded the Commission. His letters dated as per margin*, and all of them in his own hand, written, be it observed, at a time when he could not have been controlled or thwarted by any commission, are now before me. In the first of the series, dated the 22d July 1836, he informs Government, "the deponents" (that is, the two native officers of the 23d regiment, whom he has since declared dishonest and perjured men) "are of the greatest respectability." On the 18th August he observed, "The circumstances within my knowledge, detailed in the depositions of the native officers, admit of no doubt of their credibility. I visited his Highness the day alluded to. Two guns, or rather models of guns, were exhibited, and Govind Row, the Dewan, stood by me. I even observed a different expression in his countenance to that he usually wore, and attributed it to illness." On the 9th of September he informed the Governor, "In the absence of the requisite depositions for enabling me to frame public reports, I have the honour to communicate information thus privately, which puts it beyond doubt that the Raja of Sattara has proved faithless to his engagements with the British Government." Which information was obtained from the Soobadars. Finally, on the 10th September, when forwarding their depositions to Government, Major-general Lodwick remarked, "They were taken separately, and full reliance may be placed on their correctness, both from the respectability of the deponents and corroborating circumstances within my knowledge." I presume that Major-general Lodwick had good grounds for believing in the accuracy of these sentiments before he submitted them to Government; and that, as his letters were before the Commission, it was only natural that Colonel Ovans and myself should have referred to them, as containing strong evidence in support of the opinion finally recorded by the Commission, respecting the conduct of the two native officers, and which nothing that has come to my knowledge since has in any way changed.

10. To proceed. Major-general Lodwick is stated to have remarked (p. 368): "There was only one thing that was not known, and that was the proceedings of the Sattara Commission. Now he could tell the Court something upon that subject. When the Commission was assembled, he said it was illegal to send such a Commission into an independent prince's territory. Besides, the Raja had been treated with the greatest disrespect. The members of that Commission were actuated by the feelings of the Government, and entertained the strongest prejudices against the Raja."

I fully

* 22d July; and 27th, 13th, and 18th August; 1st, 9th, 10th, 27th, and 30th September; and 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, and 10th October 1836.

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I fully admit that, as a member of the Sattara Commission, I was, as here stated, actuated by the feelings of the Government; but these, however, were very far different from what Major-general Lodwick presumes to insinuate. I was deputed to Sattara to take part in an inquiry, the object of which was to ascertain, by a just and impartial investigation, whether, as had been reported by Major-general Lodwick, a conspiracy had been formed for the subversion of the British power in India by seducing our native army, and whether, in this case, the late Raja of Sattara was a party to the alleged conspiracy? Major-general Lodwick might, by referring to the papers on the table of the Court of Proprietors, have learnt what were the feelings which influenced Government; and as his remark, whatever may have been his intention, reflects on the memory of the virtuous dead, I shall show, by a few extracts from the records of the day, with what feelings the late lamented Sir Robert Grant, when he received Major-general Lodwick's reports, entered on the investigation, which was the necessary result of those reports. In the very first minute* recorded on the Sattara case by the late Sir Robert Grant, will be found as follows: "We are not to assume for truth the circumstances which are asserted by Govind Row, commonly called the Dewan, and by the Brahmin emissary, who has been endeavouring to seduce from their allegiance some of the native officers of the 23d regiment of Native Infantry; but precautions are to be taken, as if we implicitly believed the representations of these persons. Beyond the assertions of the persons in question, there is no evidence to authorize the belief that the Raja of Sattara, and other Indian potentates, are at this moment leagued in an active conspiracy against the British Government. Of his Highness the Raja we ought to be very slow to entertain such suspicions; and the facts stated by the two native officers of the 23d, whose depositions Colonel Lodwick transmits, are of the most equivocal kind, so far as they affect that prince." In another minute† Sir Robert Grant observed: "We must not lose sight of the fact, that we have at present no positive proof of the Raja's guilt; and if we cannot make it to a degree apparent to the country, our measures will be strictly scrutinized." In a third minute‡ the following just sentiments were recorded by the same lamented individual: "The present case is wholly different. The question is not one of law, nor admits of any legal refinements. It is an inquiry, not set on foot by a prosecutor, but conducted by Government itself, which has no bias against the Raja, but, on the contrary, the sincerest wish to see his innocence established. The honour, indeed, of the British Government, and also its credit for consistency, are deeply concerned, in not admitting, except on the most irresistible evidence, the guilt of a prince whom the Government raised from a prison to a throne, whom it has ever since fostered with friendly care, and from whom it has uniformly received all the observances of attachment and confidence. The investigation is immediately conducted by three British officers of high character, who know that the sole object of Government is the discovery of truth, who cannot possibly have any feeling of interest adverse to the Raja, and who, being unembarrassed by legal forms and technicalities, have the fullest means of seeking out all the information attainable. No intention exists of warping doubtful circumstances to his disadvantage; and if he be innocent, my conviction is, that his cause will find a surer support in the intelligence and consciences of the Commissioners, than it could derive from the dexterous tactics and ingenious pleadings of the ablest advocate whom he could hire for his defence." The instructions to the Commission were framed by the same hand; and in the fifth paragraph the Commissioners were informed, "The sole object of Government is to discover truth, through the medium of a just and impartial investigation. With this object, and in this spirit, the Governor in Council relies on your prosecuting the inquiry; and he wishes you to conduct it in such a manner as, in your conscientious conviction, shall be best fitted to answer the purpose."

11. The assertion, that I was prejudiced against the Raja of Sattara, is as absurd as it is unfounded. I had only once before met the Raja, and then only in my official capacity, at a durbar. I had never visited Sattara, or even put my foot in the Deccan, until I was sent there as a member of the Commission, and I had only the very slightest acquaintance with either of the officers with whom I was to be associated. I confess, however, this charge proceeds with little force from one who, in the same breath, is stated to have declared that, contrary to his own judgment and without a dissent, he signed a report pronouncing the Raja guilty; and not only this, who had himself, on more than one occasion, recorded in strong terms his conviction that the Raja was guilty, even before the Commission had been appointed. That I am not misrepresenting Major-general Lodwick is proved by the following extracts from his correspondence. On the 18th August 1836, he observes to Government, "That his Highness the Raja is ambitious, and capable of giving countenance to any conspiracy that has the advancement of that object in view, I have no doubt. So far back as November 1835, a devoted friend of the British Government privately reported to me, that the conversation between his Highness and his particular intimates constantly hinged on the downfall of the British Government. He further mentioned, that there were rumours of a combination, to join which his Highness was invited; adding, that he very possibly might be flattered into acceding to the plot. Nothing short of the high respectability of my informant could have induced me to give a moment's credit to this report." § On the 9th September he informed the late Sir Robert Grant, "that

* Dated 23d July 1836.

† When proposing the Commission, dated 2d October 1836.

‡ Dated 25th October 1836.

§ The Resident communicated this information to the Raja, who, as was to have been expected, denied its truth.

"that it was beyond doubt that the Raja had proved faithless to his engagements with the British Government." Finally, on the 10th September, he observed: "Deeply as I regret the errors of his Highness the Raja, I can discover no extenuating circumstances:"* and on the 3d October, as if to support these opinions, he reported to Government, that circumstances had come to his knowledge of the gradual increase of the troops in the service of the Raja, and the false confidence he places in their steadiness and discipline; and therefore Major-general Lodwick urged upon Government the necessity of sending a reinforcement of troops to Sattara !!!

12. To continue my remarks on Major-general Lodwick's reported speech, he is stated to have observed (p. 369): "They all had heard of the character of Ballajee Punt. Everybody knew the intimacy of Ballajee with the Raja's brother. In fact, he was now prime minister, and everybody knew that he was inimical to the Raja; and every vakeel, before he (General Lodwick) left, told him that it was mentioned as a matter of course, that the Raja was to be deposed. He mentioned the chief secretary's note to Ballajee because he was consulted by that person; he requested to know his sentiments as to the contents of it. The advice he gave was, that Ballajee should not risk the high character he had gained by accepting the offer. It was, however, the grand object of his ambition, and ably did he fulfil the expectations of his employers. From that moment did he consider the Raja's fate decided. But the master-stroke of the arch-informer† was the deposition of Appa Sahib, as to his being forced, under the apprehension of immediate death, to sign a paper, authorizing Meer Sahib to call upon Russia for assistance, and the flight of his worthless brother to the Residency."

I do not intend on this occasion to become the advocate of Ballajee Punt or any other person. I am myself on my defence. Statements have been publicly put forth against Colonel Ovans and myself, which, if true, would stamp us as men totally undeserving of trust or confidence, and my object in quoting the above passage from Major-general Lodwick's speech is, to prove how little faith is to be placed in the accuracy (to use the mildest term) of the statements contained in that speech, as reported in the Asiatic Journal. My personal acquaintance with Ballajee Punt Nathoo commenced only when he appeared as a witness before the Commission; and I believe I may state that, until that day, he was equally a stranger to Colonel Ovans. We both knew something of his public character, or that he had been native agent to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone during the critical times which preceded the Peishwa's fall; that he had received the strongest certificates of good conduct‡ from that and other eminent personages; and that, when in the prime of life, a munificent pension was conferred upon him, as a reward for the fidelity and attachment he had evinced towards the British Government. Before the Commission, however, he appeared as a witness, and his testimony, as well as the probability of his having joined in a plot against the Raja, required to be as well sifted and scrutinized as in the case of any other witness. Did Colonel Ovans and myself neglect to perform this necessary duty? By no means. We placed Major-general Lodwick himself in the witness-box, and obtained from him, on oath, the following information§ respecting the character of this "arch-informer, Ballajee Punt Nathoo!"

"Question.—Are you intimately acquainted with the person whose evidence was taken at the last day's meeting, whose name has not been recorded?|| Answer.—I have been very intimate with him since I have been at Sattara, whenever he visits the place; and from his extremely high character and influence over the Raja, I have been enabled to carry points and settle disputes, which I should have hardly been able to effect without him.

"From your knowledge of his character, have you full confidence in his veracity?—Yes, I have, as far as in any native of India I have ever known. His former intimacy with, and the confidence reposed in him by, most eminent men now in England, are the best proof of his high character.

"Do you think it likely that he is so much in the interest of Appa Sahib, the Raja's brother, as to induce him to deviate from the truth?—No, I do not."

Any comment which I could offer on these two statements is unnecessary, and would only weaken the force of the contrast which every one will observe to exist between them. In his speech before the proprietors, Major-general Lodwick's object appears to have been to countenance the idea entertained by the Raja's advocates that he is the victim of a Brahminical conspiracy, at the head of which is Ballajee Punt Nathoo. I have myself been

* I beg also to refer to Major-general Lodwick's letter to the late Sir Robert Grant, which he himself has printed, dated 13th September 1836, which not only argues on the perfect conviction of the Raja's guilt, but actually suggests the infliction of a particular punishment.

† Ballajee Punt.

‡ "Ballajee Punt Nathoo was connected with the Poonah Residency from the time of Sir Barry Close, in 1803 or 1804. He entered into the Residency employment about 1816, and in the troubles that followed, and in the settlement of the country, showed himself an able, zealous, and trustworthy public servant. He was my principal native agent during most of the time I was in the Deccan, was consulted by me on all subjects, and gave me every reason to be satisfied with his judgment and fidelity."

Bombay, 13 November 1827.

(signed) M. Elphinstone.

§ Proceedings of the Commission of 24th October 1836.

|| Colonel Lodwick declined, in the first instance, to disclose the name to his colleagues. He was directed by Government to do so; but we were, at the same time, ordered not to record his name on our proceedings.

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been unable, in the course of these proceedings, to discover the slightest trace of this alleged conspiracy; and my impression is, that Ballajee Punt was in the first instance the Raja's friend, and that he honestly endeavoured to reclaim him from his evil ways; and that the Raja himself so regarded him up to a very late period is, I think, proved by the fact, that when he appeared personally before the Commission, he particularly requested that Ballajee Punt might be admitted. This singular fact is thus recorded on the 26th October, the thirteenth day of the Commission's sittings:—"His Highness two or three times expressed a wish that Ballajee Punt Nathoo should be admitted; but this, for a particular reason, was declined. Ballajee was, however, admitted at the end of the interview, by his Highness's desire, to receive pawn-sooparee." Is it to be supposed that one so acute, shrewd, and intelligent as the late Raja of Sattara is represented to be, would have summoned Ballajee Punt on such an occasion as his friend, unless he had had the strongest grounds for trusting in his friendship? In respect to the "Brahminical conspiracy," I have already stated my disbelief of its existence; and for this among other reasons—the extreme improbability of the Hindu priesthood, who, above all other classes, suffer from the introduction of British supremacy into India, combining in a plot for the destruction of a Hindu prince the representative of a family of great antiquity and high renown. They must naturally have expected that, if their plot succeeded, the result would have been an accession of strength to our supremacy; for the wisest among the conspirators could not possibly have anticipated that, instead of enforcing the penalty prescribed in our treaty with the Sattara state, and annexing its territory to our own, the lenient and moderate policy of preserving the Sattara Government, pursued by the government of Sir James Carnac, would have been adopted.

13. The climax, however, of Major-general Lodwick's assertions before the Court of Proprietors yet remains unnoticed. At page 368 of the Debates he is reported to have said, "He had taken his notes of the evidence, and had expected that there would have been time to deliberate. On coming into the Court, however, the next day, he found the report of the evidence ready prepared. He thought that extraordinary; and on inquiring the reason, the excuse given was, that the Commissioners preparing the report had been obliged to go to Bombay, and would not have time to prepare it. He was astonished at this irregularity, but was pressed to sign it; and having, as he had just stated, disposed of the two principal evidences before the Sattara Commission, what remained, he would ask, but a mass of perjury, prevarication, and falsehood? He perfectly recollected saying, whilst the political secretary was securing and placing the precious document in his official box, that it was utterly worthless; and when, in obedience to the positive instructions of the Governor, Sir Robert Grant, that he should on all points, in the future course of the proceedings, defer to the opinion of the majority, he signed those proceedings, he did so in the firm conviction that no unprejudiced persons could read them without coming to a similar conclusion."

14. An honourable proprietor, Mr. Weeding, with whom I am not personally acquainted, but to whom I feel personally indebted for having lifted up his voice against conduct like that avowed by Major-general Lodwick, is stated to have remarked, "Colonel Lodwick had, by his signature to the report of the Commissioners, testified his belief in the guilt of the Raja; and now, three years afterwards, he came forward and said that that was one act of his life which he was sorry he had committed. If he said that, he would not take his evidence any more than those who supported the Raja's cause would not take the evidence which had been given in this inquiry." These remarks having appeared in The Times newspaper, Major-general Lodwick, in the course of the following day's debate, required an explanation, when the following debate occurred. Mr. Weeding (page 403): "What he had stated was, that as the gallant general had been Political Resident at Sattara, and in that situation had warned the Raja against intriguing with a view to subvert the British Government, and had afterwards, as Chairman or President of the Commission, sanctioned the decision of that Commission, and then, three years afterwards, came forward in this Court expressing his regret that he had signed that Commission, and declared that he believed the Raja innocent, he (Mr. Weeding) was sorry to say that, considering these facts, he was disposed to receive the evidence of the honourable and gallant proprietor, who contradicted himself, with such allowance as should be made for such a contradiction between his oral and written testimony."

General Lodwick said, "He never had expressed any regret for putting his name to the proceedings of the Commission. It was clearly his duty to do so: first, from the customs of the service; and secondly, from having received the positive orders of Sir Robert Grant to that effect. What he said was, that he regretted he had not signed a protest against the proceedings of that Commission. (Hear, hear.) As to his refusing to sign the Commission, as well might the president of a court-martial, who acquitted the prisoner by his vote, refuse to sign the proceedings of the court; and, he would ask, did the greatest man of his age refuse to sign the convention of Cintra, although he disapproved of some part of it? No. He (General Lodwick) only regretted not having entered a protest expressive of his sentiments, which he was prevented from doing by a feeling for his Government, and a conviction that the Bombay Government would see its defects as a legal document. (Hear, hear!)"

Mr. Weeding, on this, very naturally inquired, "Am I to understand that any gentleman is called upon to believe that a person sitting in a Commission is bound to sign proceedings which

which he did not believe to be true? General Lodwick* signed that Commission because it was his duty to do so. Moreover, as he had stated, he had received positive orders from Sir Robert Grant to this effect: 'You are to defer to the opinion of the majority.' (Hear, hear!) And when the thing was put to the vote, it was not optional in him (General Lodwick) to sign it or not. (Hear, hear!)"

Major Oliphant said: "Perhaps the honourable proprietor was not aware that the president of a court-martial was bound to sign the proceedings, however much he might dissent from the decision."

Mr. Poynder said: "He recollected perfectly well that General Lodwick, on a former occasion, had expressed his strong regret, more than once in the course of his address, that he had not signed a protest against the proceedings of the Commission. (Hear, hear!) His honourable friend might be mistaken as to the practice of commissions or courts-martial, but he was sure there was nothing further from his intention than to say anything that would affect the honour or feelings of any honourable proprietor. (Hear, hear!)"

General Lodwick:—"Let the honourable proprietor give his own explanation."

Mr. Weeding said: "What he had said he must adhere to, until he had received some further explanation. He had said that General Lodwick's evidence must be received with all due allowance for the contradiction between his oral and written evidence, and to that he must adhere."

At this stage of the debate the honourable chairman and others observed, that General Lodwick "was bound to sign the Commission;" whereupon Mr. Weeding said, "If that were the opinion of the Court, then, of course, he had no objection to say he regretted very much having stated anything at all tending to impeach the gallant General's testimony, or wound his feelings. (Hear, hear!)" At a later period of these debates (page 457), Colonel Sykes is reported to have said: "Here I must observe, in reference to what has been said relative to the conduct of a gallant officer (General Lodwick) in signing the report without a protest, that whatever his private opinions might be, if the majority of the court subscribed to the opinion that the person accused was guilty, he must, as the President, sign that report. Such was the practice with reference to courts-martial, to which this Commission was assimilated; and, in a court-martial, no member of the court could record his protest against the verdict of the majority."

15. I shall now proceed, 1st, To show that there was no analogy between the Special Commission at Sattara and courts-martial, and, consequently, that the former was by no means bound by the rules and practice of the latter. 2d, That Sir Robert Grant's instructions "to defer to the majority" were not applicable to the question of the Raja of Sattara's guilt or innocence. 3d, To state my recollections of what actually occurred in regard to the report submitted by the Commission; and to prove that, if Major-general Lodwick's speeches have been correctly reported, he has greatly misrepresented at a public meeting his own conduct as well as that of his fellow-commissioners. 4th, To point out that Major-general Lodwick, in a printed pamphlet published nine months before these debates, assigns reasons for having signed the Commissioners' report, very materially differing from those imputed to him in his published speeches.

16. I have already had occasion, in a former part of this memorandum (*vide* paragraph 10), to explain the nature of the instructions under which the Commission acted; and these alone are sufficient to refute the idea that it was assimilated to a court-martial. I am surprised that the absurdity of trying the Raja by martial law did not strike the audience when this explanation was offered. There is, however, an easy mode of exposing the fallacy of Major-general Lodwick's explanation; for, had the Commission thought themselves bound to follow the practice of courts-martial, neither Colonel Ovans nor myself would have been called upon to sign the report. The President alone would have signed it. I have the best authority for stating, that the proceedings of a general court-martial are signed only by the President, and countersigned by the Judge Advocate; of inferior courts-martial, at which a Judge Advocate does not officiate, by the President only. In either case, a member cannot protest; for this would be a divulging of his opinion, and he is bound by the oath administered to him not to disclose the vote or opinion of any member; and this includes his own. The proceedings of military courts of inquiry are, I believe, generally, though not always, signed by the President only, as containing the opinion of the majority of the court; and it is not a settled question whether or not a member may record a dissent to that opinion. In regard, however, to committees or special commissions, there can be no doubt; for in these cases the proceedings are signed by all the members, and consequently each member may decline to sign them, and may record his reasons for so declining. If I have correctly stated the practice of courts-martial, which Major-general Lodwick states he took as his guide, I have proved that he did not follow that practice, for he allowed the members to sign as well as himself. The fact, however, is that, throughout our proceedings, the practice of courts-martial was never once thought of; for our Commission was designedly left by the Government unfettered to pursue the inquiry on the principles of common sense and of common honesty, and was bound by no laws, except those of honour, equity, and good conscience, the sole object of its appointment being "the discovery of the truth."

17. In the second place, I assert that the late Sir Robert Grant's instructions, that the opinion

* In the report of the debate, this explanation is attributed to Mr. Weeding, but it seems probable that it really proceeded from General Lodwick.

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opinion of the majority was to be deferred to by the dissenting member, never could, except by the most blind perversion, be applied to signing, without protest, a report which pronounced the late Raja of Sattara guilty of an offence which would, in all probability, cost him his throne. In order to establish this assertion, I must refer to the circumstances under which Sir Robert Grant's orders originated. On reference to the Commission's proceedings, it will be seen that, on the 21st October 1836, an extract was submitted to the Governor, accompanied by the following remark :—" We beg to observe, that this reference is made contrary to the opinion of the majority of the Commissioners ; but that, as the dissenting member declines to be guided by the opinion of the majority, we have no alternative but to make it." I must explain, that this was the second instance in which Major-general Lodwick had declined to defer to the majority, on points of procedure on which they entertained no doubt ; and that, therefore, to obviate the delay and inconvenience of constant references of this kind, on which the Court itself was competent to decide, the remark above quoted was made. In reply, in a letter from Mr. Secretary Townsend,* the Commission were informed : " With regard to the manner of communicating with the Raja, the Right honourable the Governor thinks it might have been done with much propriety by the Resident ; and as the Commission is vested with full powers to conduct this inquiry as they judge expedient, the Governor requests that Colonel Lodwick will, in the future course of these proceedings, defer to the opinion of the majority, not only as one of the members of the Commission, but in his political capacity, whenever a point may arise connected with the present investigation." These are the instructions referred to by Major-general Lodwick ; and who can be so blind as not to perceive that they were only meant to apply to the conduct of the inquiry, the mode of procedure, and " points " of this kind, which might be debated in Commission ; and that Sir Robert Grant had not the remotest intention of doing violence to any man's conscience, by compelling him to affix his signature to a verdict pronouncing the Raja guilty, when he believed him to be innocent ? But admitting the reverse of all this, and that Major-general Lodwick had so misconstrued these instructions, is it to be supposed that he would have kept this secret from his colleagues ? Would he not have said, " Well, gentlemen, I totally dissent from the opinion you have recorded. In my conscience, I believe the Raja to be innocent, although by your verdict he is pronounced guilty. Recollect, however, that I affix my signature to your verdict, not because I concur in its justice, but because I am bound by the customs of the service and the Governor's orders to do so ; and I deeply lament that, by the same rules, I am debarred the privilege of entering my protest against you ? " Did, however, Major-general Lodwick act in this manner ? This is the only point which affects Colonel Ovens and myself ; for if in any way he did signify his dissent, then were we both guilty of an unpardonable dereliction of duty in concealing the fact from Government, and submitting to it a report professing to be unanimous, when in reality it was not so.

18. I cannot too emphatically or solemnly declare, that whatever may have been Major-general Lodwick's mental reservations, he never disclosed his dissent to the Commission, and that I left Sattara with the strongest impression on my mind that he cordially and conscientiously concurred in all the opinions contained in the report which he had just signed. And this brings me to the third head of this part of my memorandum, in which I have to state my recollections of what occurred in regard to the report, and to show that, if Major-general Lodwick has been correctly reported, he has grievously misrepresented his own acts as well as those of his colleagues.

19. I have a perfect recollection, that when the Commission had obtained all the information within their reach, the question arose, in what manner we should submit our sentiments to Government ? It was observed, that there were two modes : the one, by writing a joint report ; the other, by each member separately recording his sentiments on the case. It was, of course, resolved that the first should be followed, if our opinions agreed ; the last, if they disagreed. This having been determined, I recollect that the principal points of the case were discussed, the evidence bearing on each referred to, and the opinion of each member ascertained on each. For instance, I remember the following questions being seriously and anxiously debated :—Are the two interviews between the two native officers and Govind Row Dewan proved ? Is the interview between the two native officers and the Raja proved ? Has the conduct of the native officers been such as to warrant our recommending them to the favourable notice of Government ? In debating on these and similar questions, if I recollect right, the whole of the evidence was read over, and the unanimous opinion of the entire Commission was afterwards recorded in the report finally submitted to Government. The Honourable Board are aware, that almost the whole of the proceedings of the Commission are recorded in my handwriting ; and I feel no scruple in now stating that I was the person who framed the report of those proceedings. As a composition, I am ready to admit its manifold imperfections ; but it contains not an opinion which I have seen reason to change, or a sentiment of which I am now ashamed. During the progress of the inquiry, each member had kept his own notes and memoranda, and the various bearings of the evidence had often and anxiously been discussed, both in the Commission and out of it, among ourselves. Towards the end of the inquiry, having grounds for believing that there would ultimately be no difference of opinion on essential points, I commenced the draft of
a report ;

* Dated 24th October 1836.

a report; that is, I put in shape those parts which would have equally as well answered for a separate memorandum as for a joint report. When, therefore, in the manner above stated, we had resolved on our verdict, I had only to arrange and collate my materials; and, by labouring hard, chiefly at night, I may have produced the rough copy of the report sooner than Major-general Lodwick expected. This rough copy was then read over, and canvassed and corrected in the Commissioners' room, each member, to the best of my recollection, assenting separately to every opinion finally recorded. At the close of our proceedings, all the private notes and memoranda kept by each member were destroyed; because, the Commission being a secret one, we did not conceive ourselves justified in preserving them. I much fear that the first draft of the report, corrected as above, was for the same reason, and at the same time, destroyed. I am not quite certain of this; but if it has been preserved among the records of Government, it will be an important document, for it will, at a glance, show to what extent Colonel Ovans and myself modified our opinions, so as to meet those of Major-general Lodwick. I can only myself recollect, that he laid great stress on only one interview with the Raja having been proved, and that we should recommend the Raja to the mercy of Government. Colonel Ovans and myself had no difficulty in assenting to both these propositions; for the first was fact, and the second was quite as agreeable to our feelings as it was to Major-general Lodwick. The rough draft of the report having thus been revised and corrected, a fair copy was prepared, and this having been read over and approved at the last day of meeting, was signed by every member of the Commission, and finally forwarded to Government without protest or dissent of any kind. Such are my recollections regarding the mode in which the Commission's report was prepared and signed, and the following brief entries in the diary of our proceedings strongly corroborate them.

Tuesday, 1st November 1836.—It is recorded in Colonel Ovans's writing: "The Commission has this day been chiefly occupied in reading over their proceedings, preparatory to drawing up their report."

Wednesday, 2d November 1836.—It is recorded in the same hand: "Govind Row Dewan having been called before the Commission, is informed, that he has been sent for, in order that he might understand that the Commission considers the two meetings at his house between himself and the soobadars as clearly proved, and that, if he has anything further to state, they are ready to hear him. The Dewan answers, that he has nothing further to bring forward."

"The remainder of this day has been occupied by the Commission in discussing the draft of their report to Government."—Adjourned at 5 P. M.

Thursday, 3d November 1836.—It is recorded in my writing: "The Commission are engaged the whole of this day in considering the draft of their report."

Friday, 4th November 1836.—"The Commission, having agreed to their report, close the inquiry, after having destroyed all their separate notes and memorandums."

Immediately under the last of these entries is Major-general Lodwick's own signature. By them it is clearly established, that for nearly four days the Commission were occupied in deliberating upon their verdict and report, in the same manner as a jury retires to consider their verdict on the conclusion of a trial. I cannot too strongly protest against a man, after the lapse of nearly four years, being permitted to disavow what he has deliberately attested. In private life, a proceeding of this kind would be scouted by every honest man; and if it is to be tolerated in public transactions, the character of no public man is safe. I have no recollection of Major-general Lodwick having, as he asserts, observed, after the report had been signed, that he considered it "a worthless document;" but I have a vivid recollection that, on that occasion, Major-general Lodwick turned round to Colonel Ovans and said, "The least we can do is to pass a vote of thanks to our colleague, Mr. Willoughby, for the able manner in which he has performed the laborious task of recording our proceedings, and the satisfactory manner in which he has drawn up the report." If these are not the exact words, it is, to the best of my belief, the substance of what he said; and how could Colonel Ovans and myself imagine, in the face of such a proposition, that Major-general Lodwick had just signed the report with mental reservations of any kind?

20. Why, however, did not Major-general Lodwick embrace the first convenient opportunity for unburdening his conscience, and for denouncing the unprincipled conduct which he has lately imputed to his colleagues? Why, in fact, did he allow these accusations to remain concealed in his breast for nearly four years? Whenever I am placed on my trial, and public justice requires that I should be so placed if my present defence is not deemed conclusive and satisfactory, I shall certainly, as an accused person, press this fact on the attention of my judges; for it is, I imagine, a universally recognised principle, that no unnecessary delay shall occur in accusing a guilty person. Major-general Lodwick might, at any time after the breaking up of the Commission, have held up Colonel Ovans and myself to the scorn and indignation of the public, in the manner in which he has lately done; but two opportunities in particular were offered to him for doing so. He, however, not only neglected these, but on the one occasion uttered remarks leading to the inference that he had concurred in the opinion of the Commission, and that he even then believed the Raja to be guilty; and, on the other, he gave an explanation of his reasons for signing the Commission's report, essentially different from those afforded in his speech at the India House, on the 15th July 1841.

21. The first occasion to which I refer was during the debates at a Special Court of Proprietors on the 12th and 13th February 1840, convened for the purpose of considering the

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case of the Raja of Sattara. These will be found reported in the Asiatic Journal for March 1840, and Major-general Lodwick was present, and even took a conspicuous part in the discussion. I have carefully read his speech, and have not been able to discover the shadow of an imputation against either Colonel Ovans or myself. On the contrary, in the following passage, he clearly admits that he had at the time concurred in the Commission's finding. "He would not say anything about the sentence of the court: for facts had since come to his knowledge that might, perhaps, have induced him to come to a different conclusion from that which he had formed on that occasion." It may with truth be said of Major-general Lodwick, with reference to the difference to be observed in his speeches of February 1840, and July 1841, *vires acquirit eundo*. In the following extract from the former speech is contained an admission that, up to that date, Major-general Lodwick adhered to the opinion he had recorded in Commission on the 5th November 1836, that the Raja was guilty; though, at the same time, he unjustly imputes to the Government conduct which had goaded the Raja into his guilt. "He did not wish to excite any wrong feeling in favour of the Raja; he did not mean to say that he was not guilty; but he only wished to plead for an unhappy man, who was excited to torture by the treatment he had received from the British Government."

22. The second occasion, however, is still more remarkable, or when Major-general Lodwick addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Honourable Court of Directors, remonstrating against his removal by the Government of the late Sir Robert Grant from the office of Resident at Sattara. Fortunately for Colonel Ovans and myself, this letter was afterwards printed and circulated; and although the subject of signing the report is alluded to, not the slightest imputation is cast upon us. The letter is dated the 9th October 1840, upwards of nine months before the last debates at the India House, and at page 27 will be found as follows:

"I am free to confess, that my opinion of the evidence adduced differed so widely from that of my colleagues, that I had resolved upon giving a separate opinion; but the proposal on their part to modify their sentiments so as to meet mine to a certain extent, and the consideration of the dilemma in which Government would be placed by anything short of a unanimous opinion, overruled that first intention; but so numerous and marked were the discrepancies of the evidence, much of which was but the evidence of accomplices still under restraint, and which could therefore only be taken as confessions affecting those by whom they were respectively made, and so gross was the prevarication of Untajee, the chief of the plot as well as chief informant, that I expressed at the time my conviction that, for any purpose of dethroning the Raja, the proceedings of the Commission would be found unavailing. But for my own act of sacrificing judgment to political expediency, these proceedings would have been quite inoperative."

Alas! what an admission! And will any one hereafter say that Major-general Lodwick could have been unjustly superseded? Let me, however, observe, that here there is no complaint of having been prevented by his colleagues from cross-examining dishonest and perjured witnesses. No allusion to the customs of the service and the practice of courts-martial; no assertion that he pronounced the Raja guilty when he believed him innocent, because the late Sir Robert Grant had ordered him to do so; but a plain, undisguised avowal that he signed the Commission's report on grounds of public expediency. Well, indeed, might Mr. Thompson exclaim, "Would that the Gallant general had not sacrificed principle to expediency." The deadliest enemy could not have uttered a more bitter sarcasm.

23. Such is my vindication, and I feel grateful that I have been spared to afford it. It has been written in great haste and amid a multiplicity of official duties, always heavy, but especially so at periods like the present. I have, however, been naturally anxious to prepare it in time for the steamer under despatch; and I now beg that it may be forwarded to the Honourable Court of Directors with my respectful solicitation, that when the affairs of the late Raja of Sattara again come under discussion, this my reply to Major-general Lodwick's accusations may be published, and that that officer may be furnished with a copy. I do not prefer this request simply on my own account, but likewise because the character of the British nation is in some degree involved in the issue; for, if Major-general Lodwick has accurately described the proceedings of the Sattara Commission, and Colonel Ovans and myself are unable to refute his accusations, one very material part of the case against the late Raja of Sattara becomes altogether vitiated; and, in that case, I shall fully admit the Commission's Report, to use Major-general Lodwick's own words, is "a worthless document."

24. In conclusion, I beg that it may be distinctly understood, that although I have considered it to be my first duty to vindicate myself before Government and the Honourable Court, I reserve to myself full liberty to adopt such other measures as I may, on reflection, deem necessary and advisable, for the purpose of repelling Major-general Lodwick's aspersions on my official character.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby.

EXTRACT (paragraph 7) from a LETTER addressed to *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Secretary to Government, by Colonel *Peter Lodwick*, Resident at Sattara, dated the 7th October 1836.

AMONG the attendants of Govind Row Dewan, the native officers identified the man noted in the depositions as having, on one occasion, presented them with pawn. He was apprehended also, and was the only individual whose appearance gave token of guilt; and in this case it was marked decidedly.

Tenth witness, Frederick Durack, Lieutenant of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Line Adjutant at Sattara, having been duly sworn, is requested to state what came under his observation on the morning when a Brahmin was seized in the line of the 23d Regiment?

On the occasion referred to, Lieutenant Stock brought a prisoner to my house, and placed him in confinement. I then repaired to the Residency, by Colonel Lodwick's orders, who told me that, in the course of one hour, I should have to receive charge of two or three prisoners. I went over to Major Wilson's house, close by; and when I returned to the Residency, and received charge, in the first instance, of two prisoners from Colonel Lodwick, as they were on their way to the place of confinement, Soobadar Sewgoolam Sing informed Colonel Lodwick, in my presence, that he recognized a man who had given him some pawn. Colonel Lodwick told me to call this person back. They had just got out of the compound, when I stopped the whole party; and as we were returning to the Residency, Sewgoolam Sing pointed to the man, and said, "Why, you are the person who gave me the pawn." He immediately became agitated; and on the question being repeated once or twice, he put up his hands in a supplicating attitude, and said "Yes, yes." He was then taken before the Resident, when he denied having made the above acknowledgment, and I was ordered to take him into custody. When Colonel Lodwick told him he was a prisoner, the man fell down apparently senseless. He was lifted up from the ground, and I observed to him, "You have spoken a falsehood before Colonel Lodwick," and he again fell down as if in a fit; after which I had him conveyed, with the other two prisoners, to the arsenal, where they have been separately confined ever since. When I visited him in the evening of the same or the following day, the man said to me he had told me a lie, and expressed a great desire that I should hear him, as he had in fact given the pawn. I informed him that he would be heard in due time; and frequently, when I have subsequently visited him, he has appeared anxious to disclose something which seemed to press heavily on his mind. On one occasion, I listened to him in consequence of his anxiety, and he stated to me that, about 15 days before his seizure, the two Soobadars were at the Dewan's, sitting in the barree, when the Dewan told him to bring the pawn, which he stated he brought and gave to them.

EXTRACT from the Seventh Day's Proceedings of the Commission, dated 19th October 1836.

THE Commission now determine to call before them the person alluded to by the preceding witness, as having confessed on some occasion to have given pawn to two soobadars. He is brought, and states his name to be Coosia Maloo; that he is a Mahratta, aged about 35, and that he has been 17 or 18 years in the service of Govind Row, Dewan of Sattara. He is told by the Commission to state the truth; whereupon he represents: "About 15 days before I was seized, two Purdesee sepoy came after the lights were lit to the Dewan's house, and ascended upstairs into the dewan-khanah. I saw them sitting with the Dewan. A Brahmin accompanied the Sepoys. I sat at a distance. When the sepoy arrived I was with the Dewan, and he told me to go on one side, and I went behind the door. In less than a quarter of a ghurree the Dewan called out 'Coosia.' I went, and he told me to bring pawn. I did so, and gave to each sepoy four or five pawn-leaves with spices. I did not hear what conversation passed between the Dewan and the sepoy, for I was at a distance; they all sat close together on the ground. The sepoy did not come in uniform, but in white clothes and turbans. I should not recognize them, because it was dark. On this account, when they taxed me the other day, I denied it through fear; but I am certain I gave pawn to two sepoy. I should know the Brahmin again, as he occasionally comes to the Dewan's house, like other Brahmins. I do not know his name. I received no order to prevent any other people coming up; but had any person come up, I would have informed him. There was only one light in the room. They did not go into the large dewan-khanah, but passing through a door on the left, they went through an under apartment into the small dewan-khanah. No visitor of consequence arrived at the Dewan's house while the sepoy were there, that I heard. When I had given the pawn, the Dewan got up and went below to his dinner, and the sepoy and the Brahmin immediately followed. I remained up above. I took the pawn out of a box covered with leather, in which it is usually kept. The box is in the dewan-khanah, and I have the key of it now. (*The witness here delivers the key to the Commission.*) The Dewan was employed in the Adawlut on that day, and returned home in the evening about six. He did not go to the Raja's, that I am aware of; but I was not with him all the day. I did not hear one word which passed between them; but when they received the pawn the Dewan got, the first salaamed and retired. The sepoy eat the pawn, and they got up and went away. I gave pawn to the two sepoy and

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to the Brahmin, but to no one else. The Dewan is accustomed to receive all kinds of persons in the small dewan-khanah.

Did you ever see these or any other sepoys at your master's house on any other occasion?—Two sepoys, Purdassees, came a second time, about 10 days after. I cannot exactly state the date, but both interviews occurred within a month. The same Brahmin again brought them. They went in the Dewan's sleeping-room, where there is a bedstead, like the one in the next room, with green musquito curtains. This room is situated between the large and small dewan-khanahs. The Brahmin told me to fasten the door, which I did from the inside, and then went into the small dewan-khanah, where the Dewan was; and the Dewan then went into his sleeping-room, remained there about half a ghurree. I could not hear any part of the conversation. The sepoys came wrapped up in woollen cloaks of green or dark colour, which on entering they put down by their side. They had no cloaks the first interview, but I am certain they had them on the second occasion: if they deny this I am helpless. I did not see any other person enter the sleeping-room, for I went below stairs. When I left the house to go home, they were still in the sleeping-room. The sepoys arrived five or six ghurrees after the lamps were lit. The sepoys were very tall and very stout. There was one standing-lamp in the room. I gave no pawn the second time; but I do not know whether they received it, as I had gone home. When any Brahmin or other persons have confidential communication, the Dewan sometimes takes them into the sleeping-room, and sometimes into another. I never saw these sepoys more than twice. I committed a fault on the day I was seized, in denying before the Colonel that I gave the pawn. I do not know what conversation passed between the sepoys and the Dewan. I do not know any perfumer of the name of Pureshram, and I never saw him that I know of. I never heard from any one on what account the two sepoys visited my master. My house is a considerable distance from the Dewan's house."

The Commission consider it proper to record, that the evidence of Coosia was elicited by questions and answers, without promises of any kind, the witness being simply warned to speak the truth without fear.

EXTRACT from the Deposition on Oath of Lieutenant-colonel *Lodwick*, Resident at Sattara, recorded 24th October 1836.

Q. STATE such circumstances as come under your observation regarding the apprehension of the Dewan's servant, Coosia?—A. When the Dewan and Pureshram were made prisoners, and were proceeding to the place of confinement under charge of the Line Adjutant, to the best of my recollection, Lieutenant Durack came back and reported that the Soobadar Sewgoolam Sing had recognized a man, who was bearing the Dewan's slippers, as the person who had given him pawn at the Dewan's house. He further stated, that the man, in his first surprise, had acknowledged such to be the case. I immediately ordered the Dewan and the whole party to be brought back. The man in question, on being brought to the Residency, denied it, but was in such a state of fear as to fall down twice perfectly senseless; and considering that the deposition of a person so situated was not to be depended upon, I made no further inquiry, but directed him to be confined separately, so that no communication could possibly take place between him and the other prisoners.

EXTRACT from the Commission's Proceedings, dated 20th October 1836.

COOSIA is here introduced, and being confronted with Untajee, states as follows:—"I know that person; he is the Brahmin who brought the Purdasee sepoys to my master's house on two occasions. On one occasion I gave pawn into this man's own hands."

The Brahmin hereupon confesses that what Coosia states is true, and that he did receive pawn from his hands; observing, "Now that the Dewan's own servant has betrayed his master, I will speak all I know, but I request the gentlemen to write to Government about a provision for me." The Commission decline to make any promise of any kind, and the Brahmin then states as follows.

(True copy and extracts.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

LETTER from Lieutenant-colonel *C. Ovans*, Resident at Sattara, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq.,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Sattara Residency, 25 November 1841.

HAVING observed in the United Service Gazette, under date the 12th instant, a paper stated to be a petition "to the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled," dated London, the 16th day of September 1841, and signed Charles Forbes, Baronet, Chairman of the British India Society, I conceive myself imperatively called upon to lay before Government the following observations on this document:

2. The

2. The misrepresentations and falsehoods contained in this petition are so numerous, that it would be difficult to expose them without going into a complete history of the Sattara case; I must, therefore, content myself by first calling the attention of Government to the following accusations against myself personally, and afterwards to certain other mis-statements, which I am able to contradict by my direct and personal knowledge of these transactions.

3. The accusations against myself personally in this petition are as follows:—

1st. That I invaded the ex-Raja's chamber at the dead of night, dragged him from his bed, and thrust him almost naked into a palankeen with his cousin, Balla Sahib Senaputtee.

2d. That the present Raja was without, assisting me in these outrages.

3d. That the ex-Raja was hurried off to Benares under such circumstances of unnecessary cruelty, that Balla Sahib Senaputtee died on the road, and a halt refused to his wife on her confinement.

4. These are grave charges, and, if true, no doubt deserve all the reprobation bestowed upon them in this petition. But I beg leave solemnly and unequivocally to declare that they are all and every part of them utterly false; and, moreover, I beg respectfully to add that, if necessary, I am ready to make a deposition on oath to the following effect:

1st. That it was broad daylight when I arrived at the ex-Raja's palace.

2d. That I did not go into any chamber of the palace, but only into the open area in the centre of that building.*

3d. That the ex-Raja himself came down stairs to me, and joined me there.

4th. That the ex-Raja and the Senaputtee were not put into the same palankeen.

5th. That the present Raja did not accompany me into the town.

5. To these facts I am ready, as before stated, to make a deposition on oath; and I also beg most earnestly that Government will be pleased to call upon Lieutenant Cristall of the 8th Regiment, Lieutenant Terry of the Artillery, and Lieutenant Follett of the 25th Regiment, the officers who were with or near me on this occasion, for their depositions on oath as to what they knew of these transactions.

6. As regards the ex-Raja's being hurried off to Benares, and the cruelties committed on the road, it will be sufficient to mention the following facts:—First, that the ex-Raja's deposal took place on the 5th of September 1839, and that he did not leave Nimbgam till the 7th December following; thus proving that he had three full months to prepare for his journey. Secondly, that the ex-Raja did not arrive at Benares until the 25th March; thus giving 109 days to perform a journey of 927 miles, or about nine miles per diem. Thirdly, that every attention was paid to his comfort, inasmuch as the expense of carriage alone for himself and followers cost upwards of 80,000 rupees, the whole of which was defrayed by the Sattara government. Fourthly, that this accusation regarding the Senaputtee and his wife is as false as the other charges above adverted to, inasmuch as a halt was made on the confinement of that lady; and that the Senaputtee himself died suddenly of apoplexy, not certainly of any hardship suffered on the road, having, up to the very day of his death, been in excellent health.

7. These, as far as I can see, are the accusations more immediately affecting myself in this petition, and which I have thus denied, and which I again deny in the fullest and most unequivocal manner. And I will now venture to offer some observations on the other charges in this petition, which from my situation here I may be expected to have a more thorough and positive knowledge of than any other person.

8. These charges may, I think, be briefly summed up as follows:—

1st. As regards the infraction of the treaty by the British Government, and the insults offered to the ex-Raja.

2d. The Brahminical conspiracy against the ex-Raja.

3d. The proceedings of the Commission.

4th. The treatment of Govind Row Dewan.

5th. The denial of the Viceroy of Goa.

6th. The amnesty proposed to the ex-Raja.

7th. The character of the ex-Raja, and that of his successor.

And on these I beg respectfully to be permitted to offer the following remarks.

9. I know of no infraction of treaty by the British Government. If the boundary dispute, as it is called, be the case alluded to, this may be explained in a few words. The treaty distinctly states that the Neera River is to be the boundary of the Sattara territory. The ex-Raja claimed all the country beyond that river belonging to the Punt Suchew. This claim the British Government resisted, as it had a perfect right to do. All the authorities in India were unanimous in rejecting the ex-Raja's claim; nevertheless, he was told that it would be referred to England, and he was requested to await the result. But he was perfectly "calous" (to use General Lodwick's own words) to reason on this point. He refused to listen to

* See the accompanying plan of the palace.

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to any advice on the part of the Resident, and in so doing he, not the British Government, first violated the treaty, inasmuch as it is clearly laid down in the second article of that treaty, that he shall be "guided in all matters by the advice of the British Agent at his Highness's court."

10. And who, it may be asked, was to be the umpire in a case of this kind? The ex-Raja was not an independent prince; on the contrary, does not this very treaty clearly prove his entire dependence on the British Government? The British Government, therefore, was alone the judge, and by its decision he was bound to abide. Therefore this dispute can form no excuse for the conduct of the ex-Raja; on the contrary, it throws the first infraction of the treaty on himself.

11. With reference to the ex-Raja's being treated with open insult, as regards the sword sent from England, and the Dusra present, the explanation is easy. The sword arrived in Bombay on the 4th June 1836, and on the 22d of July following Major-general Lodwick reported to Government the attempts making at Sattara to seduce the Soobadars from their allegiance; I will, therefore, in reply, ask whether, under such circumstances, this sword could have been presented to the ex-Raja? Again, as regards the Dusra dresses. These dresses, be it observed, were sent to Bombay at the very time (viz. in November 1836) when the Raja was labouring under the heaviest charges of disaffection to the British Government. How could these proofs of friendship have been then accepted? Indeed, this was one, among many other proofs of the imbecility of the Resident, that he should have permitted these presents to have left Sattara, and thus involved Government in any discussion regarding them.

12. The Brahminical conspiracy alluded to is a mere fiction. If any conspiracy existed, it was on the part of the ex-Raja and his Chitnavees, to trample on the Brahmins, and to elevate the rival caste of Purvoes, to which the Chitnavees belonged. From what is said it might be supposed that all the witnesses against the ex-Raja were Brahmins. But what is the fact? In the case of the Soobadars, out of nine native witnesses for the prosecution three only were Brahmins; out of 24 witnesses in the Goa case 15 were Brahmins; and out of the 11 witnesses in the Nagpoor, only three were Brahmins. Thus proving that the majority of the witnesses against the ex-Raja were not Brahmins, but of other castes.

13. The Commission of Sattara is accused in this petition of receiving "secret and anonymous evidence, and evidence admitted to be perjured, and refusing to cross-examine the witnesses." This is a grave charge; and, if true, will doubtless be borne out by the proceedings of that Commission, which it seems have now been published. I ask, therefore, any honest man who has read those proceedings, whether they do bear out such accusations as these? I ask, what is the secret and anonymous evidence alluded to? So far from recording evidence of this description, the Commissioners compelled the Resident to disclose the name of his secret informant, and moreover summoned that informant to give evidence in his own person before them, and on his oath. But who are the perjured witnesses? Not the European officers, I presume. The Soobadars and the Bramin Untajee, I suppose, are the witnesses alluded to. Yet the European officers, on their oaths, gave these Soobadars the highest character; and Colonel Lodwick himself bore witness, on his oath also, to the exemplary conduct of the whole of the 23d Regiment. Do these petitioners mean therefore to infer, that all this testimony is false? As to the Bramin Untajee, what do the Commissioners themselves say? "That he (Untajee) was guilty of the grossest prevarication, and that no weight whatever had been attached to his uncorroborated testimony." Yet it is made to appear in this petition, that the accusations against the ex-Raja rested on this person's unsupported testimony. As to the cross-examination of the witnesses, and the other declarations of General Lodwick, I beg respectfully to refer to my letter to Government (No. 399) under date the 22d October last, in which I have, I trust, satisfactorily shown, that these charges also have no foundation in fact. And as to the assertion regarding the rejection of the proposal of the Resident, "that an agent should be present on the Raja's behalf," this also, like most of the other assertions in this petition, is a perversion of a simple fact. The proposal of the Resident was, that the ex-Raja should have a barrister of the Supreme Court of Bombay to defend his cause. This was rejected; and most properly so, in my opinion. But the ex-Raja was distinctly informed he might have any adviser or advisers he thought fit; and he actually brought with him, in that capacity, his brother and cousin, when he came to hear and answer the evidence against him.

14. The charges in this petition as regards Govind Row Dewan are still more extraordinary. It is stated that this person was confined for three years "without charge and without trial;" that he was removed, by my advice, to "almost solitary confinement in a distant fortress;" and that then followed, "on the information of Govind Row's mother, a fresh accusation against the Raja." This is all false. None of the charges against the ex-Raja or his Dewan rest on the information of Govind Row's mother, neither was that information the result of his removal to Ahmednugger, her petition being dated the 13th December 1836, and his removal having taken place in July 1837. The Dewan, moreover, was tried and fully convicted of an attempt to seduce the soldiers of the British Government from their allegiance. This offence, we know, might justly have subjected the offender to capital punishment, but he was only put under "mild restraint." What followed from this ill-advised clemency? This: that large sums were sent to Poonah to bribe the authorities there, and every species of intrigue set on foot to effect his release; and this not for his sake,

sake, but to give the ex-Raja a triumph over the Government; and to prove this, I need only refer to a suit now before the agent at Poonah for the recovery of 33,000 rupees, being a part of the money so sent. Government is aware that Ahmednuggur was the place where Govind Row was sent to; but this place, which is only 74 miles from Poonah, and one of the best stations on this side of India, can scarcely, I think, be called "a distant fortress." As to his solitary confinement there, I believe this also to be false, as Mr. Hutt, the judge in whose custody he was placed, will be able to testify. I beg to say, however, that I still maintain the expediency and necessity of that measure. I had reason to know that Govind Row wished to disclose all he knew. I was anxious that these disclosures should be made before a judicial officer, who knew nothing of these transactions. My only object was the truth. I had no hostility to the ex-Raja: he never, I believe, accused me of any. I considered this as the only way of preventing collusion or fraud as to any confession the Dewan had to make, and the events proved the necessity of these precautions: for the confessions of Govind Row fully confirmed his own guilt and that of his master; and this, I suppose, is the reason why so much odium is attempted to be thrown on this proceeding.

15. Great stress, I observe, is laid in this petition on the assertion of the late Viceroy of Goa, that the letters ascribed to him are "utter forgeries." This unsupported assertion of an accomplice, however, can only be taken for what it is worth. It cannot invalidate all the other evidence. It cannot falsify the testimony of 24 witnesses, who cannot all, it is to be presumed, be perjured. It cannot falsify the banker's books, showing the money expended on this intrigue. It cannot falsify all the other letters which have been verified by the writers themselves; and, moreover, it cannot turn aside the proof obtained in the records at Bombay, of the genuineness of the late Viceroy's signature to these very letters, which he now says are forgeries.

16. With regard to the amnesty (or the new "treaty," as it is termed in this petition) proffered to the ex-Raja by Sir James Carnac, I may, I trust, be permitted to make the following observations. The preamble to this document, to which the petitioners say the ex-Raja objected, simply states, "that the inquiries made had satisfied the British Government that his Highness had exposed himself to the sacrifice of its alliance and protection." Now can any unprejudiced man read that evidence, and say that this is not the fact? Rejecting every portion of that evidence in the least questionable, does not enough remain amply to justify this conclusion? But let us see what were the terms proposed. Simply these: "to abide in future by the advice of the Resident; to provide for his brother; to dismiss one of his evil counsellors, and not to injure, in person or property, the witnesses guaranteed by the British Government." Now let me ask, could anything be more moderate or just, or could less have been demanded? The ex-Raja's real objection, however, was not to the preamble, but to being brought back to the original treaty. He told me himself, he would then be only a "Mamlutdar." His advisers in Bombay assured him he would be released from all control, and this was his object; and this fact is proved by his offers to succumb when too late. What then remained to be done? The ex-Raja had not only rejected the advice of the British Agent, but he had set at defiance the head of the Government itself, and his deposition became a matter of absolute necessity. It was, in short, a measure forced upon the Government by his own contumacy, and breach of that treaty by which he held his country. But even then he was treated with the greatest leniency. No part of his private property was confiscated, as is falsely asserted in this petition. On the contrary, he was permitted to take with him property to the estimated value of five lakhs of rupees, to which his claim was very doubtful, and he had an allowance assigned to him of 10,000 rupees per month, being about one-tenth part of the whole revenue of the Sattara state.

17. I will now come to the high character given to the ex-Raja, and to the abuse heaped upon his successor in this petition. If it be true, as this petition states, that four successive Residents attest the justness of the praise bestowed on the ex-Raja, then I can only say that the present opinions of these officers must be at variance with opinions recorded by them here, whilst in the execution of their duty. Captain Grant, when here, expressed his strong doubts whether, "from the extravagant notions of the ex-Raja, the bounty of the British Government would be duly appreciated." General Briggs thought it necessary to warn Government of the ex-Raja's mania for intrigue, in the following prophetic words: "He is, however, tenacious of his prerogative, and will every day more and more resent our control. He has lately been flattered by those around him, into an erroneous estimate of his own importance, and he has already evinced strong inclinations to extend his connexions beyond the limits prescribed by treaty. It will be fortunate, perhaps, for his Highness himself, if events afford this Government an early opportunity to give him timely warning of the danger he is incurring, or I should be very apprehensive that he may succeed in involving himself in secret communications with those who may, at some future period, provoke the resentment of Government, when it is likely a development of a system of intrigue with his Highness may take place, which will altogether shake our confidence, and may lead to his ultimate ruin."

General Robertson states himself, that he knew of this Goa intrigue; and if this intrigue had then been reported to Government, as it ought to have been by General Robertson, and Government had thus had, to use General Briggs' words, an opportunity to give the ex-Raja timely warning of the danger he was incurring, he would probably never have persevered in

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the dangerous course he was then pursuing. General Lodwick, the fourth Political Agent alluded to, states on his oath, that his Highness had ceased to consult him; that he had evinced an almost hostile disposition to him, and that he now acted as if independent of the treaty and of all control; and finally, that he had proved faithless to his engagements with the British Government. These are the opinions of these officers when on the spot, and in the execution of their duty here, and therefore cannot now, I presume, be evaded or tampered with to serve party purposes elsewhere.

18. As regards the good government of the ex-Raja, this country, naturally fertile in itself, owed all its prosperity to the rules established for its management by Captain Grant. For a time, these were followed up by the ex-Raja, and for this he certainly deserves praise. But dissensions arose between him and General Briggs, which ended in the retirement of this officer. General Robertson, it is said, never interfered or listened to any complaints; and General Lodwick did worse than nothing, inasmuch as his interference only served to irritate the ex-Raja: and thus, all wholesome restraint being at an end, all good government was at an end also. When I arrived here, the civil business was entirely in the hands of men who assisted the ex-Raja in his intrigues against the British Government. These men were notoriously corrupt. The ex-Raja was in their power, and suits were reversed in the most shameless manner. The criminal business was also neglected, the gaols being full of prisoners untried and uncondemned. But the favourite object of the ex-Raja was the sequestration of all the jagheers, great and small, within his territory. For this he had met with deserved reproof, both from Sir John Malcolm's government and that of Lord Clare. Three out of the five great jagheers, however, had fallen under his management, and various other small estates had been entirely sequestered; and, in proof of these statements, I beg to refer to the petitions before the British Government at the time of his deposal, to which no redress could be obtained.

19. Let us now turn to the character of his successor, on whom the grossest abuse has been unsparingly lavished by the partizans of the ex-Raja, both in England and in this country. I have had the best opportunities of knowing this prince, and I can safely bear witness to his sobriety, temperance, and good disposition. It is false that he was the accuser of his brother: on the contrary, his name never even occurs in the three charges brought against the ex-Raja. The ex-Raja told me himself that he did not blame his brother. The disclosure made to Sir Robert Grant was meant to save, not to ruin him. But let us judge of this prince by his acts; for this, surely, must be admitted on all sides to be the best criterion. These may be briefly enumerated as follows:

- 1st. The abolition of suttee.
- 2d. The abolition of transit duties.
- 3d. The introduction of the Company's rupee.
- 4th. The abolition of the buying and selling of slaves.
- 5th. The restoration of the sequestered jagheers, great and small, to their respective owners.
- 6th. The erection of public works of great extent and utility.

To these substantial proofs of good government, I beg to add, that the administration both of the criminal and civil business here has, once more, been placed on a proper footing; so that, if the present Raja goes on as he has begun, I doubt not that this change will be the means of bestowing the greatest benefits on this country.

20. There is only one more point in this petition which I consider it my duty to refer to. This relates to the "paper of hints," said to have been sent by the Governor of Bombay to the Resident, Major-general Lodwick; and I beg to state that I know nothing of any such paper, nor can I find any such paper, or any copy of it, in the records of this office. If such a paper, therefore, was sent to General Lodwick, it must evidently have been of a very private and confidential nature; and if so, I leave it to Government and to the Honourable Court to decide whether such confidence should have been so shamefully abused.

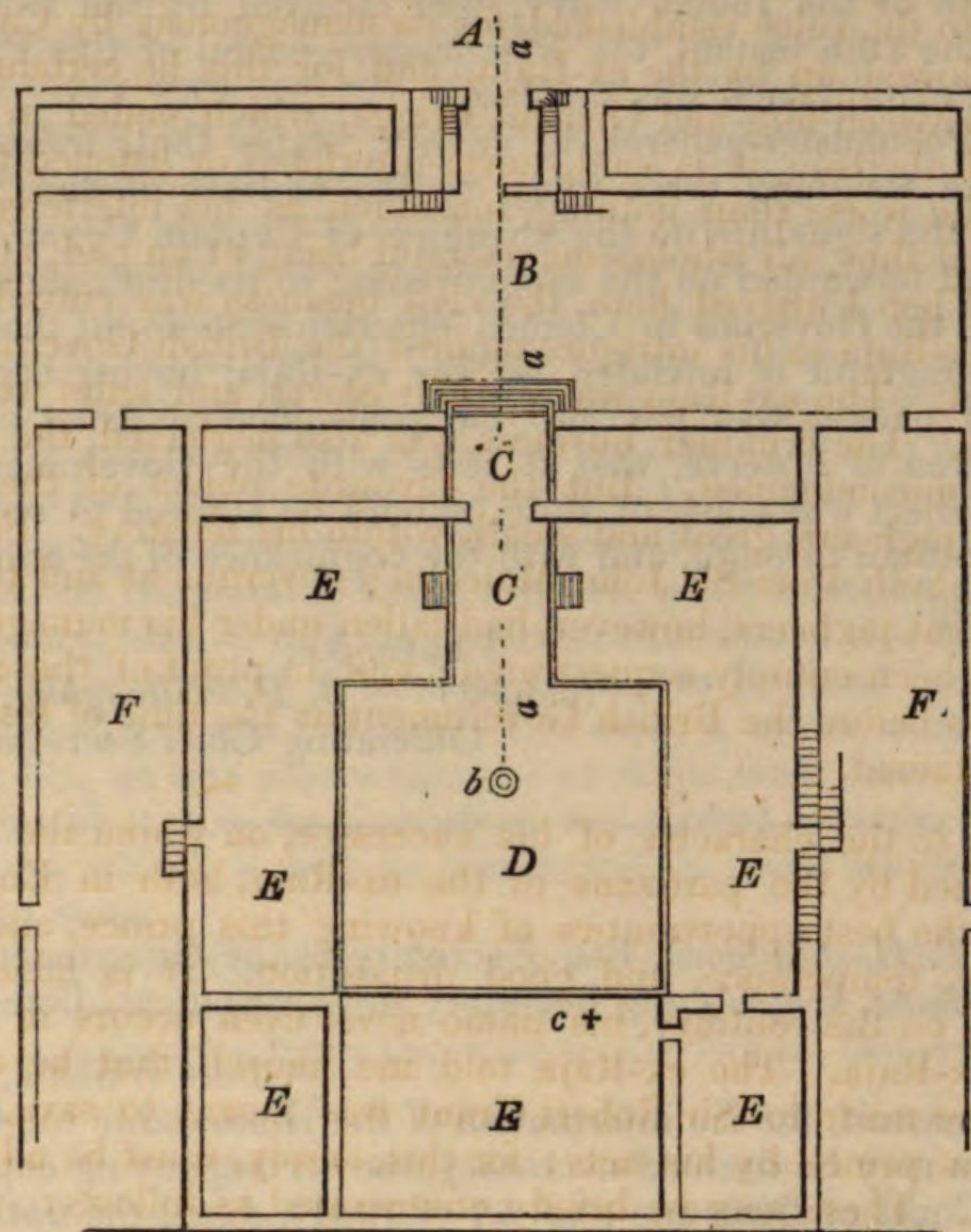
21. I have thus endeavoured to reply to the accusations against myself in this petition, as well as to all the other misstatements it contains. I have simply endeavoured to oppose facts, all of which are susceptible of positive proof, to vague and unfounded assertions; and I respectfully but most earnestly entreat that the Honourable the Governor in Council will be pleased to transmit this letter to the Honourable the Court of Directors by the earliest opportunity, to be by them laid before the House of Commons, if necessary, as my defence against the false and unfounded aspersions contained in this petition.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Ovens, Resident at Sattara.

Plan of the Raja's Palace.

- References: A—The outer gateway.
 B—The outer area or chook.
 C C—The inner gateway.
 D—Open square or chook in the centre of the palace, open to the sky.
 E—Apartments, composed of a ground-floor and upper-rooms all round.
 F—Open ground or chooks outside.



a a a This is the way I went into the open square.

b This is where I stood, in this open square below, and where the ex-Raja joined me.

c This is where the ex-Raja first spoke to me from the up-stairs veranda, and from whence he came down to me.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. Reid.

COPY of this excellent despatch should be sent to the Honourable the Court of Directors, by the steamer under dispatch, and their attention to it solicited; copy should also be sent to the Government of India. The Resident to be informed.

(signed) G. W. Anderson.
 L. R. Reid.

(No. 3354.)

LETTER from T. H. Maddock, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, to J. P. Willoughby, Esq. Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Fort William, 22 November 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated the 4th instant, submitting an explanation from Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, and also a memorandum by yourself, relative to the accusations made by Major-general Lodwick affecting the proceedings of the Commission assembled at Sattara in 1836, to inquire into the conduct of the then Raja of that state, of which you and that officer were members; and, in reply, I am directed to state, that the respective explanations of yourself and Lieutenant-colonel Ovans appear to the Governor-general in Council to be very satisfactory.

I have, &c.
 (signed) T. H. Maddock,
 Secretary to the Government of India.

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(1807.)

LETTER from *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, to
T. H. Maddock, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 16 December 1841.

I AM directed to report, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, that it having been brought to the notice of this Government that a packet to the address of the ex-Raja of Sattara, bearing the signature, on the envelope, of Captain R. Cogan, late of the Indian Navy, was received by the Honourable Company's steamer *Berenice* on the 13th instant, the Postmaster-general of this Presidency was called upon to ascertain and state if such was the case.

2. Mr. Shaw, the Postmaster-general, in answer, states that, from his office register it appears that a packet weighing three tolas, to the address of one "Hujrut Bhow," at Benares, and bearing the signature on the envelope of Captain Cogan, was received by the above opportunity, and forwarded on the same evening to its destination.

3. The Honourable the Governor in Council entertains no doubt that the packet alluded to in the preceding paragraph is intended for the ex-Raja, having been apprized, on good authority, that such a packet was put into the post-office at Aden, and a receipt granted for it; and I am desired to observe, that it rests with the Government of India to decide whether he, being in effect a prisoner of state, should be allowed to receive epistolary communications otherwise than through, and with the cognizance of the authorities under whose surveillance he is living.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

(No. 6318.)

LETTER from *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, to
D. Blane, Esq. Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Fort William, 25 October 1841.

I AM directed to transmit, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, and for such orders as may be deemed necessary, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors (No. 27 of 1841), dated the 25th August, respecting the advance of a sum of money to the vakeels of the ex-Raja of Sattara.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. H. Maddock*,
Secretary to Government of India.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Reid*;
without date.

To be sent to the Resident for communication to the Raja, that the views of the Honourable Court may be carried into effect.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson*,
L. R. Reid.

(No. 3152.)

LETTER from *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, to
Lieutenant-colonel *C. Ovans*, Resident at Sattara.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 17 November 1841.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated the 25th August last, requesting that a sum of 4,000*l.*, advanced by them to the vakeels of the ex-Raja of Sattara, may be recovered from that state.

2. In forwarding this document, I am desired to request that you will be pleased to communicate to his Highness the Raja the orders of the Honourable Court, and make the necessary arrangement for recovering the amount in question.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

MINUTE.

COPY of the Honourable Court's letter, and of the above communication, to be sent to the Accountant-general and the Civil Auditor.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

(No. 6960.)

LETTER from Lieutenant-Colonel *C. Ovens*, Resident at Sattara, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq.
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Sattara Residency, 15 December 1841.

WITH reference to your letter under date the 17th ultimo, and its accompaniment, as noted in the margin,* I have the honour to request that you will have the goodness to lay before the Honourable the Governor in Council the annexed translation of a yad,† under date the 10th instant, received from his Highness the Raja of Sattara, stating that the sum advanced by the Honourable the Court of Directors in England to the vakeels of the ex-Raja of Sattara is ready here, and will be paid in according to any communication that may come; but suggesting, for the reasons therein given, that this money may be deducted from the pension of the ex-Raja of Sattara.

2. I beg leave also to take this opportunity of laying before Government the accompanying translations of letters addressed to the ex-Raja of Sattara,‡ of the authenticity of which I have no doubt, by which it appears that one of the vakeels of the ex-Raja is still at Malta, waiting, he says, there for the arrival of Captain Cogan. It is also stated in one of these letters,§ that it is the intention of the Bhao (Rungoo Bappojee) to return and stay in England, in conformity with the orders of the Surkar (the ex-Raja), even if the business be effected, until the return of the Swarree (the ex-Raja); so that it may be presumed from this, that any engagements entered into by these vakeels to leave England, as alluded to in the first paragraph of the Honourable Court's letters, is not intended to be adhered to.

3. I think it necessary, also, to call the particular attention of Government to the scheme alluded to in this correspondence,|| of sending money to England by the ex-Raja, through the medium of Captain Cogan and Sukharam Luximon, a native connected with the house of Messrs. Forbes & Co., as this proves that the ex-Raja must have funds at his disposal, and affords an additional reason for deducting the 4,000*l.* advanced by the Honourable Court from his stipend, which, it will be recollected, is about one-tenth part of the whole revenue of the Sattara state.

4. In conclusion, I respectfully solicit the instructions of Government as to what amount in Company's rupees should be recovered from his Highness in exchange for this 4,000*l.*, and when it may be necessary to repay the same to the British Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Ovens*,
Lieut.-Col., Resident at Sattara.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of a Yad from His Highness the Raja of Sattara to the Resident, under date the 10th December 1841.

After compliments.

A YAD, under date the 30th November 1841, has been received from the British Government, stating that a letter has come from Mr. Willoughby, Secretary of Government, under date the 17th November 1841, by order of Government, forwarding copy of a letter dated 25th August 1841, received at Calcutta from the Honourable the Court of Directors from England, the same having been transmitted from Calcutta to Bombay, and requesting that the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors may be communicated to the Maharaj Surkar, and arrangements made for the recovery of the sum of 4,000*l.*, paid to the vakeels of the ex-Raja for expenses in England. So it is stated. And that it is also mentioned in the copy of the letter received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, that the vakeels of the ex-Raja of Sattara made a representation that they were involved in heavy incumbrances, and had no means of returning to their own country. That a sum of 4,000*l.* was consequently paid to them, in order to enable them to liquidate their debts and to defray the expenses of their passage back to India, and that their departure has been duly certified; and that, as at the time when the vakeels were deputed to that country, the ex-Raja actually held the management of the state, therefore it may be right that the expenses of the vakeels should be recovered from that state, and directing that this sum may accordingly be recovered from that state. So it is stated. With regard to this, in what manner this sum will be paid by the Maharaj Surkar, let this be arranged and a communication in writing sent here, and how many rupees are to be paid for the 4,000*l.* This will be ascertained by making a communication to the Bombay Government, and an intimation will be duly sent (to his Highness); but this sum will amount to upwards of 40,000 rupees. So it is stated (in the Resident's yad) as to this. The vakeels deputed by Teerthee Swuroop Rajushree Pertaub Shean Maharaj to make representations in England were not despatched with the knowledge of the Merban Resident Sahib Bahadoor here, and these people were also forbidden to go by the Government at Bombay; still they went away secretly, and the object

* Copy of a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, under date the 25th August 1841.

† Accompaniment, No. 1.

‡ Accompaniments, No. 2 to 5.

§ Accompaniment, No. 3.

|| Ditto, No. 5, paragraph 3.

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object of their going there was not to effect any arrangement about this country. As to this, there is no objection here to pay the amount mentioned, and the money is ready, and the same shall be paid according to any communication that may come; but it appears advisable to us that the above-mentioned sum should be deducted and recovered from the amount of the monthly pension of the Maharaj (ex-Raja), therefore this is written. Let the Merban Resident Sahib Bahadoor communicate his opinion on this subject as he thinks proper, and the same will be duly acted upon.

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from *Raojee Bappojee* to the ex-Raja of Sattara.

IN the service, an humble petition of the servant Raojee Bappojee, who, placing his head on the feet, respectfully represents that, up to the 15th November 1841 (Kartik Soodh 2nd) he is well. After this, Teerthee Swuroop Rajushree Bhao has sent a letter from Malta, under date the 14th October of the present year, which reached Bombay on the 10th November, stating, that a letter from London, from Mr. Cogan Sahib, has been received by one of his friends, intimating that he had stated that he would proceed immediately, but that he was detained on account of some business. He was to embark, however, by the steamer of November, when he and Rungoo Bappojee will proceed to Bombay. But this letter does not state any thing as regards the affair of the Surkar, or whether it has been effected or not; but it is written vaguely. Unless a visit takes place with him nothing can be known. If he (Mr. Cogan) desires him (Rungoo Bappojee) to follow him to Bombay, and provided the affairs prove unsuccessful, he (Rungoo Bappojee) states that he would not return (to Bombay). As to this, on seeing this letter a doubt has arisen. If Mr. Cogan Sahib brings Bhao with him, after effecting the object in view by the Surkar, it is well; and if not, the Bhao, agreeably to the orders of the Surkar, would not proceed, if desired to go to Bombay, without the termination of the Surkar's affairs. It is found to be very difficult, after securing the wishes of Mr. Cogan Sahib, how assistance can be procured in bringing the case before Parliament. Although the case of the Surkar is just, yet Bombay Walla (Bombay Government) exercised tyranny, which has already become generally known in England. Under these circumstances it is proper for the Bhao to return; but whatever may be settled by the advice of Mr. Cogan Sahib will be right for the most part. Mr. Cogan will not bring Bhao unless the business of the Surkar is effected. By his (Mr. Cogan's) thinking to take Bhao along with him, it appears that the case of the Surkar has been decided. It appears, if there was any hindrance, he would not have written about bringing him along with him. After all, whatever may be concluded by the blessing of the Almighty it will be right. The Bhao has forwarded a letter to my address containing the above circumstances; and the same letter, in original, I beg to send for the information of the Surkar, from which the whole matter will be understood. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from *Raojee Bappojee* to *Babajee Chitnavees*.

IN the service, Raojee Bappojee, who, placing his head on the feet, offers his compliments, and respectfully represents, that up to the 15th November 1841 (Kartick Sood 12th), he is well. After this, a letter from Teerthee Swuroop Rajushree Bhao has been received from Malta, stating that it is the intention of Cogan Sahib to bring him along with him to Bombay; but he (Mr. Cogan) does not state anything about the case of the Surkar, from which he feels a doubt, and he has consequently written this letter to me with regret, which letter I beg to forward in original for the information of the Surkar: it is dated the 14th October. From this letter the whole circumstances will be known. In short, it does not look well that Mr. Cogan Sahib should have thought of taking Bhao back along with him. It is the intention of the Bhao to return and stay in England, in conformity with the orders of the Surkar, even if the business be effected, and until the return of the Swarree; but in case he returns to London, contrary to the wish of Mr. Cogan Sahib, how this may affect the feelings of Mr. Cogan Sahib is the cause of the Bhao's anxiety. Still if he goes back (to England) and makes an application direct without Mr. Cogan Sahib to Parliament, and succeeds in obtaining its favourable decision, according to the wish of the Surkar, it may be well, otherwise the same gentlemen who are now favourable will become the contrary; consequently that direct course will not be admitted by Government without the assistance of European friends. The orders which have been lately received shall be communicated to the Bhao by the mail of the 1st December to England, till which time there is reason to fear, as to the manner in which the proceedings may be going on there. The Kamgars, however, experience difficulties in every respect, which difficulties will be removed by virtue of the Surkar itself, and God will have mercy and grant success. Mr. Cogan Sahib will not take Bhao along with him unless the object in view by the Surkar has proved successful: if there was any hindrance, it is customary with European gentlemen to give it up. As to this, Bhao has written vaguely. He does not mention whether the case of the Surkar has proved successful or unsuccessful; the rest appears to

to be satisfactory. After this it rests with the judgment of the Surkar and yourself. As regards this, letters have been sent, containing these circumstances, to be delivered to the Surkar, which after perusing may be presented to the Surkar. Be it known in the service. This is my entreaty.

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(No. 4.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from *Rungoo Bappojee* to *Cheerunjive Rajushree Raojee Bappojee*.

After compliments.

I AM well up to this 14th October 1841 (Thursday). After I had despatched letters for yourself and the Surkar yesterday, a letter has come in the evening from London, from the Captain Sahib to one of his friends, stating "that he was to come immediately, but owing to some business he remained there; that he would embark by the steamer of November, when he and Rungoo Bappojee will proceed to Bombay." This may be made known. But nothing has been stated in that letter as to the case of the Surkar being either successful or unsuccessful, but he writes vaguely. From what motive he writes so, or what is the difficulty, this cannot be known without his visit. He does not state as to the success of the object in view, but merely mentions about going together. Under these circumstances I entertain great fear. The Almighty God knows what endeavours have been made for my remaining (there); and he now writes this, from which I am again in distress, and am entertaining great fear. I wrote to the Surkar, to yourself, and to my father, that I would not return. God alone can preserve me from this disgrace, otherwise it would be better if God should make me die than to return without effecting the object in view. What is the use of communicating these numerous difficulties and troubles? It will be just as God may decree. It is still in the power of God to provide bread and water. It is my intention, even if the object be successful and I am desired to return, not to return until the Swarree of the Surkar arrives at Sattara; but this depends on the advice of the European gentlemen. In case we go contrary to their opinion it will occasion their displeasure; but I would not return unless the matter is effected, and after exerting myself to the utmost of my power, I will let you know the result by a communication. Such intelligence has been received to-day, and I have communicated the same for your information. He (Mr. Cogan) is wise enough, and will not wish me without good reason to follow him. After this I must suffer as my stars may decree. I have not written the above circumstances either to the Chetru (Benares) or to my father. These circumstances became known to me after I despatched letters by the post to the Surkar. I have not communicated it there; I only wrote them to yourself. As to this, you are to forward on the letter after perusing it yourself, and you will inquire about and receive the letter forwarded through the office of Messrs. Pollexfen, Milne & Co., and also let me know whether the letters despatched through them in August and September were received or not. What more can be written? Let your kindness remain: this is my blessing.

P. S.—Do not be discouraged. It is my duty to communicate to the Surkar and to my father any circumstances coming to my knowledge. God, and also the feet of the Khawund, are mighty to remove future calamities. This is my blessing.

(No. 5.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter from *Raojee Bappojee* to the ex-Raja of Sattara.

IN the service, an humble petition of the servant Raojee Bappojee, who, placing his head on the feet, respectfully represents that, up to the 15th November 1841 (Kartik Sood 2d), he is well. After this, a letter has been issued by the Surkar to the servant, under date the 23d October of the current year, which reached Bombay on the 9th November, and the following paragraphs contain the reply thereto, viz.:

Raojee Bappojee was about to be sent off for the purpose of making known the circumstances. As to this it has been ordered, that it is unnecessary to send him at present, and that Cheerunjive Rajushree Raojee has been informed of the contents of the letter, according to orders.

2. A letter has been addressed to Rajey Sirkey as to this, that I should act in concert with him. So it is ordered. With regard to this, I shall not fail to act in concert with him, in conformity with the orders. Rajey Sirkey is at present in Poonah.

3. Raojee Bappojee will explain the circumstances on his coming as regards the one lac of rupees, and the same matter has been written to Rungroo, Sir Charles Sahib and Mr. Cogan Sahib, from which it will be known. As to this, those letters have not as yet come to me from Poonah. After these letters have reached me I will peruse them, and those circumstances, as also the contents of the letter to my address, I shall duly communicate to Teerthee Swuroop Rajushree Bhao, according to the orders of the Surkar. It has been ordered to communicate to Sukharam Luxumonjee the particulars of the matter through Raojee Bappojee. As to this, the letter containing these circumstances was received by me through Sukharam Luxumonjee, which he has handed over to me after he has perused it. The details of that communication have been fully understood by him, and in case he wishes it to be explained to him by Raojee Bappojee he will be desired to make the same known to him. And as regards the above sum, if there is something more or less

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in it, it does not matter; but it may be arranged so by him that there may be no deceit, or negligence, or loss in the amount, and it will be approved of here. As soon as the object is settled, this can then be first arranged without any molestation. Whatever may be done, the same should be carefully done by the advice of both the European gentlemen, and no direct course should be adopted, as this may occasion a great loss, and all the friends will then give it up and also get rid of it. It is therefore unnecessary to do anything without their knowledge. It does not matter, even if a loss has been occasioned or the proceedings be delayed. Anything that is to be done should be done with their knowledge. No grounds should be given for them to say that our own people were the cause of ruin; consequently, whatever is to be done, the same may be done by the advice of both. In this manner I should communicate, so it is ordered. With regard to this, I shall write agreeably to orders by the next steamer; and as regards the amount required for expenses in England, I inquired of Raojee Bappojee the extent of the sum mentioned in the letter of the Surkar. He informed me that if the vakeels had occasion to go upon trifling matters to the vugeer or members, a hoondie to the amount of 4,000 or 5,000 rupees should be given to them, and our case represented, which is then heard by them, and they afterwards assist at the investigation. The European friends point out this course, and then it is to be adopted by their advice, but it is to be done secretly. Such has been the custom of the court there, where great expenses are likely to be incurred. But as the Surkar possesses no means to assist or comply with such requisitions, it is necessary to obtain the favours of certain European friends by expending a little money in this manner. To adopt such measures, the opinion of Mr. Cogan Sahib is requisite; and if a letter be required from Mr. Cogan Sahib on this subject by the Surkar as a document, it is not customary to grant it. Formerly the Surkar received a letter from him, in which he has given a statement of the expenses of the Huzzoor. For what purposes this money is required it cannot be mentioned distinctly, but the expenses to be made will be incurred by the advice of Mr. Cogan Sahib. The Court of Directors persist in repeating, that the proceedings adopted by the Bombay Government are firm, and they make their representations in different ways to support their cause; it is therefore necessary that the Surkar should endeavour to supply some funds at such a time as this. The European friends there will not supply money. Had they supplied money for expenses, no departure should have taken place, by obtaining 40,000 rupees from the Court of Directors. The Bhao feels assured that, on the case proving successful, the Surkar would provide funds, but no money could be procured in England. How can he help this? Finding no remedy, he sent me to make supplication to the Huzzoor. Sir Charles Forbes might, perhaps, give his opinion to incur expenses in the durbar (court) in England, or not; but the representations will not be admitted by the Surkar without the assent of Mr. Cogan Sahib. Perceiving this, a communication has been made to the Surkar that means may be afforded to enable Mr. Cogan Sahib to manage the expenses. Should the Surkar see fit to send the money, let the same be forwarded in the name of the Bhao, because it could not be sent in the name of Mr. Cogan Sahib. If the money be forwarded in the name of Mr. Cogan Sahib, it will occasion a disgrace, such is the great difficulty. Thus Raojee Bappojee said, and the same I have written in the service for information; and I shall write (to Bhao) that the Surkar will disapprove of any measures he may adopt without the consent of both the Sahibs. Whatever is to be done, the same must be done to the extent as may be approved of by them.

In all three paragraphs have been written in reply, from which everything will be understood. Be it known in the service, this is my entreaty.

(True translation.)

(signed)

C. Ovans,

Resident at Sattara.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board; without date.

COPY of this letter and the enclosed correspondence should be sent to the Government of India for their further consideration and orders.

Copy should also be sent by the next mail to the Honourable the Court of Directors, who at the same time may be advised of our late reference to the Government of India, regarding Captain Cogan having recommenced to correspond with the ex-Raja of Sattara.

(signed)

G. W. Anderson.

J. H. Crawford.

L. R. Reid.

(No. 6962.)

LETTER from J. P. Willoughby, Esq. Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, to T. H. Maddock, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 21 December 1841.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th October, forwarding copy of one from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 25th August last, requesting that a sum of 4,000 l. advanced by them to the vakeels of the ex-Raja, may be recovered from the Sattara state.

2. In reply, the Honourable the Governor in Council desires me to transmit to you, for the further consideration and orders of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, copy of a letter and of its enclosures, from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 15th instant, on the subject.

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I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government.

LETTER from *Rungoo Bappojee* to the Court of Directors, dated the 24th January 1842;
and Letter from the Ex-Raja of Sattara, dated the 29th August 1841, enclosed therein.

Honourable Sirs,

No. 3, Scott's Park, Hammersmith, 24 January 1842.

AGREEABLY to the orders of my master, his Highness Maharaj Pertaub Sing, Raja of Sattara, I have the honour to forward the accompanying letter, which his Highness has addressed to your Honourable Court, and commanded me to deliver to you.

This letter will explain the obligation under which I find myself, as the accredited agent of his Highness, transplanted once more to England during the rigours of this inclement season. Three times during my stay at Malta did his Highness repeat his commands that I should return, and again entreat your Honourable Court to do unto his Highness as you desire may be done unto yourselves, namely, having heard his accusers, to listen to his defence.

From the days of the great Seevajee, now 200 years since, down to the present time, my family has eaten the salt of the Rajas of Sattara; how then could I disobey his Highness? If your Honourable Court be of opinion that I have, by coming back, intentionally departed from the pledge to return straightway to India, which you exacted in April last from my late colleagues and myself, as the condition on which alone your Honourable Court would relieve us from the utter destitution in which we were plunged, I will refund whatever portion of the money so advanced you may consider due, as the share allotted to myself and two servants for our passage and expenses.

His Highness (my master) observes to your Honourable Court, that "the British Government is a just Government. The British Government will not disregard its own documents and orders, nor the Court of Directors disregard treaties and established rights. Laying this conviction to my heart, I derive comfort and confidence."

Your Honourable Court will suffer me to say, that so long as my master survives, no circumstances that can happen to him, not even the unheard-of malice, the cruelty, and personal indignity with which his Highness and his principal adherents have been treated, will shake this, the conviction of his virtuous and honourable mind, in the final triumph of British justice; nor can dethronement, imprisonment, or exile, diminish the "comfort and confidence" with which he steadfastly looks forward to the day when his innocence will be as publicly proclaimed throughout India, as it is now universally acknowledged throughout India and England by all honest, impartial, and unprejudiced men who, lovers of truth, and unswayed by intrigue, by malevolence, and by sinister or party interest, have consulted the documents which have been published by your Honourable Court as the "Sattara Papers," one-sided, defective, and mutilated as those documents are.

His Highness specially recommends me in his letter to the protection of your Honourable Court. I humbly crave that protection. It is my painful duty to inform your Honourable Court, that certain of your officers, late my fellow-passengers on the steamer *Oriental* from Malta, conducted themselves in language and manner so offensively towards me, as to render necessary this representation of their behaviour. I had hardly been an hour on board on the evening we sailed, when, as I was ascending to the deck, these persons came up and accosted me in the Hindostanee language. On learning my name, and hearing from me that I was one of the agents of the dethroned Raja of Sattara, returning to England on his Highness's behalf, one of the number, who afterwards refused to give his name, commenced grossly to revile my master, called his Highness "liar" to my face; then, deriding and ridiculing me, he asked me what good I expected I should be able to do by returning to England; said that the gallows there awaited me, or, at the least, that your Honourable Court would cause me to be driven or transported out of the country. Had I known English, I would have appealed on the spot to the captain, who beckoned to me to come to the after-part of the ship. Whether in consequence of hearing the tone in which I was addressed, I cannot say; but I could only complain to my servants. That night I slept not. I am a Hindoo; by birth and allegiance a subject of Sattara, not a British subject. I am a man of rank in my own country, have been for many years high in office and in the confidence of my absent, calumniated master. What crime do I commit deserving of insult or reproach at the hands of your officers, or of threat and ignominious death or transportation, by coming to England to plead his innocence? During the 20 days we were on board the steamer, the usages of our religion interdicted all cooked food to myself and servants: our ignorance of English made us otherwise totally helpless. Many other gentlemen sought to mitigate by their attentions, not aggravate by contempt and disdain, the irksomeness of our situation.

This conduct and this treatment are the natural sequel, permit me to say, of the example which was publicly set by your Acting Governor in Council, when my late colleagues, the agents of his Highness, first arrived in Bombay, deputed by him to proceed to England and

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appeal to the justice of your Honourable Court. The minutes and fragments of minutes published by your Honourable Court record the fact, that by orders of your Acting Governor in Council these native gentlemen and strangers were hunted out by the police, seized in their house as criminals, carried before the senior magistrates, interrogated and kept in custody by him, and that the opinion of the Advocate-general, the law adviser of the Government, was taken, whether it was not possible to detain their persons altogether, "as deputed by the Raja of Sattara." Further, a French ship on which they had taken their passage was refused a port-clearance, and afterwards compelled to sail without them, by which they forfeited their passage-money, amounting to 500*l.*: and when they were at length liberated, your "Honourable Court was earnestly recommended not to recognise them, nor permit them to be recognised by Her Majesty's Government in any public capacity." Is it possible thus to treat British subjects or foreigners in any other part of the British dominions but India?

If, by coming to England to complain of a wrong or oppression, a native of India, whether a British subject or the subject of a dependent prince, is in effect guilty of a heinous crime, and is to draw down upon himself, as a fitting punishment, every personal indignity that can be heaped upon him by officials and non-officials, from the hour he ventures to set out until the hour he returns, his sojourn in this generous land excepted, let me beseech your Honourable Court, in accordance with the justice and benignity ascribed to your paternal sway over the natives of India, and in consideration of their ignorance, to cause this sentiment to be made known throughout the vast territories subject to your uncontrolled authority, in order that my fellow natives, "the turbaned gentry," as they are styled, may be deterred from seeking justice in England, and be saved from the humiliations and indignities it has been the lot of my late colleagues and myself to suffer in the discharge of the painful trust which duty and gratitude imposed upon us; humiliations and indignities which, I venture to assert, not the meanest Englishman would have suffered in any native state, much less English gentlemen innocent of offence, clothed with an official character, and holding in their country, and at the court of their Sovereign, that rank and station which, in happier times, birth and office conferred upon us at the court of our fallen master, Maharaj Pertaub Sing.

I present myself in person to deliver this letter at the India House, where justice requires me to say, that our past reception has uniformly been kind and courteous from such individual directors as have condescended to see us, and polite and obliging from the officers of your establishment.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Rungoo Bappojee,*
Agent to H. H. Pertaub Sing, Raja of Sattara.

TRANSLATION.

His Highness *Pertaub Sing Mararaj Chutterputty*, Raja of Sattara, to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

After compliments.

Benares, 29 August 1841.

ALTHOUGH my Government acted in all things in conformity with the letters which passed between the Bombay Government, its officers, and myself, and in accordance with treaties, and with the orders of the Court of Directors, unfounded disputes were raised about boundaries by the British authorities at Poonah; regarding which I made representations to the Bombay Government, and likewise to the Calcutta Government, but without success.

In consequence of this, and for the purpose of bringing the circumstances to the knowledge of the Court of Directors, the Court of Proprietors, the Board of Control, the Parliament, and Her Majesty in Council, I sent native agents (to England). On this account, evil-minded persons, considering the British authorities (at Bombay) to be unfavourably disposed towards me, deemed it a fit opportunity for their purposes, and persuaded the authorities to believe false statements which were made regarding me. Thereupon, on the report that an alleged traitorous plot had been concocted, the officers of the British Government, without taking into consideration my position, my uniform conduct, and past friendship, brought upon me the evils and sufferings I have undergone; evils and sufferings surpassing those inflicted even upon a criminal. The highest of my servants have been treated in the same manner, without any regard to their rank or respectability.

To represent this in England, Captain Robert Cogan and certain native agents were sent, and they went and made known the circumstances. Afterwards, the native agents could not defray their ordinary expenses, owing to the officers of the British Government having embarrassed me in every way, by confiscating all my private property, in order that I might not be able to make my appeal heard in any quarter or obtain redress. Thus I was unable to support my native agents.

They therefore petitioned your Honourable Court, both about my case, and their expenses. About the former they could obtain no answer whatever; but they were told that if they all returned (to India), their expenses would be paid. They then wrote to me, saying that, being helpless, they were obliged to take the money for their expenses, and return. On learning this, I wrote to one of them, Rungoo Bappojee, who was on his way hither, to go back.

back. The British Government is a just Government. The British Government will not disregard its own documents and orders, nor the Court of Directors disregard treaties and established rights. Laying this conviction to my heart, I derived comfort and confidence, and desired one of those agents (who, being without the means of paying their expenses, were obliged to come away) to go back.

Desiring that, in the friendship subsisting between me and the British Government, there should be no change whatever from generation to generation, I can appeal to the British Government only, and to no other. In addition to the circumstances of my case already represented, further explanations will be submitted by Rungoo Bappojee and Captain Cogan. Taking all these into your consideration, I request that some settlement be made. My high character in this country is known to the British Government; I entreat that it may not be disgraced: also that all written agreements and established rights may be observed and confirmed, so that, hereafter, no officer of the British Government may do as was done lately, make misrepresentations against and unknown to me. If such be made, I beg that I and my successors may not be prevented from appealing to the British Government in England, and that, for this purpose, unalterable arrangements may be made; likewise that my present wrongs, and those of my people be redressed, my rights confirmed according to treaties, and my territory and property restored. Having done this, I request you will cause my agent, Rungoo Bappojee, to return, protecting him in the meantime while away, and paying his expenses, my kingdom, power, and property, being now yours.

Seal of
his Highness.

LETTERS FROM MAJOR-GENERAL LODWICK TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

LETTER from Colonel *Lodwick* to *J. C. Melvill*, Esq.

Sir,

London, December 1837.

IN reporting, for the information of the Honourable Court of Directors, my arrival from Bombay on sick certificate, I have the honour to request you will bring to its notice, that having been removed from the Sattara Residency under peculiar circumstances, and considering myself seriously aggrieved, I addressed a humble memorial to the Honourable Court a fortnight previous to leaving India, a copy of which, with appendix attached, I have now the honour of submitting, and to which I respectfully entreat its favourable consideration, should the original not have been transmitted from India.

2. With reference to that memorial, I was, in framing it, unavoidably confined to the causes adduced by the Bombay Government for justifying my removal at a few days' notice; but there are many attendant circumstances which place the severity of this harsh measure in a stronger point of view, and which I was thus prevented submitting on that occasion to the consideration of the Honourable Court.

3. Should the Court have been furnished with all the papers connected with Sattara affairs since June 1836, it will appear that every measure contemplated by Government was effected by me, without occasioning any additional expense, and without unnecessarily wounding the feelings of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, or lowering his dignity in the eyes of his subjects; that persons accused of conspiracy against the British Government were at once secured by an appeal to his Highness, and without resorting to force.

4. I may, and do further appeal to the public documents, to prove that, in every particular, the instructions of Government were fulfilled to the letter.

5. It will further appear, that in no instance was I consulted by that Government as to the assembling a Commission at Sattara (a measure which naturally placed the Resident in a false position), and that I was never, in one instance, furnished with information that could lead to the discovery of conspiracy on the part of the Raja with other powers, of which I had no grounds to consider him guilty; and this was known to Government. On the other hand, I knew, and had reported ineffectually, his complaints against the Bombay Government, and considered him acting under the influence of a mind diseased and the counsels of interested advisers, who took advantage of his irritated feelings against the local Government, and that alone, as every means were used on the part of his Highness to bring his grievances before the Honourable Court and the Indian Government.

6. It is possible that the assistance I considered it my duty to afford his Highness during the Commission may have proved offensive to the Bombay Government, but I am hopeful the Honourable Court will consider me justified in giving that support to the Raja, under the trying circumstances in which he was placed. It was impossible to reside five years at the court of this amiable but misguided prince, without feeling a deep interest in his fate,

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which was hurried on by false pride and wounded vanity, and whose ruin was most anxiously desired by a brother, whom he had fondly cherished and confided in, although he had reason to be aware of his unworthiness.

7. Could I forget that the Raja of Sattara was a prince whom the Honourable Court delighted to honour? Had he not been held up in its public despatches as an example to other native princes; and was there not a public letter from the Court and a sword lying at Bombay, in order to be presented to his Highness as a proof of its esteem?

8. Raised from a prison to the musnud by the British power, his Highness had invariably been considered as the child of that power, and had by every succeeding Governor been treated with particular respect and esteem; nor had it been usual to mark his errors with severity, or for the Political Resident at his court to record them, except confidentially to the Governor himself. In fact, the Residency records do not furnish any copies of secret correspondence, so intimate was the connexion between the Sattara Government and its parent state; and although, during the five years of my residency, rumours of plots were occasionally conveyed to my ear, they had always proved unfounded, and could be traced to that unworthy brother, whom I well knew to be guilty of other crimes besides ingratitude.

9. Might it not, I presume to ask, under such friendly relations, and those hitherto never abused by the Raja, be considered questionable, how far the necessity existed of adopting measures so decidedly opposed to them, as to degrade his Highness in his own esteem and that of his subjects, by subjecting himself to the humiliation of attending the Commission; and, to place the inefficacy of such a measure in the proper point of view, refusing him copies of the depositions against him, or an advocate or intelligent vakeel to cross-question the evidence against the prosecution.

10. Am I to be persecuted for opposing my colleagues, who evinced the most decided prejudice against the Raja, and were credulous in believing the most disgusting calumnies against him, although the author was an ungrateful and depraved brother, whilst the whole tenor of the Raja's conduct had secured the friendship of every Resident at his court?

11. I respectfully presume further to ask, whether, in removing me from the residency on the ground of alleged animosity on the part of his Highness the Raja, it was quite consistent or fair, either towards his Highness or myself, to send one of those Commissioners to relieve me, all of whom were hateful to his Highness, as having witnessed the only act of humiliation to which he had ever submitted? In adopting that measure, could it be considered dignified or proper for the Chief Secretary to address a note to a certain Brahmin, requesting him to proceed to Sattara and give assistance to the new Resident, when that person's deposition before the Commission proved him to be in the full confidence of the Raja's brother? So marked a line of conduct on the part of a high functionary of Government too strongly betrayed its bias, and the result might have been readily predicted. In place of that free and friendly intercourse between the Raja and the Resident, deemed by the Bombay Government so essential as to require my immediate removal, I have every reason to believe that the reign of terror has commenced. An outrage which had never previously been adopted was put in force—that of clandestinely sending British troops to seize certain persons within the Raja's capital; and even the Chitnavees, or Secretary of State, was placed in confinement by the Resident. A plot against the British Government, of ancient date, was readily discovered, when the sentiments of the Bombay Government were so evident; and it is probable that, ere this, the Sattara state lies at the mercy of that Government, whilst the unfortunate Raja has not one friend on whom to rely for support, or to plead in his defence.

12. Can it be credited, that had a conspiracy on the part of the Raja really existed at the time, some information would not have been given whilst the Commission was assembled at Sattara? Yet it is notorious, that not one person could be found to depose to that effect but an infamous Brahmin, who acknowledged on a subsequent day that the plot was only in his own imagination, and brought forward from motives of revenge against the Raja and his unhappy Dewan. Indeed, his perjured evidence is a disgrace to the proceedings of the Court.

13. Then it was believed by the people of Sattara that justice was the object, and the only object, of the British Government; but the circumstances attending my removal produced a complete change of sentiment; and amongst the numerous persons of respectability who paid their respects to me on the occasion of my departure, the opinion, however unfounded, was general, that the abolition of the raj was decided on; whilst the Raja himself, smarting under the sense of ill-usage followed up by what he considered degradation, was weak enough to suppose my removal the act of the Indian Government in opposition to that of Bombay, and offered in atonement of his injuries, on the remonstrances of his Bombay European agents at Calcutta.

13 A. I must entreat pardon for having been carried away by my feelings from the subject of my own personal wrongs, which would be as dust in the balance, could I interest the Honourable Court in favour of a prince whose errors are those of his country and the consequence of early education and prejudices, whilst his high qualities far outweigh them, and render him, under any circumstances, a fit object of consideration to a Government sufficiently powerful to exert its high prerogative of mercy.

14. It will not, I trust, appear irrelevant, in returning to my own case, to observe that, during the long period which elapsed between the Commissioner's proceedings and my sudden removal from the Residency, I had no reason to suppose Government dissatisfied with my public conduct. In January 1837, when forced to the Presidency by dangerous illness, I had an interview with the Right honourable the Governor, when his manner was most friendly

friendly and approaching to confidence; and I quitted the Presidency at the risk of a relapse, in the full conviction of eventual support, and belief that the current reports of my intended removal were calumnious.

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15. In April 1837, I again waited upon Sir Robert Grant by appointment at the Hills, when my reception was equally friendly with that in Bombay; nor had he the noble candour to avow his displeasure, although I afforded the opportunity, by observing that I considered it my duty to remain at Sattara to the end of the year, and even longer, unless affairs at that time were in a more settled state.

16. In the June following I was removed, under circumstances which must be deemed both humiliating and insulting, and directed or advised to proceed to the Presidency as early as convenient. It is true that his Excellency the Commander-in-chief offered to appoint me Acting Quartermaster-general of the army for a period, but I preferred submitting my case to the consideration of the Honourable Court and returning to England, to accepting office whilst a stigma could, even by implication, attach to my character.

17. On being relieved and making the circumstance known to the Raja, far different was the line of conduct adopted by him to that of my own Government. Although he regarded my removal as a fancied triumph over the Bombay Government, his Highness instantly visited me on the most friendly terms, invited me and my family to a grand entertainment, which, out of respect for my own Government, I declined; requested me to correspond with him from England, and insisted upon supplying me with carriage, &c., to Poonah. From the young Raja of Akulkote I received a letter in his own hand, and in English, of a gratifying nature; and the vakeels of the other jaghirdars conveyed from them, after my removal, the warmest expressions of gratitude for my unremitting attention to their interests, and regret at my departure.

18. Thus, without previous censure on any occasion from Government, was I removed from my situation under circumstances of discredit, even in the eyes of the natives of the country at whose court I had been the representative of British authority; nor have I the means in my power of defending myself, should there be other causes than those assigned for such extreme measures of severity. But it is my full conviction, that however a local Government may treat those under its authority, the Honourable Court, on appeal, will not allow an old and faithful servant to be condemned unheard to possible loss of reputation, such proceedings being as foreign to its steady and dignified line of action as they are contrary to the principles of justice.

19. I therefore, in submitting a copy of my humble memorial, respectfully entreat the opportunity of defending my character from any charges that may be made by the Bombay Government, or such redress as may be deemed requisite, to enable me to remain with satisfaction in a service which, I trust, it will be found I have never disgraced, but hitherto held my place in it with fidelity and honour.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. Lodwick*,
Brevet-Colonel, Bombay Army.

FROM Colonel *Lodwick* to *J. C. Melvill*, Esq.

Sir,

London, 19 April 1838.

IN submitting the accompanying public letter at so late a period after its date to the consideration of the Honourable Court, and after my memorial is said to have arrived from India, I must appeal to its favourable consideration; but I feel that it is very material to my case.

The state of my health and feelings previous to leaving India, and the short period that elapsed between my removal from the Sattara Residency and my embarkation for Europe, preventing me from furnishing copies of documents which were referred to in my memorial, and ought to have accompanied it, I have therefore taken the liberty of submitting with the letters alluded to another copy of that memorial, and every public letter in explanation of it and to which reference is made.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. Lodwick*,
Brevet-Colonel, Bombay Army.

LETTER from Major-General *Lodwick* to the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

The Oakery, Beckenham,
9 October 1840.

AMONG the papers contained in the numerous volumes relating to Sattara which are lying on the table of the Court of Proprietors, I find the secretly recorded grounds of my supersession as Resident.

As these concealed reasons differ from the declared ones,* and these papers impute to me disqualifications

* Sir R. Grant's minutes, 30th March 1836.

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disqualifications which are confessedly alike a reproach to me and to the Government that appointed me, I am constrained again to address you on this still open question, and to pray of the Honourable Court to bear with me whilst I vindicate myself, and to grant me such redress as my statements will justify and the nature of the case admits of.

When I recollect that the author of my wrongs is in his grave, I enter upon this task of vindication with extreme reluctance, and had the allegations against me been left to slumber on the records of the India-House, known only to the Honourable Court, of whose uniformly favourable opinion of my forty years' service I am assured, delicacy for the dead might have induced me to stand on my character as my best defence; but when I find these charges introduced to the notice of that society which takes most interest in Indian affairs, and may form its opinion of me and my administration at Sattara from assertions and insinuations in the truth of which I cannot acquiesce, this consideration cannot hold me to silence, though it shall lay on me the obligation to say that only of which I possess the proofs, or which is otherwise beyond the reach of contradiction.

I commence with the unqualified admission of the Governor's right to remove political officers, with or without reason assigned; and no one would have laid down his power more cheerfully than I should have done, had Sir Robert Grant been ingenuous enough to say, that his policy and mine were so opposed, that it was impossible we could act together: and I shall the more readily be believed, when I add, that it was my intention to have retired in six months, as I informed the Governor in my interview with him on the Hills in April 1837.

The Sattara Papers were seen by me, for the first time, on the 22d of June 1840, and I then, for the first time, became acquainted with the only specific act charged against me, and which, though the Governor recurs to it again and again in justification of my removal, he studiously concealed from me. This is his language. "The neglect of the Resident, Colonel Lodwick, to report to Government the hostile feelings which have for some time past evidently existed in the mind of his Highness against the British Government and himself, although in November 1835, he saw sufficient grounds to warn the Raja of the risk he incurred by indulging in such feelings."* And Sir Robert Grant adds in another place, "Had it been known to Government that the Raja was in the habit of indulging in conversations the most hostile to the British Government seven months before, that there were rumours of his being invited to join a conspiracy against us, and that, in the opinion of a highly respectable native devotedly attached to the British Government, he might very possibly be flattered into an acceptance of such invitation, the effect might have been, to save his Highness from the critical predicament in which he is now placed."†

As the above passages contain the most serious charge that Sir Robert Grant has ventured to record against me and to conceal from me, I will subjoin, by way of answer, a narrative of the circumstance to which he alludes.

In November 1835, Ballajee Punt Nathoo, a British, and as I then thought, faithful adherent, of whose influence I had availed myself in the settlement of the affairs of one of the Raja's feudal chiefs, visited the Raja of Sattara, and in the course of a visit to me observed, that the Raja and his intimates were in the habit of conversing about the probable fall of the British Government.‡ He then observed, that there was some rumour of a plot formed by the neighbouring feudal chiefs subordinate to the British Government, and particularly by the chief of Sanglee and the Raja of Colapoor, and that the Sattara Raja might be talked over to join in it, but that I should be enabled to establish the truth or falsehood of his report of the Raja's being about to join in such conspiracy, by his Highness intimating to me his intention to join a hunting party on the borders of those states, or his visiting those chiefs on his annual tour during the next four months.

I ascertained that this information came from the Raja's brother, and I attached proportionately less credit to it. But I employed a trusty spy, who accompanied the Raja's suite during his tour, from whom information was regularly sent me, and his Highness neither went upon the hunting excursion nor visited either of the two chiefs alluded to; and this part of the report made no more impression until five months afterwards, when the attempt to seduce two native officers recalled it to my mind and gave it some little importance. With regard to the conversations, however, said to be held at the palace amongst the Raja and his favourites, and after the evening durbars (for such was the remark or information as given to me by Ballajee Punt Nathoo), I thought it right to speak to the Raja in confidence, and he positively denied the truth of what I had heard.

Having then applied to the report of the intended meeting the very test by which my informant told me I should ascertain its truth or falsehood, and the result of that test being quite confirmatory of its utter falsehood, it would have been both premature and improperly distrustful, to have given importance to a false report of a meeting which I ascertained never to have taken place, and a project which I then believed, and still believe, to have existed only in the malicious hearts of the Raja's enemies; for I then knew that there was a deadly personal animosity between the Raja and the chief of Sanglee, which was of long standing, and had been exasperated by mutual insult, and embittered by a religious feud between their castes; that there was a lurking jealousy between the two Rajas of Sattara and Colapoor, said to be then for the first time coalescing (that of Colapoor having, under Lord Clare's Government, refused to receive a visit of ceremony from his brother

* Secret Consultations, 12th December 1836. † Minuta by Sir Robert Grant, dated 3d July 1837.

‡ Resident's letter to Government, dated 18th August 1836.

brother Raja of Sattara), and that the Raja's brother, from whom the information came, was at enmity with his brother, because he discountenanced his vices. And as this brother and Ballajee Punt, my informant, afterwards became the prosecutors of the Raja in the proceedings which have led to his dethronement, and the one now reigns in the ex-Raja's palace, and his coadjutor, Ballajee Punt, is his dewan or minister, it is clear I was right in receiving with extreme caution their information against the unfortunate prince, and in upholding the Raja until I could discern something tangible, or at the least credible.

I remarked on the conversations imputed to the Raja in that friendly spirit which had guided all my predecessors in their intercourse with him, and which must exist towards a prince so helpless as the Raja of Sattara from a power so vast as that of the British Government in India; and seeing how frequently I availed myself of my confidential interviews to offer him my advice and warning, I am not sure that I should have reported his indiscretion, even if he had confessed it, knowing as I do, and as every person who knows anything of India does also, that political speculation is the only subject of conversation with native princes, besides their own immediate affairs; that they all watch with anxiety the result of every struggle between the British and themselves: and that the favourite topic throughout India now is, and then was, whether Russia shall ultimately assume that position there which Great Britain now occupies. But when the Raja denied the language ascribed to him, and I had proved the falsehood of the corresponding actions imputed to him, it would have been puerile to have magnified into a conspiracy against the British Government what was, in reality, a conspiracy against the Raja himself.

I cannot here avoid noticing the unfairness of Sir Robert Grant's minute, in which he gives the substance of my report of 18th August 1836, so far as concerns the information I received relative to the conversations at the palace, and the supposed intention of the Raja to join a conspiracy, but studiously omits the remainder even of the paragraph of that report, which details the denial of the former by his Highness, and the proofs abovementioned that no conspiracy had been entered into by him, as follows: "His Highness positively denied the truth of my information; and as he did not receive visits from the Colapoorcur or Chintaman Rao during his tour through the districts, I concluded that my informant might have been mistaken."*

The next charge, in respect to importance, stated by Sir Robert Grant to his colleagues against me, and concealed from me, is, "That I had not afforded any proofs of my possessing that tact, vigour, and dexterity, necessary to cope with the intrigues of a native durbar."†

The only direct denial I can offer to this is the testimony of the Governor who appointed me. The Earl of Clare has stated his opinion, with permission to make use of it in my own behalf, as follows:—"I appointed you Resident at his Highness's court because I believed you to be well qualified for the situation; and during the three years you held it under me, I was, and had every reason to be, perfectly satisfied with your attention to your duty, and with the manner in which you conducted yourself as Resident."‡ I have also received repeated letters in approbation of my proceedings from the Bombay Government, and even from that of Sir Robert Grant, and on no occasion one of reproof; and as these are on the records of the India House, to them, in disproof of this charge, I confidently refer the Honourable Court.

Sir Robert Grant, in the same page in which he speaks of want of dexterity, &c., has acknowledged my "zeal, quickness, and address;" and I must therefore conclude the real truth to be, that I was only wanting in "tact" to countenance, and "dexterity" to execute, the particular measures proposed to me. And now that the embarrassment in which these measures ultimately involved both the British and Sattara Governments has been seen, it will be admitted that no tact, no dexterity, could have sufficed to uphold the Government of Sir Robert Grant in the estimation of the Raja, and to induce him to be restrained or guided by it. I proceed to give a hasty sketch of the treatment which provoked him to the contumacy and disaffection for which he has since been dethroned and exiled.

Soon after Sir Robert Grant's accession to the Bombay Government, your Honourable Court ordered that the Raja's claim to the reversion of the estates of the feudal chiefs, of whom, by treaty, he was the sovereign, and who held their title-deeds from him under British guarantee, should be admitted.§

This claim had been rejected by the Bombay Government after a discussion that had irritated and distressed the Raja, but in which I had uniformly and strenuously advocated his cause, feeling satisfied that the terms of the treaty were not doubtful, and that the enlightened statesman, Mr. Elphinstone, who framed it, and to whose decision the Raja had specially appealed, would, on hearing that a doubt had arisen, declare that its words must in justice be interpreted in favour of the weaker state, to whom the strong one had dictated its own terms in its own language.

Your Honourable Court's orders, which reached the Raja in April 1835, run: "In default of heirs by birth or by adoption, the obligation of your guarantee ceases, and the jaghirs must lapse to the Raja:" and on the occasion of a visit that the Raja immediately afterwards paid to the new Governor, it was determined that he should submit a statement of the

* Resident's letter to Government, 18th August 1836.

† Minute by the Governor, dated 8th April 1837.

‡ Private letter from the Earl of Clare, dated 5th August 1840, in my possession.

§ Honourable Court's public letter to Bombay Government, dated 25th September 1834.

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the estates, the reversion to which, under the recent orders of your Honourable Court, he considered as his right, and which statement Sir Robert Grant promised to transmit without delay to your Honourable Court, the original decision of the Government being meanwhile enforced by the seizure of the only estate that had then lapsed, and being situated within the Sattara boundary, the Raja claimed, on an assurance said to be given by Mr. Elphinstone, that such small jaghirs would lapse to him. In two months I submitted the statement in which the Raja claimed to have your orders executed, specifying the estates to which he considered them to refer.*

His Highness awaited the result with extreme anxiety, constantly inquiring of me when he might expect the decision that would have soothed the feelings which had now been excited four years, under the apprehension that his treaty would be violated by the Bombay Government; and no pains should therefore have been spared to disabuse the Raja of his unfavourable impressions of the British authorities at Bombay.

At the expiration of a year the Raja repeated his visit to the Governor, in the hope of terminating his extreme anxiety in respect to the execution of his claim to these estates, by hearing that the decision of your Honourable Court had arrived as was expected.

When his Highness put the question to the Governor, he, after considerable hesitation and consultation with his secretary, answered (in the language of that secretary which Sir Robert Grant has adopted as his own), that "The question had been referred home. It was impossible to specify when a reply would be received; but that the question would again be brought to the Court's notice, and an early answer requested."† Insinuating, however, that "it had not been accompanied by any discussion of its merits on the part of the Government."‡

The instant I saw the Raja after this interview, he said he perceived the reference to your Honourable Court had never been made at all; and exasperation against the Governor, and that contempt for the Government of Bombay then commenced which ultimately marked his ruin. The Raja never afterwards appealed to them, but always from them; and spoke of them as having infringed his treaty and robbed him of his rights.

Your Honourable Court will find on these papers much labour lost to prove "the mistake" into which the Raja had fallen about the communication made to him with respect to the non-transmission of his claim; § for ever after that interview he spoke of his claim as having been kept back by the Governor, in breach of his promise and of the treaty.

But there was no mistake at all; the hesitation of the Governor in answering, or the knowledge the Raja had that no such paper had passed through the Secretary's office, or perhaps both, satisfying him that his grievances had been neglected. And the result proves either the accuracy of his information, or his penetration in detecting truth, under whatever disguise it is presented to him; for the Governor afterwards confessed to his colleagues, that by my letter of July 3d, 1835, submitting the Raja's complaints, "having been unaccountably mislaid, it had not been so referred;" "but I also found (he proceeds in extenuation) that in the case already mentioned of Sheikh Khan Mahomed, the claim of the Raja, on which the merits of that case entirely turned, had been distinctly referred to the Court; and I have only to regret that I did not add, which I might truly have done, that the reference had taken place 10 months previous to our interview, and that an answer might be shortly expected."||

For the credit of the English name, I rejoice that this subterfuge did not occur to the mind of Sir Robert Grant in time to be used by him, for the Raja could not have failed to remember that his claim did not turn on the merits of the case of Sheikh Khan Mahomed, which related to a distant estate held of the British Government and not of the Raja; and the Raja could not have given Sir Robert Grant credit for the unparalleled promptitude with which he regretted to his colleagues he did not say he had transmitted the statement to your Honourable Court, for "10 months previous to their interview" the claim had not reached his hands.

It is vain, however, to speculate on the means which might have been resorted to in order to deceive the Raja. It is sufficient that, in point of fact, this, the most important case that Sir Robert Grant ever had before him, was forgotten and "unaccountably mislaid," and the Raja knew it; and that the Governor was indiscreet enough to fix in the prince's mind his previous impressions that he had been neglected, by the public declaration that he (Sir Robert Grant) "had not accompanied his claims by any discussion of their merits," and by declining the Raja's repeated invitation to Sattara, the accepting of which, I assured the Governor, would at that particular time go far to soften the Raja's embittered feelings, as noticed in my memorial to your Honourable Court, dated 20th July 1837, such an omission being a departure from the policy of Lord Clare, Sir John Malcolm, and Mr. Elphinstone, whom Sir Robert Grant professed to have taken as his "pattern;" Lord Clare having even thought it right to send an apology to the Raja, when the exigencies of the public service prevented his Lordship visiting him at Sattara as soon as he had wished. So important a part of the Governor's duty was attention to Asiatic etiquette considered by Sir Robert Grant's predecessors.

In

* Resident's letter, dated 3d July 1835.

† The Governor's note to the Resident, dated 26th September 1836, in my possession.

‡ Minute by Sir Robert Grant, 27th April 1837.

§ Sir R. Grant's minutes, and his note to me, dated 26th September 1836, in my possession.

|| Sir R. Grant's minute, dated 27th April 1837.

In proof that I have not exaggerated the effect that this sad interview had on the mind of the Raja, in irritating him and alienating him from the Government, I have but to mention, that he only returned to his capital to appoint an agent of his own to convey his opinions to your Honourable Court, and that he openly avowed this violation of the second article of the treaty, and justified it on the plea that the proper channel had been closed against him. I have appended my despatch to the Government, dated June 20th, 1836, announcing this, the first breach of faith on the part of the Raja, and expressing my "hope that I might be honoured with early instructions as to the line of conduct I was to adopt."*

It will be seen that, on my demanding an explanation from the Raja, he said that "the subject had been a source of unhappiness to him for four years; that he was told no representation had been made to your Honourable Court; that his food was hateful to him, and he had no happiness; that he had entrusted an agent with his case; that the measure was not in violation of good faith; and there was no more impropriety in it than in the mission to England by Sir John Malcolm when he had a dispute with the Supreme Court; and that, to prevent the chance of future misconstruction, he proposed to lay his claims before you, and eventually to bring them to the notice of his Majesty and Parliament, but that he should not carry his measures, which he did not wish to conceal from me, into effect for four months."

The Raja naturally thought that this open and insulting avowal of his determination to resent the British infraction of the treaty by a movement of the same kind, would have awakened Sir Robert Grant to the danger; and the Raja tauntingly asked me, whenever I saw him afterwards, whether I had received any answer. But I never received an answer from my Government, unless a simple acknowledgment of the despatch, nearly a year after, may stand for a reply: and in the meantime the Sattara state took the second hostile step, and a man named Govind Row, one of the Raja's favourites (but not his Dewan or minister), made an attempt by interviews with two native officers of the 23d regiment, to draw the British troops stationed at Sattara from their allegiance. This was detected and reported by me to the Government on the 22d July 1836,† being more than a calendar month after I had urgently called on the Government to vindicate their insulted dignity.

The Governor excused this second instance of neglect to me, by the expression that the Raja's hostile declaration, submitted with my letter of June 20th, 1836, "had hung fire a little,"‡ and "that in ten days or thereabouts" after the receipt by him of that letter I had "sent the first news of the present plot" (as the interview with the native officers was ever afterwards called), and that he "then suspended the other question." And to his colleagues he excused himself by a candid acknowledgment, "that such delay should not have occurred, but that pressure of business in the first instance, and perhaps his inexperience in the manner of it, prevented his giving the subject that attention which its importance at that time certainly demanded."§ And in answer to my memorial addressed to your Honourable Court, he attempts to diminish the number of days which he actually neglected the affair.|| But whether Sir Robert Grant had the case before him more than a month, as it would have been had he been at the seat of Government, or only "ten days or thereabouts," in consequence of his being at his country residence, the delay to the Raja was the same, viz. thirty-two days, which was long enough to embolden him to follow up his hostile demonstration: knowing, as he did, that neither Mr. Elphinstone, Sir John Malcolm, nor Lord Clare, the only British Governors his Highness had known, would have allowed his resolution to break the treaty and terminate his subordinate relation to remain as many hours unnoticed, as Sir Robert Grant confessedly paused days; knowing, as they did, that unless the first spark of disaffection in a native Indian state is promptly extinguished, it will kindle into a flame, in which our weak ally must be inevitably destroyed.

Here, then, I pause, to reiterate what I never failed to repeat in every subsequent communication, public or private, to Sir Robert Grant¶, that his want of consideration for the Raja's grievances, and of energy in meeting the insult he in consequence offered him, were the sole causes of those overt acts of hostility for which chiefly he has been dethroned.

The system was now changed. All was energy in devising schemes by which the plot should be matured and detected; for which I should have been at a loss to account, had I not been told that, in a hasty moment, "a report of the case had been sent to the Supreme Government and to the Court of Directors, with an assurance that the Government placed full reliance on the testimony of the native officers; that many persons of weight went so far as to think the Raja ought to be sent to Bombay to have his conduct investigated, and that possession should be taken of his country, but that, at all events, the affair could not be quashed, and the question was, how to make the inquiry most effective, though it was feared nothing more could be expected from the Raja.**" And a paper of hints was sent to me, suggesting "that the native officers should ask to see the Raja, tell him they had heard their part of the plot had been discovered, beg that he would protect them, either by advancing

* Appendix (A.) Letter from Resident, 20th June 1836, with yad from his Highness, and substance of a conversation between the Raja and the Resident.

† Resident's letter to Government, 22d July 1836.

‡ Sir R. Grant's note to me, 26th September 1836.

§ Sir R. Grant's minute, 27th April 1837.

|| Sir R. Grant's minutes.

¶ Appendix (B.) Copy of my letter addressed to Sir Robert Grant, dated 13th September 1836, but returned by private secretary in October 1836, &c. &c.

** Private note and memorandum in my possession.

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advancing money to escape with, or a pass under his hand and seal to insure them service; that if he gave them money the evidence would be strong; if a paper, convincing. If, however, he should give them up to me, with loud complaints of calumny in this case, I was to pretend to secure them, and suspicion being hushed, an opportunity would be afforded of securing the principal agents."*

Honour and honesty being my motto in public as in private life, I spurned such shifts as these, and left the plot to develope itself, without secretly tempting the Raja to afford me proof of his having aided it, determining to demand the delivery to me of the persons accused whenever the matter should transpire, and to take no active part in the Raja's ruin. At the proper moment, and in exact conformity with instructions which I had demanded from the Government, I went to the palace, informed his Highness that some of his subjects were accused of plotting against the British Government, and required them to be delivered over to me. In an hour from that time they were at the Residency, the Raja giving them up instantly. As, however, at an earlier period, and before the Raja had committed himself by seeing the native officers at the palace, the Governor wrote to me, that "he was anxious at hearing nothing more from me, and that he could not help requesting me to send immediately an official letter, mentioning my impressions concerning the nature, extent, and probable effects of this plot, and especially how far the Raja might be suspected of being implicated,"† I wrote a public letter, in which I noticed a report that had reached me seven months before, of the Raja's having projected a visit to the Chiefs of Sanglee and Colapoor, and of his having been accused of talking disparagingly of British power,‡ which was, as I have now discovered, instantly seized upon, and again and again pointed to, as being sufficient reason for removing me from Sattara.§ I hope, however, that I have in the former part of this letter successfully answered this hidden imputation of neglect of duty, which is the only positive charge against me throughout these papers. And it is manifest that Sir Robert Grant only attached importance to it when it suited his purpose; for after he had registered it with the other alleged disqualifications to which I have referred, I find him suspending the execution of his sentence against me, and admitting that "the tone of some observations I had personally made to him, after he had written his minute, had altered his opinion of me, and led him to hope that I took a juster view of things at my Residency, and under proper advice, might be found competent to deal with it."|| The plan of removing me was, in consequence, suspended two months; and although, during this period, I communicated every information and particular connected with the new alliance the Raja had formed, and never received one line of instruction from the Government as to the manner in which I should act towards the Raja for the attitude he had assumed, by my manner of dealing with which alone could the Governor have tested the justness of his favourable change of opinion; yet after these two months in which I had not been permitted to act, he intuitively reverts to his first impressions, and adds force by saying that I "had become an absolute cipher." Your Honourable Court will surely feel the hardship of being the victim of such vacillation and inconsistency.

The next, and as I hope spontaneous act of the Raja, was that to which it had been hinted to me that I should prompt him. He saw the native officers himself, which, as well as any other circumstance that indicated hostility, was reported by me with the request for instructions;¶ and after the seizure of the parties, as already detailed, and the loss of another month, the Bombay Government commenced their proceedings against the Raja, which constitute the most remarkable feature of this affair, and placed both me and others in a false position in respect to the Raja.

A secretary and a quartermaster-general arrived at Sattara early in October 1836, with orders from the Bombay Government to associate themselves with me, and thus form what was called a commission, to inquire into the matter that had been advanced by the native officers against those whom the Raja, in the exercise of his absolute sovereignty over his own subjects, had given up to me, and ascertain how far his Highness himself was connected with the plot.**

I suggested to these officers, on their arrival, that they should wait upon his Highness, and be introduced by me, which they refused; and seeing that they were not accredited, it was as well, perhaps, that they should be spared an interview at which they could not have produced credentials of their appointment to the office of commissioners for the trial of his subjects at his own capital. So little attention to the usual forms of transacting business with native courts was deemed requisite by the Bombay Government towards a prince whom the Honourable Court had delighted to honour, and for whom a sword and letter from your Court were at that time lying in Bombay. It might have transpired, too, at the interview, that, in point of fact, they had no more authority at Sattara than the Raja had at Bombay. The Raja, however, treated them with the utmost forbearance, never stepped in to prevent his subjects attending their court, or appeared even to know that such persons were at his capital; which was the more judicious, as a due regard for his own dignity and authority offered no medium between such feigned ignorance and an order to them to quit his dominions.

I was

* Paper of hints in my possession.

† Governor's note to me, 16th August 1836, in my possession.

‡ Resident's letter to Governor, 18th August 1836.

§ The Governor's minutes.

|| Governor's minute, 11 April 1837.

¶ Resident's letter to Government, dated 7th September 1836.

** Instructions to the Secret Commission at Sattara, October 1836.

I was not consulted as to the formation of the Commission, but appointed a member. Had my opinion been asked, I should have objected to a court so constituted acting within the territory of a sovereign prince.

Early in the proceedings it became an important question, how far the Raja should be made acquainted with the nature of the Commission? My colleagues urged me, as Resident, to request, or in other words, command his attendance in person; for, by treaty, he is bound to attend to the advice of the Resident on all occasions.

I objected, and proposed that the Commission in a body should wait upon his Highness; and on this amendment being rejected I entered a protest, to the effect, "that, as attending personally would tend to lower his dignity in the eyes of his subjects, I declined giving this advice to the Raja in the character of Resident; but that I would willingly attend him as one of the Commission, and offer him the option of attending personally, or by vakeel or counsel;" adding, "that so long as his Highness was only under accusation, he could not be treated with too much attention or respect."* The point was referred for the decision of the Governor, who at once objected to his being assisted by counsel, and directed me to introduce the secretary to the Raja, to whom a letter from the Governor was presented, advising him to attend a Commission, the existence of which was then for the first time announced; and my duty as Resident was clearly put in commission by orders that "in the future course of these proceedings I was to defer to the opinion of the majority, not only as one of the Commission, but in my political capacity, whenever a point shall arise connected with the investigation."

That I performed my duty in entering this protest, and declining to advise the Raja to the humiliation of attending a Commission, two members of which would not wait upon him either on reaching his capital or departing from it, was never doubtful; but it is strongly confirmed by a minute of Sir James Carnac, dated June 19th, 1839, in which he objects to the Raja, even at the eleventh hour, being brought before any court for trial, as follows: "A prince suspended from his sovereignty, and put upon his trial, though acquitted, would be irreparably injured in the estimation of his subjects; he would command little respect from them when they saw with how little consideration he was treated by his ally."†

It should have been clear to every reflecting mind, that to the respect invariably paid him by every Governor till Sir Robert Grant's time was the Raja indebted for the consequence he held; that as a breath had made, so could a breath destroy it; and that it was therefore of the last importance to adhere in our intercourse with him to those forms of etiquette which encircle royalty everywhere, without which it could not exist twelve months anywhere, and to which Asiatics, above all people, attach the greatest consequence. The Raja did attend the Commission, and from that moment the charm which had raised him in dignity above the neighbouring dependent chiefs was for ever broken.

I am free to confess, that my opinion of the evidence adduced differed so widely from that of my colleagues, that I had resolved upon giving a separate opinion; but the proposal on their part to modify their sentiments so as to meet mine to a certain extent, and a consideration of the dilemma in which Government would be placed by anything short of a unanimous opinion, overruled that first intention. But so numerous and marked were the discrepancies in the evidence, much of which was but the evidence of accomplices still under restraint, and which could therefore only be taken as confessions affecting those by whom they were respectively made; and so gross was the prevarication of Untajee, the chief of the plot as well as chief informant, that I expressed at the time my conviction that, for any purpose of dethroning the Raja, the proceedings of the Commission would be found by Government unavailing.

But for my only act of sacrificing judgment to political expediency these proceedings would have been quite inoperative, and their weight was, indeed, much diminished by the minute of Mr. Shakespear in the Supreme Council, which, on perusal, I was surprised to find closely in accordance with my intended protest. But as I was dissuaded from recording this protest, and by subscribing to the opinion of the majority promoted the views of the Government; and as Sir Robert Grant, while he confesses that only two of the Commissioners were, in his opinion, entitled to his "high acknowledgments," yet admits "that the Government could not well make distinctions in their meed of approbation, for all practical purposes the acts of the majority being the acts of the Commission," it is the more inexcusable, be the fault that of the Governor or of the secretaries and clerks entrusted with the execution of his orders, that the resolution of Government, founded on those considerations, should never have been communicated to me, viz. a resolution that "the Sattara Commission should be informed that Government are in the highest degree satisfied with the zeal, judgment, ability, and activity, evinced in the highly important and delicate investigation committed to them."‡

It is not necessary to pursue the subject further. From the departure of my colleagues to my own recal § all remained in suspense. I urged upon the Governor at two interviews which I had with him, one in Bombay, and again on the Hills in April 1837, that the Raja should be made acquainted with the result of the inquiry, and I suggested that if Government were satisfied with the proof of his guilt, that his Highness should be so informed; and I further suggested that he should, in that case, be deprived of the sovereignty over, and
reversionary

* Proceedings of Commission at Sattara, October 1836.

† Minute of Sir James Carnac, 19th June 1839.

‡ Governor's minute, 27th April 1837.

§ 24th October 1836 to 14th June 1837.

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reversionary right in the two estates belonging to feudal chiefs situated beyond his boundary as defined by treaty, whose chieftains he had oppressed, and who were most anxious to be transferred to British protection. By this punishment the Raja would have been reminded of the power of the Government, and its promptitude in upholding its dignity, the questions that had divided and embarrassed the two Governments would have been set at rest, and the Raja's disposition to oppress effectually curbed.

But neither this nor any other communication was noticed; though when the season of exchanging honorary dresses between the Governor and the Raja came round, and the latter sent his usual present to Sir Robert Grant, in compliance with the advice I had given him on its being asked, lest his omitting to do so, should be added to the catalogue of his other crimes, the opportunity of at once insulting him and degrading me was eagerly seized upon, and the letter and present, which it would have been most disrespectful in the Raja to omit sending, were returned. And when a large estate lapsed by the death of the jaghirdar who held it of the Raja on feudal tenure, the British Government took possession of it informally, and in direct breach of the orders of your Honourable Court, which had admitted that such lapses must fall to the Raja by the terms of the treaty. Such then were the measures which it was my fate to witness, and in which I was called on to take part; and I must confess that I shall ever consider it an honour to have been found wanting in the "tact, and vigour, and dexterity," that would have made me an efficient instrument for the execution of purposes for which history may, it is to be feared, affix a stigma on the British name.

A third reason assigned in the Governor's minutes for my recal, is the admitted fact "that the Raja held me in great personal dislike, and that I was the object of his aversion."* Though I cannot discover the Governor's authority for this language, it may be admitted that the great personal dislike and aversion, as well as contempt, which the Raja felt for Sir Robert Grant and his Government, might have been partially reflected from them to me, their organ and representative. But I have shown that these extreme feelings arose entirely from Sir Robert Grant's procrastination and indifference to the Raja's grievances and complaints, and the ineffectual attempt to deceive the Raja, to which he did not scruple to stoop when this neglect transpired; though, even at so late a period as that of the Commission, Ballajee Punt Nathoo deposed that the Raja disliked me personally, only "because I prevented him from oppressing his jaghirdars, and was inimical to his employment of Dr. Milne"† (who by this time had been appointed by the Raja in supersession of Syed Meer); or, in other words, only because I did my duty in protecting those to whom British guarantee was extended that they should be so protected, and because I would not otherwise countenance a violation of the terms existing between the two states, and which violation, it must be evident, Sir Robert Grant had encouraged by his utter neglect of my report of the Raja's first infraction of the treaty by the clandestine appointment of Syed Meer,‡ a report which Sir Robert Grant was afterwards obliged to admit to have been of the greatest importance. In a word, it was evident that every Resident who was faithful to his trust would be as unpopular with the Raja as myself, and the triumph of the Raja on my recal was over the Bombay Government, and not over the Resident personally; for he believed it to be but the first step to a full redress from the Supreme Government to which, by his agent Dr. Milne, he had appealed. Moreover, I reported to Government that, after the departure of the two other Commissioners, his Highness "returned to the usual mode of transacting business by consulting the Resident on all occasions, and with his usual spirit had again commenced "upon his public works,"§ for the mutual benefit of the states. And on the eve of my departure I informed Government that, in all affairs unconnected with the Commission, the advice of the Resident had been attended to and business transacted as heretofore; and that, as the best means of evincing his desire to be reconciled to and conciliate me, the Raja had placed at my disposal 19,000 rupees for the formation of a lake on the Mahableshwur Hills (a work I had originally suggested to him and he knew to be a favourite scheme of mine), observing that I might apply the sum either to that work or to the completion of the unfinished road through his territory to Poonah, and he would in that case assign 20,000 rupees the next year to the lake.|| And when the news of my recal reached him his Highness begged me not to quit his court without receiving a public entertainment from him; and when that was declined, asked as a last token of friendship, that I would permit his servants to bear the palanquins of myself and family from Sattara, and his camels to carry my baggage, and that I would write to him from England.

I appeal to your Honourable Court, whether, under such circumstances as these, it could be said with truth that I had lost my influence, or, as Sir Robert Grant expresses it in one place, "become a cipher;" except in the treatment I experienced from my own Government, which Sir Robert Grant admits took no notice of the Raja after the Commission except to introduce the new Resident, and neither replied to my letters, nor gave me instructions as to my future relations with his Highness, or information as to the consequences that were to be the result of that Commission. The weakest reason (and therefore that which I have placed last in order) for my recal, is stated to be, that "my recollection had become confused,

* Governor's minute, 8th April 1837.

† Commission proceedings at Sattara, October 1836.

‡ My letter and documents attached, dated 20th June 1836.

§ Resident's Report to Government, dated 1st December 1836.

|| Resident's letter, 14th June 1837.

confused, and that the Governor had heard from good authority that my health was far from being re-established."

Sir Robert Grant had heard from the best authority, *viz.* myself, that though I had suffered severely from fever, I should not avail myself of a sick certificate till matters were restored between my Government and that of the Raja.

But my defence on this point will surely suggest itself. No one will forget the circumstances under which Sir Robert Grant was soon after taken from the evil to come, from the signally disastrous result of that policy which he believed only to require "dexterity" to be successful, whilst I have been spared, I am thankful to say, to witness the catastrophe which I predicted, and the discomfiture of the Bombay Government, by the execution, on the part of the Raja, of that determination which he repeated to me from the window of his palace as I bade him farewell, "that he would surrender his territory rather than concede the smallest points, till his grievances had been heard and redressed."

I now turn from the real to the assigned causes for my recall, and the manner in which my removal was carried into execution. I was told, "that my influence over the Raja had confessedly ceased to exist, and that his feeling towards me was one of aversion;"* but instead of following this up by an expression of opinion that this state of things was partially, at least, produced by my "neglect, want of vigour, tact, and dexterity, and shattered health," or even leaving me to infer that something more was intended than was expressed by the passage, "To what cause or causes this state of things is to be ascribed, the Governor in Council does not think it necessary for the purposes of the present communication to inquire;" the greatest solicitude is exhibited to prevent my suspecting that any blame was ascribed to me, and an attempt is made to impress me with the belief, that the Government considered the Raja to have withdrawn his confidence from me unreasonably and ungratefully, but that he was "in a state of high and almost morbid excitement," and that it was agreeable to experience, "that over a mind thus affected, some new person might acquire an influence which is denied to a long-known adviser;" and, lest this should not be sufficient to blind me whilst my reputation is secretly wounded, it is subjoined, that the Governor was "anxious, in the mode of accomplishing the change, to avoid wounding the feelings or impairing the credit of an officer of my standing and service; that he would be much concerned if my quitting my residency were to be interpreted in a manner which was not intended." And, in conclusion, I am informed "that, in adopting the measure announced, the Governor in Council was actuated by no unfriendly disposition towards me, but was only solicitous to carry into effect a public object of importance, without subjecting me to unnecessary pain or reproach."

Whilst the Governor was thus leading me to infer that, in his opinion, the Raja's ingratitude and unreasonableness arose from a morbid state of mind, and not from any fault or defect in me, I find him taking credit with his Council for the ingenuity with which in this letter, framed with his own hand, he had "forborne to disclose broadly his opinion of my incompetence, at the same time that he had been careful to say nothing inconsistent with that opinion, or which could embarrass him in expressing it, if I should be so ill-advised as to take any step that might render such expression unavoidable."†

It is wonderful that the Governor should have hoped to circumvent me by the specious pretexts set forth in this letter, to which I would invite the particular attention of your Honourable Court; for although he could not have anticipated that I should ever see his minutes against me, or his secret instructions to my successor, he could hardly have expected it to escape my observation, that immediately after telling me "that a new person" was required, to ascertain "whether he might not succeed, by the reciprocations of a free and friendly intercourse in winning from his Highness that confidence which he had, however unreasonably or ungratefully, withdrawn from me;" immediately after telling me this, he announces the "new person" to be one of the Commissioners of Inquiry who sat at Sattara, who must necessarily have been, at least equally with myself, "an object of aversion to the Raja," and who could not have been expected to heal that "morbid state," of which he, in the exercise of his painful duty, had been one of the most exciting causes, much less to win the Raja's confidence. But it has now transpired that no such motives dictated the choice; and, as if to make the contrast between the real and the declared objects of the change the more striking to the public, in juxtaposition with the letter to me now stands, in the volumes of Sattara Papers, that to my successor, ordering him to enter upon an inquiry into a charge supposed to be sent in by the mother of the confined Govind Row, implicating the Raja, his brother, and all those in his Highness's confidence;‡ and he was moreover directed "to be distant and reserved in all his communications with the Raja." And the acting Resident reports,§ that in obedience to these instructions he had checked the advances the Raja did seem to make of throwing himself into his hands; and his first act was, the recommendation to Government of an order consigning the Raja's favourite, Govind Row, still under mild constraint at Poonah, to almost solitary confinement at Ahmednuggur. I quote the words of the new Resident's letter: "It is to be hoped that this measure, if adopted, may induce his mother and his other friends to come forward and disclose all they know, as the only means of assisting him." This recommendation was highly

* Appendix (C.) Letter from Government, 6th June 1837.

† Governor's minute, 11th April 1837.

‡ Instructions to Colonel Ovens, 13th June 1837.

§ Resident's Report, dated 24th June 1837.

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highly approved and adopted, nor was Govind Row released until after the Raja had been deposed, and then without trial. Your Honourable Court cannot fail to discover in such measures as these, an explanation of the inflexible, uncompromising state of mind in which Sir James Carnac found the Raja. Had Sir Robert Grant done at first what his successor had no opportunity of doing till the affair was beyond the reach of palliation and conciliation—had he, even after the interview with the native officers, sharply reprimanded the Raja in person at Sattara—he would have been saved, and a full explanation would have satisfied him. But it must be quite clear to every one, that the case was hopeless from the appointment of the Commission.

Secondly, I was told, in my order of recall, “that it had been stated and generally believed, that in consequence of my impaired health it was my intention to relinquish my post, and that, as it was perfectly well known that my health would justify my leave of absence, he would grant me leave from an early day’s date, placing meanwhile an acting officer in charge of the Residency.” While the Governor penned this to me, he recorded a secret promise to his Council, that when the arrangement of my retiring on sick certificate had been effected, he would take measures to induce me to resign the Residency altogether;* and when he stated to me that it was generally believed I was about to relinquish my post, he knew from myself, as already stated, that I was determined not to relinquish my post till matters were restored between the Raja and the Bombay Government, though my health certainly was such as rendered a change advisable, and enabled me to obtain a certificate when I was relieved and wished to come home to appeal to your Honourable Court.

In reply to this letter, on which I have dwelt so long, I announced to the Government that I considered myself aggrieved, and should exercise my right of appeal to your Honourable Court.† Immediately after which I received an offer, at the suggestion of the Governor, as I can prove, who professed to believe that I had been “negligent,” and “that my health was shattered and impaired by long service,” of the high post of acting quartermaster-general,‡ to the end of the year, of a post always arduous and responsible, and of which, under other circumstances, I should have been proud. But duty to myself obliged me to decline the offer of a temporary appointment, by the acceptance of which I should have registered my own disgrace, and subscribed, as I now discover, to all the imputations that have been secretly recorded against me; though I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing my acknowledgments to Lord Keane for the proof of his confidence which that offer conveyed, and of regard for my honour and interests, which on this, as on other occasions during that trying period of my life, I received at the hands of his Lordship.

I would now, in conclusion, appeal to the candour and justice of your Honourable Court, whether you can adhere to the opinion expressed in your secretary’s letter with reference to my memorial, that “the local Government appeared to be anxious to carry their resolution of changing Residents at Sattara into effect in the mode least calculated to wound my feelings;”§ or whether, on the facts now disclosed to the East India Company and the public, for which disclosure and this opportunity of defending myself I am indebted to the liberality of the Right honourable the President of the Board of Control, I am not entitled to some proof that your Honourable Court, from whom I have now been soliciting justice more than three years, is sensible of the injury I have sustained, and that I have not lost the confidence of those whom I feel that I have served during 40 years zealously and faithfully, preserving untainted my own honour and credit, at the same time that I have endeavoured to uphold the character of my country in the distant empire over which she exercises paternal rule.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Peter Lodwick,*
Major-General.

Appendix (A.) to Major-general Lodwick’s Letter to Mr. Secretary Willoughby, dated 20 June 1836; *vide* p. 552.

Substance of a Conversation which took place during an Interview with His Highness the Raja, 16 June 1836; *vide* p. 553.

Translation of a Yad or Memorandum from His Highness the Raja to the Resident, dated 16 June 1836; *vide* p. 553.

Appendix (B.) to Colonel Lodwick’s Letter to Sir Robert Grant, which accompanied Memorial submitted July 1837, dated 13 September 1836; *vide* p. 364.

Appendix (C.)—Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Wathen to Colonel Lodwick, dated 6 June 1837; *vide* p. 359.

Report and Proceedings of the Commission assembled at Sattara in October 1836; *vide* p. 308.

Proceedings of a Special and Secret Commission, convened at Sattara, under the Authority of the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay, conveyed in a Letter from Mr. Acting Secretary Townsend, dated 10 October 1836; *vide* p. 317.

Appendix

* Governor’s minute, 30th March 1837.

† Resident’s letter, 10th June 1837.

‡ Letter from Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief, dated 16th June 1837.

§ Secretary’s letter to me, dated 29th August 1839.

Appendix (A.) to Commission's Proceedings :

Letter from Government to Commission, dated 10 October 1836 ; *vide* p. 52.

Letter from Colonel Lodwick to E. H. Townsend, Esq., Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor, dated 22 July 1836 ; *vide* p. 355.

Depositions of Soobadars Sewgoolam Sing and Gooljar Missur, which accompanied the above ; *vide* pp. 514, 515.

Letter from Colonel Lodwick to E. H. Townsend, Esq., dated 27 July 1836 ; *vide* p. 356.

Letter from Colonel Lodwick to J. P. Willoughby, Esq., dated 13 August 1836 ; *vide* p. 356.

Letter from Colonel Lodwick to E. H. Townsend, Esq., dated 18 August 1836 ; *vide* p. 299.

Letter from Colonel Lodwick to E. H. Townsend, Esq., dated 1 September 1836 ; *vide* p. 300.

Letter from Colonel Lodwick to the Right honourable Sir Robert Grant, К. Г. Н., dated 9 September 1836 ; *vide* p. 300.

Letter from Colonel Lodwick to E. H. Townsend, Esq., dated 10 September 1836 ; *vide* p. 301.

Depositions of Soobadars Sewgoolam Sing and Gooljar Missur, accompanying the above ; *vide* pp. 512-514.

Letter from Colonel Lodwick to Major Felix, dated 27 September 1836 ; *vide* p. 356.

Letter from Colonel Lodwick to E. H. Townsend, Esq., dated 30 September 1836 ; *vide* p. 302.

Letter from Colonel Lodwick to Major Felix, dated 1 October 1836 ; *vide* p. 357.

Letter from Colonel Lodwick to E. H. Townsend, Esq., dated 2 October 1836 ; *vide* p. 357.

Depositions of Soobadars Sewgoolam Sing and Gooljar Missur, accompanying the above ; *vide* p. 516.

Letter from Colonel Lodwick to E. H. Townsend, Esq., dated 7 October 1836 ; *vide* p. 305.

Appendix (B.) :

Letter from Lieutenant Stock to Major Wilson, without date ; *vide* p. 517.

Appendix (C.) :

Letter from the Commission to the Commanding Officer at Shallapore, dated 12 October 1836 ; *vide* p. 517.

Interrogatories enclosed in the above ; *vide* p. 517.

Appendix (D.) :

Depositions of Untajee Bhombon, dated 24 and 31 July ; *vide* pp. 517, 518.

Appendix (E.) :

Minute by Colonel Lodwick, dated 18 October 1836 ; *vide* p. 518.

Appendix (F.) :

Letter from the Commanding Officer at Sholapore to Colonel Lodwick, &c., dated 16 October 1836 ; *vide* p. 518.

Captain Hand's Reply to the Questions proposed by the Sattara Commission, dated 16 October 1836 ; *vide* p. 518.

Appendix (G.) :

Plans of the Raja's Palace and Dewan's House ; *vide* p. 519.

Appendix (H.) :

Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Wathen to the Members of the Secret Commission, dated 19 October 1836 ; *vide* p. 519.

Appendix (I.) :

Letter from Mr. Secretary Townsend to the Members of the Secret Commission, dated 24 October 1836 ; *vide* p. 520.

Appendix (J.) :

Translation of Documents, Nos. 1 to 10, in the Koitee Character, by Soobadar Gooljar Missur, dated 26 October 1836 ; *vide* pp. 521-523.

Appendix (L.) :

(A.)—Translation of a Yad from Bappojee Appajee Bheede ; *vide* p. 524.

(B.)—Deposition of Junnardhun Bhutt bin Narrain Bhutt Baput ; *vide* p. 524.

(C.)—Translation of a Yad from Gopall Bullal Gharré ; *vide* p. 524.

(D.)—Yad from Ragoonath Bhutt Goorbolé ; *vide* p. 525.

(E.)—Translation of a Deposition of Pandoorung Bullal Bhawee ; *vide* p. 525.

(F.)—Yad from Suckaram Bullal Mahajnee ; *vide* p. 525.

(G.)—Deposition of Majheeputt Sindé ; *vide* p. 526.

(H.)—Deposition of Ram Chunder Mahadeo Tunsalkur ; *vide* p. 526.

Appendix (M.) :

Deposition of Chunder Sing ; *vide* p. 526.

East India House,
15 May 1842.

(signed) T. L. Peacock,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

VIII.
Letters from Major-
general Lodwick
to the Court of
Directors.

— VIII. —

Letters from Major-General Lodwick to the Secretary
and Chairman of the Court of Directors.

At a General Court of the East India Company, held on Monday, the 27th of June 1842, it was resolved, that the Letter addressed to the Court of Directors by Major-general Lodwick, late Resident at Sattara, dated the 13th instant, be printed for the use of the Proprietors.

To *James Cosmo Melvill*, Esq. Secretary, &c.

Sir,

The Oakery, Beckenham, 13 June 1842.

I HAVE the honour to request you will have the goodness to submit the accompanying letter to the Chairman of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, in order to its being laid before the Court.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Peter Lodwick*,
Major-general.

To *James Cosmo Melvill*, Esq. Secretary.

Sir,

London, 14 June 1842.

WITH reference to the letter addressed to the Chairman of the Honourable Court of the 13th instant, which I presented to you this morning for the purpose of being submitted, I have the honour to request you will be good enough to intimate that it is my intention to move at the next General Court of proprietors, that it be printed and laid before the proprietors.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Peter Lodwick*.

To the Chairman of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sir,

The Oakery, Beckenham, 13 June 1842.

AMONGST the papers printed for the use of the proprietors of East India Stock by the decision of the last General Court, are two statements, addressed to the Bombay Government by Mr. Willoughby, Political Secretary, and Colonel Ovans, Resident at Sattara, purporting to be their defence as members of a Commission assembled at Sattara in October 1836, against aspersions thrown upon their characters in a speech made by me at a General Court of Proprietors in July 1841.

Throughout these statements I am considered the President of that Commission; on reference to the instructions to that Commission, it will be found that the Commissioners were co-equal, and that every letter from the Government was so addressed. Nothing but seniority of rank in the service occasioned me to take the chair; and if that conferred any authority, it was clearly abrogated by the following reply to my appeal to Government at an early stage of the proceedings, viz. "That in the future course of the proceedings, Colonel Lodwick was to defer to the opinion of the majority, not only as one of the Commission, but in his political capacity, whenever a point should arise connected with the investigation."

To commence my reply to what must be considered a decided attack upon myself on the part of these gentlemen, by previously explaining in what particular passages my speech, as reported in the Asiatic Journal of August 1841, is incorrectly given, would occupy much time, and I have no notes to assist me; I must therefore content myself by connecting such observations with my remarks upon the several heads of those statements as I proceed to notice them in detail.

To follow the Political Secretary's example, by quoting detached passages from his statement, would fill a volume, and I must be satisfied generally by a reference to the number of his paragraph.

The first in the order of his remarks is on that portion of my speech which declares that I was interrupted in cross-examining the senior Soobadar.

That the report on which Mr. Willoughby has founded his statement on this particular point is incorrect must be evident to the most casual observer. Different circumstances occurring

occurring at different periods of the Commission's proceedings, are there jumbled together, and before I had an opportunity of seeing the statements of these gentlemen, I had, in reference to that reported speech of mine, as given in the Asiatic Journal of August 1841, given an explanation at a General Court the 23d of March last, on seconding a motion for the production of the Sattara Papers, now printed, to the following effect:—

"Now, with respect to the cross-examination of the two witnesses; my honourable friend Mr. Warden and myself were at cross purposes on a former occasion, nor was it till I had seen the 'Asiatic Journal' of August, that I was fully aware of its bearings. My honourable friend alluded to that cross-examination, which did take place, whilst I referred to that which I desired should be gone into, but which was not. Upon that occasion I certainly said, that from my observations on the appearance of the junior Soobadar before the Commission, and the hesitation of the senior native officer at one of the examinations, or cross-examinations, which took place, I proposed that they should be in readiness for a more decided cross-examination as to the discrepancies in their evidence, of which I had taken notes. These men were at the Residency on the last day of the proceedings, but my colleagues saw no necessity for calling them in, and the opportunity was lost. In my opinion, a cross-examination of these witnesses by an advocate would have been fatal to their evidence. My own notes of the inquiry were voluminous, but they were taken from me, and destroyed on the principle that the Commission being secret, no document should remain but its proceedings."*

Such was the purport of my explanation, which, in a great measure, relieves me from the necessity of any additional remark. With respect to the question put by myself to the senior native officer (and interfered with by my colleagues, as bullying the witness, when his confusion was apparent), I cannot call to recollection the words; but it was a question pertaining to the cause at issue, and not, as Mr. Willoughby has asserted, relating to the dress of the man under examination. Even had it been so, neither of my colleagues would have been justified in presuming to question my right, and even my duty, as commanding the station, to notice any irregularity of dress in those under my command. In denying Mr. Willoughby's assertion, it is sufficient for my purpose that he admits the fact of a question being put by me, which confused the witness; for it was this circumstance, combined with the ghastly appearance of the other native officer, that induced me to suggest a final examination as to the discrepancies in their evidence the day our proceedings closed, but which never took place from my colleagues deeming it superfluous.

At this point, I must observe, that the words quoted by Mr. Willoughby, from my speech, as reported in the Asiatic Journal, relative to the junior Soobadar, are incorrect, viz.: "After his colleagues observed that, the man recovered his usual healthy appearance." My observation was, and is thus reported in the London Times of 16th July 1841:—"After the departure of his colleagues, he observed that this man recovered his usual healthy appearance."

Now, it so happened that I saw this native officer at the Residency, almost immediately after their departure, and questioned him respecting the difference of his appearance then, and whilst giving evidence before the Commission; his reply was:—"That he had caught cold on the night of visiting the Raja, and was not recovered from the effects of it."† The day referred to (admitting that such visit did take place) was full six weeks anterior to the Commission's first assembling, and my suspicions were strengthened, and I saw additional cause for regret that my proposal for a more searching cross-examination had been overruled.

Referring to the eighth paragraph of Mr. Willoughby's, and the sixth of Colonel Ovens's statements relative to the reasons given in the body of the proceedings for not persevering in the cross-examination of the native officers, because their testimony had been corroborated in a most extraordinary and providential manner, it must be evident that the remark was entered in consequence of a difference of opinion; for what occasion was there for this entry, but as the result of discussion? I perfectly recollect Mr. Willoughby's admission, that, but for Coosia's almost providential evidence, that of the native officers must have fallen to the ground.

With respect to Mr. Willoughby's observation, that the Commission had, on the fifth day, entered an opinion favourable to the senior Soobadar's evidence, it proves nothing but a strong disposition to believe it, although he had not then been cross-examined, and was allowed full liberty to communicate and compare notes with the other native officer, until the limited and imperfect cross-examination that was gone into did take place. With respect to the journal kept by the junior Soobadar, it was at my particular desire it was agreed to be sent for and produced. It justified my suspicions in several particulars, not as to the fidelity of these men, for in that particular they were free from all taint, as entered on the face of the proceedings, and commented upon at great length by both my colleagues; as if I, for an instant, doubted their fidelity. Just the reverse; they were even zealous, and also fully alive to their own interests; and meeting with encouragement from their officers, one of whom was consulted, and even placed in the confidence of the Governor, these native officers acted under instructions, and made the most of the case.

In

* Speech of Major-general Lodwick at a Court of Proprietors, 23d March 1842.

† He gave this reason in evidence on the Commission's proceedings, and became more ghastly and confused at each examination.

(signed) P. L.

VIII.

Letters from Major-general Lodwick to the Court of Directors.

In paragraph 9 of Mr. Willoughby's statement, I am charged with having written most favourably of these native officers, and their testimony, previously to the appointment of the Commission, and he quotes parts of my official letters to support his argument, that I firmly believed in the truth of their depositions.

To this I must observe that, from the character given of these men by their commanding officer, and the Adjutant of the 23d regiment, their statements wore a serious appearance; and under this impression I reported to Government; but I, at the same time, clearly explained, "that I had abstained from taking the oral depositions of the native officers, or even seeing them, to avoid the possible chance of creating suspicion."* I also, in the same letter, observed, "I have not even confided to my native agent the nature of my suspicions, and although I am in the habit of hearing the conversations, quarrels, &c. that occur in the palace, not the most distant hint of the affair at issue has been communicated to me." My object was to preserve perfect secrecy at Sattara, and thus afford the Bombay government full opportunity to test the truth of the depositions of the native officers with respect to the supposed combination of the Raja with other powers. I never professed to possess any information beyond those depositions, and which I naturally expected instructions to test, when secrecy was no longer desirable. Was it to be anticipated that a Commission would be sent into the territories of a sovereign prince to try him for any offence, without previously instructing the Resident at his Court to test the evidence that was to be adduced, upon the result of which would depend the necessity of subjecting that sovereign prince to the humiliation of a trial?

So far from urging the Government to immediate measures, I advised delay, in order that more positive evidence might be obtained. I even assured Government that I could discover no plot against the British power. In my letter of 18th August 1836† (framed at the earnest request of Sir Robert Grant), the existence of any combination among the native states is denied. Again, in my letter to Sir Robert Grant of 13th September 1836‡, is the following observation:—"With respect to the alleged conspiracy of the Native States, I can discover no proof."

Could these letters justify the Bombay government in addressing the Secret Committee, under date the 15th September 1836§, in the following decided terms? "We deeply regret to report to your Honourable Committee, that we have received intelligence of a conspiracy existing at Sattara, and, as is alleged, at several native courts in India, to seduce our native troops from their allegiance, with the ultimate design, by a combined effort, to subvert the British power in India."

Here was the secret history of the Commission being appointed, and I have a letter to prove it, written from Dapoore, and dated 28th September 1836. I shall content myself with the following quotation:—"The affair cannot be quashed, because it has been communicated to the Court of Directors."

I have only inserted these passages to do away the impression which the artful and illiberal mode of partial quotation from my letters to Government is intended to create. Mr. Willoughby has even followed the example of Sir Robert Grant in a secret minute to his council, and has quoted a passage from my letter of 18th August 1836, noticing the report of a combined conspiracy, but omitting to quote the context declaratory of having tested the information, and proving it false.

In paragraph 10, Mr. Willoughby proceeds to defend himself from the charge of being prejudiced against the Raja when he arrived at Sattara as a Commissioner, and Colonel Ovans takes the same ground.

If these gentlemen were not prejudiced against the Raja, on what principle could they refuse to attend to the Resident's urgent request, and pay him a visit of ceremony for the purpose of being presented, agreeable to the established etiquette of every native court? Their refusal was without precedent, it was in a degree prejudging the case, and naturally led the people of Sattara to the same conclusion.

I now proceed to notice paragraph 5, of Colonel Ovans's statement. He argues thus:—"It has always been the custom at Sattara for the Raja to visit the Resident on business; and it is clear that his coming on this occasion was no degradation, nay, not even a departure from ordinary usage. But to prove that, instead of disrespect, the Raja was treated with the greatest respect, I need only refer to the letter written to him by Sir Robert Grant himself, and delivered to him by Major-general Lodwick and Mr. Willoughby in person, inviting him to come to the Residency in person to meet the Commissioners, and to which he immediately assented, thus showing that the disrespect complained of existed only in General Lodwick's own imagination."

The assertions made by Colonel Ovans and his reasoning are equally unfortunate. The Raja never visited the Residency, but of his own accord, and never by a summons or even a request, and this Colonel Ovans well knew, or ought to have known. The Resident invariably waited upon the Raja when he had a communication to make, or when his Highness invited him to an interview, after which the Raja's ministers attended at the Residency to transact the business to which the Resident's visit related.

With

* Resident's letter of 18 August 1836.

† Resident's letter to Government, 18 August 1836.

‡ Resident's letter of 13 September 1836.

§ Secret letter from Bombay, 15 September 1836.

With respect to Sir Robert Grant's letter, Colonel Ovans ought in candour not to have omitted the very material circumstance, that the letter in question was sent by Sir Robert Grant long after the proceedings commenced, and never would have been sent at all, but for my positive refusal to accede to the wishes of my colleagues, by requesting the Raja to attend a Commission for trial, the members of which had refused paying him that mark of respect which every Governor and Commander-in-Chief had invariably observed when visiting Sattara.

But the prejudices of my colleagues were not limited to the Raja. On opening our proceedings, a well-qualified Mahratta interpreter seemed indispensable. On proposing my native assistant, Mr. Willoughby objected, on the plea, that he had the appearance of a dishonest man, and in this opinion Colonel Ovans fully concurred, and yet does he still employ him at the Residency.

The character of this excellent man was so appreciated by my predecessor, that in his last report he specially recommended him to favourable consideration. General Briggs held him in equal respect, and during the five years he had been under me, I had every reason to believe him honest and true, and on quitting Sattara, I bore strong testimony to that effect.

In para. 12, Mr. Willoughby takes up the cause of Ballajee Punt Nathoo, whilst disclaiming all intention of so doing, and contrasts my deposition on oath before the Commission with the sentiments expressed in my speech of July 1841.

I shall merely observe, in reply, that the character given of Ballajee Punt Nathoo before the Commission was the result of impressions formed of the man whilst he appeared, and I supposed him to be the friend of the Raja; at a time when no prospect of gratifying his ambitious feelings presented itself. Then he was useful, his interest not being opposed to his principles. When he accepted the appointment of gratuitous assistant, at the request of the Chief Secretary to Government, I candidly advised him to refuse, stating that he would lose the high character he had attained. He neglected my advice, and from a perusal of the Sattara Papers, I certainly have arrived at a different conclusion with respect to his character to that I entertained of him when giving evidence before the Commission; and in this there is no inconsistency. Men are not always the same at different periods of their career; they are not always even what they seem to be, and certainly the subsequent history of Sattara transactions has removed the veil under which Ballajee Punt Nathoo had long contrived to appear the friend of the late Raja, though, in reality, his most bitter enemy.

In paragraph 14, Mr. Willoughby has brought forward a discussion which took place during the debate at the India House, in July 1841, between an honourable proprietor (Mr. Weeding) and myself, who, acting under a wrong impression, had apologized in the handsomest and most satisfactory manner when assured by the opinion of the chairman and other directors and military proprietors, that I could not decline signing the proceedings of the Commission; I shall not enter at large upon the consideration of Mr. Willoughby's arguments to prove the fallacy of that opinion.

Perhaps the Sattara Commission (where there was no president specially appointed under a warrant, as on a court-martial), may bear more resemblance to a military court of inquiry. In neither is an oath administered, as on a court-martial, and the senior officer takes the chair as a matter of course.

I have sat on many courts of inquiry, and never saw a member refuse to sign the proceedings, or even enter a protest; though I consider this might be justifiable. I call to mind one in which I was associated with two officers. Of these, one member took a view of the case decidedly opposed to mine. Each prepared a rough draft; and no conclusions could be more dissimilar. The two opinions were discussed, and as on such a dilemma the third member forms the majority, my draft was entered with one paragraph from the other as the opinion of the Court.

I have never regretted signing the Commission's proceeding, but I do regret not signing the strong opinion of my colleagues prepared out of Court, and afterwards entering a protest; but after the concessions made by them, which had, to my mind, nullified the proceedings, a protest appeared unnecessary.

In paragraph 17, Mr. Willoughby has put supposititious sentiments into my mouth, for which I ought of course to be most grateful. He gives reason to suppose that no difference of opinion existed, and that perfect unanimity prevailed throughout the Commission's proceedings.

The very reverse is the fact; scarcely a meeting occurred without strong discussion. A casual glance at the proceedings will prove that, anterior to receiving the fiat of the Governor there recorded, "that Colonel Lodwick was on all future occasions to defer to the opinion of the majority," I protested against the proposal and the mode of summoning the Raja: that I claimed for him the right of having a vakeel, or even an advocate, to assist his cause. I also strongly urged the right of the Raja to copies of the depositions (though this does not appear, after the Governor's fiat, the majority deciding against me), and these were refused on the absurd principle of ours being a secret Commission.

Has Mr. Willoughby forgotten his violence on one occasion, when I differed with him as to the meaning of the evidence compared with his entry of it; that he took up the papers, and, throwing them down before me, said, "If not satisfied with my manner of taking the proceedings, you may do it yourself?" I had never been previously associated with Mr. Willoughby, and may be in error, but to judge from his manner, I certainly considered him as actuated throughout by the feelings of an advocate holding a brief for his Government, rather than by the dispassionate coolness of a judge. I recal to mind the delight he expressed at the surprise the Court would feel at discovering its pet Raja to be faithless, and

VIII.

Letters from Major-general Lodwick to the Court of Directors.

his observation, in a similar spirit, that although a sword and letter had arrived in Bombay, it would be long ere the Raja received them; and when the Raja came before the Commission, I shall never forget the calm self-possession and innate dignity with which he heard the depositions, and appealed to me as to the falsehood of one passage, or the rude question of Mr. Willoughby to myself, when pointing out to the unhappy prince the necessity of making a defence, "Did I wish him to prove an alibi?" It is asserted by Colonel Ovans, that the Raja brought his brother and his cousin as his advisers; nothing can be more unfounded: the Raja never, on any occasion of ceremony, appeared without these two persons in his suite, and to have entered the Commission-room unattended would have been an additional humiliation. The Raja never even appealed to them on that occasion; he claimed copies of the depositions, but these were never given. The Raja was not to have a qualified adviser, and not even to be informed of the charges against him until sufficient evidence had been obtained to criminate him, and to render it necessary that the Commission should call upon his Highness for a defence.* Can it be called justice to debar a sovereign prince in his own territories of those advantages on his trial that would have been granted to the meanest British subject? When his judges were satisfied of his criminality (free from prejudice, of course; to suppose such a feeling possible would be an insult), the Raja was to be summoned, the depositions read, and the offer made to him of being confronted with the witnesses who had made them. I have before said, and I again repeat, that this was a mockery of justice. Even Sir Robert Grant is forced to admit that "the evidence, though satisfactory to us, was such as might be questioned without any obstinate incredulity."† What would have been the fate of such evidence had the Raja been fairly tried?

I cannot avoid calling to observation that this Sattara Commission did not cease to exist after it had furnished its report, but, being purged of one obnoxious member, it persevered in the prosecution of the Raja. One member being sent to Sattara, armed with the authority of a grand inquisitor, and aided by the talents of Ballajee Punt Nathoo, whilst the other, as political secretary, remained at Bombay to prepare summaries of the voluminous depositions, procured by purchase, or by means equally questionable and extraordinary, at Sattara, which summaries Sir Robert Grant observes, "Mr. Willoughby had by dint of indefatigable exertion at length achieved," and further that "he had pointed to the information immediately relevant, and imparted his own conclusions and opinions."‡ In reference to the secretary's Latin quotation of "*crescit eundo*," as applied to myself, I may fairly retort with "*finis coronat opus*."

In paragraph 19, Mr. Willoughby has attempted to account for what he terms the rough report. This was, it is to be presumed, the joint production of my colleagues out of Court, since Mr. Willoughby admits that it was the result of his progressive labours towards the close of the proceedings, and put together as a sketch of its opinion when requested by the Court to frame one; and Colonel Ovans admits "that night and day they weighed the evidence with the most scrupulous anxiety." I well recollect the discussions prior to Mr. Willoughby's being requested to frame a sketch of our joint opinions; they were of such a nature as to occasion Mr. Willoughby to ask me, "Then what do you believe?" and my reply was, "To my perfect conviction, nothing; still, as there is evidence on one side, imperfect as it is, and none on the other, I must assent to certain points," or words to that effect. From my notes of the proceedings, I then pointed out numerous objections to the evidence, the infamous character and prevarications of Untajee, the total failure of proof, or the shadow of proof, as to any plot or conspiracy of the Raja with other powers, and that it was by no means conclusive as to the meeting given by the Raja to the native officers, whilst the details of it were utterly incredible to one who knew the Raja's habits and feelings so well as I did, &c. Mr. Willoughby, on the contrary, seemed fully satisfied of the Raja's guilt, and, in the warmth of excitement, declared that he was a d—d scoundrel, and had been treacherous to that power which had raised him from a prison to a throne. Colonel Ovans, who took but little part in any discussion, which surprised me (for I was not aware that every point was discussed between my colleagues during their nightly vigils out of Court), then declared, that in considering the case, he should be guided by the principle of political expediency.

With much warmth of manner I deprecated the sentiments, and declared "that honour and honesty had hitherto been my motto in public as in private life, and by them I should continue to be directed." In my printed letter to the Court of Directors, dated October 9th, 1840, I inserted these expressions to remind my colleagues, when it met their eyes, that I had not forgotten that extraordinary discussion. I have the most perfect recollection of Mr. Willoughby's observation, that, differing as we did in opinion, it would be impossible to frame a general report of the case. It was, however, decided that he should sketch out one embracing the heads of our long discussion. When the so-called rough draft was produced in a very short space of time, considering that the Commission sat daily from 9 A. M. to 5, and sometimes 6 o'clock in each day, it proved a transcript of my colleagues' sentiments, without being softened down by mine. My first impulse was to sign this perfect document, and to attach my protest; but my colleagues proposed to moderate their opinions to meet my

* Mr. Willoughby's Minute, ninth day, Commission's proceedings.

† Minute by Sir Robert Grant, 15 August 1837.

‡ Minute by Sir Robert Grant, 5 May 1838.

my own, and we proceeded to consider it clause by clause. Where there was an objection, it was discussed as in a court of inquiry or court-martial; and where difference of opinion continued to exist, that of the majority carried the point; and so materially was that rough draft altered and modified, I felt satisfied that, whilst the credit of the British Government was maintained, no serious injury could result to the Raja.

The observation I made to Mr. Willoughby on this head, and which he does not remember, was after he had risen from the table, and whilst he was depositing the papers in his official box, for travelling, and was to the following effect: "What have you got but that which is worthless or useless for the purpose of dethroning the Raja?"

Mr. Willoughby has had the boldness to declare he firmly believed that I cordially assented to every part of the recorded opinion; but if so, how could there have been admitted modifications of my colleagues' opinions? There could have been no cordial agreement, or unanimous opinion, where concessions were made on both sides, as on a jury, where it is indispensable that one opinion shall be arrived at. If such was my cordial agreement with my colleagues, how will Mr. Willoughby account for the minute addressed by Sir Robert Grant to his council, of which the following is an extract?—

"In conclusion, I have to observe, that the Sattara Commission should be informed that Government are, in the highest degree, satisfied with the zeal, judgment, ability, and activity evinced in the important and delicate investigation committed to them. I confess that only two of the three Commissioners are entitled to so high an acknowledgment; but I do not know that we can well make distinctions in our meed of approbation, and for all practical purposes the acts of the majority are the acts of the Commission*."

How can Mr. Willoughby account for the Governor having been so well acquainted with the demerits of one of the Commissioners (not president, it is to be observed), or how can such a slander, secretly published by the virtuous dead, as Mr. Willoughby designates the Governor, be justified, or rather accounted for, if perfect unanimity existed in the opinions of the Commissioners? So virtuous a man would hardly have visited me with such severity of secret censure for merely endeavouring, at an early stage of the proceedings, to maintain intact the dignity of the Raja, whilst, according to every principle of equity, he must be considered innocent; or even for my fruitless endeavour to obtain for that unhappy prince the aid of a qualified adviser! The Political Secretary is between the horns of a dilemma, and there I leave him.

In paragraph 18, Mr. Willoughby declares that at the close of the proceedings I proposed a vote of thanks to him in the following terms:—

"Major-general Lodwick turned round to Colonel Ovans, and said, 'The least we can do is to pass a vote of thanks to our colleague, Mr. Willoughby, for the able manner in which he has performed the laborious task of recording our proceedings, and the satisfactory manner in which he has drawn up the report.' If these were not the exact words, they were, to the best of my belief, the substance of them."

Colonel Ovans upon the same point says (paragraph 8) as follows:—

"I perfectly recollect that Major-general Lodwick remarked, on closing the proceedings, that the Political Secretary was entitled to a vote of thanks for the able manner in which he had conducted the proceedings."

I admit the fact of proposing the vote of thanks, but I deny that the terms in which it was proposed were such as are set forth; my proposition was simply this:—"Mr. Willoughby's labour throughout this Commission has been immense, and the least we can do is to return him our thanks."

Thus much I considered called for by the rules of common courtesy, notwithstanding the wide difference between my colleagues and myself as to the value of our proceedings, towards the member who, for eight hours daily, during nearly a month, had written the whole of the proceedings, as well as taken the examination of the witnesses in chief; but it neither expressed, nor was meant to express, any approbation of the merits of the report drawn up by Mr. Willoughby, or of the manner in which he recorded the proceedings. The labour of the duty which he undertook, and which as he did so, as stated by Colonel Ovans, at my request, it was the more incumbent on me to acknowledge, was great, and to this and this only was the proposed vote of thanks confined.

In paragraph 20 of Mr. Willoughby's statement it is asked, why, however, "did not Major-general Lodwick embrace the first convenient opportunity of unburthening his conscience, and denouncing the unprincipled conduct which he has lately imputed to his colleagues?" To this question I reply, that it would have been very satisfactory to me had no circumstances occurred to require me to say anything on the subject of the Commission; and indeed I did flatter myself, considering the nature of its proceedings and report, as well as subsequent circumstances, that I never should have had occasion to do so. Of my estimate of the proof against the Raja, I have already offered my opinion. The subsequent circumstances were, that I continued at Sattara for seven months after the Commission closed, which it did in October 1836, whilst I quitted the Residency in June 1837; that during that period, I not only followed a conciliatory course with his Highness, and restored

* Secret Minute of Sir Robert Grant, 27 April 1837.

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restored friendly feelings on his part, and a kindly intercourse with him, but noticed these facts in my annual report in December 1836, without eliciting any expression of disapprobation of this line of policy from Government; although I twice had interviews with Sir Robert Grant after having done so. All this gave me reason to conclude that the matter of the Commission was never to be further agitated to the detriment of the Raja, and this opinion was strengthened by the fact, that while the Government removed me from Sattara, I was given to understand, by the Chief Secretary's letter dated the 6th of June 1837*, on that occasion addressed to me, that one of the most urgent reasons which prompted to that measure was, the hope that even this policy would be more effectually carried out by my successor than the Government thought, or affected to think, was likely to be the case while I continued in office. Up to this period, therefore, the only cause which could have induced me to advert either to the Commission or its proceedings—its being made the plea or instrument of injury to the Raja—was wanting. Truly gratified should I have been had the continued nonexistence of this cause enabled me, in all future times, to remain silent regarding it.

If such were my feelings, my vexation and disappointment may be estimated, when, just previous to my quitting India for England, early in August 1837, the information I received of the measures resolved upon by Sir Robert Grant's Government led me to believe that, notwithstanding the plea put forward as the cause of my removal, not only were conciliation and the restoration of the Raja's confidence in the British Government not his object, but that, on the contrary, he was actively seeking for additional evidence to bolster up the defective matter produced before the Commission, and actively encouraging other and new accusations against his Highness; that while to me he only breathed anxiety to be on amicable terms with the Raja, his instructions to my successor were to repress any approach to friendly intercourse, and to persevere in his persecution. That these instructions were in course of being obeyed to the letter, and that a general belief had been produced by the measures which had been in consequence adopted, that the Bombay Government desired the ruin of the Raja; while the panic created, and the vindictive feelings and interested motives excited and put in action, were such as to leave no doubt regarding his ultimate fate, unless it could be averted by such a statement of facts as might be likely to induce the Honourable Court of Directors to extend their protection towards him.

Impressed with these considerations, I considered it my duty to the Honourable Company, whose reputation was deeply involved in the matter, and whose good feelings towards his Highness had been unvaried, to avail myself of the leisure of my voyage to address the letter to the Honourable Court which is now published with these papers, and which bears date December 1837†. I did even more, for besides in that letter expressing my conviction that my colleagues were prejudiced against the Raja, I waited on each successive Chairman, offering to depose to certain convictions and facts, the knowledge of which I considered important to enable the Honourable Court to come to a just decision regarding this case: and, in October 1840, I addressed a further letter to the Chairman of the Honourable Court, and printed it, circulating copies of the same; and it may therefore be presumed, that shortly afterwards an opportunity of perusing it (although they did not then evince any of that sensitiveness which seems now to actuate and disturb them) was presented to my colleagues.

I have so fully entered into these particulars, to show that I was ever, after I considered my doing so of importance to the ends of justice, and to the good name of the British Government in India, ready to unburthen my conscience, as Mr. Willoughby terms it, and denounce the value of the labours of the Sattara Commission; and it was merely because that other mode, in which I should have preferred doing this, was not available, that I at last considered it my duty, and incumbent upon me, to speak out distinctly in the Court of Proprietors, both in self-defence, and with a hope that even yet, the truth being set forth, I might retrieve the cause of the unhappy Raja.

That my speech was badly reported is to be regretted. My object was not to hold up my colleagues to the scorn and indignation of the public, but to point out the judicial errors that had been committed; and whilst adverting to the prejudice which my colleagues appeared to entertain against the Raja, I did not denounce the opinion they had formed as proceeding from corrupt principles or unworthy motives; I gave them credit for believing the Raja guilty, on the evidence adduced, of everything laid to his charge. I, on the contrary, considered the evidence worthless, and even if otherwise, that the Raja had been debarred the advantage of a fair trial.

I now proceed to notice another document amongst the Sattara papers, in which Colonel Ovans has thought proper to make certain assertions and accusations against myself, which, in justice to my character, I shall endeavour to refute.

In paragraph 11 of Colonel Ovans's minute (noted in the margin) he observes, "Again, as concerns the Dussera dresses; these dresses were sent to Bombay at the very time when the Raja was labouring under the heaviest charges of disaffection to the British Government. How could these proofs of friendship have been accepted? Indeed, this was one among many other proofs of the imbecility of the Resident, that he should have permitted these presents to leave Sattara, and thus involve the Government in any discussion regarding them‡."

Setting

* Letter from Chief Secretary to Colonel Lodwick, 6 June 1837.

† Colonel Lodwick's Letter to Honourable Court, dated December 1837.

‡ Colonel Ovans's Minute on a Petition to Parliament from the British Indian Society, dated 25 November 1841.

Setting aside the bad taste of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans in this indelicate condemnation of his predecessor's official character, I ask why the Resident, on being consulted by the Raja as to the invariable custom of sending a letter and dresses to the Bombay Government at the Dussera festival, could, with propriety, have counselled him to the omission of an act approaching to the nature of feudal homage, an omission that would have been highly disrespectful to the British Government, and which would have rendered him an object of contempt in the eyes of his subjects; an omission, too, that would have been a tacit acknowledgment of his own guilt, and of his own unworthiness in the estimation of that Government from which his power was derived?

Colonel Ovans loses sight of the absolute necessity of supporting the dignity of a prince holding his sovereignty in dependence upon British power; any departure from established etiquette on the part of the supreme authority being a death-blow to the respectability of its dependents. So long as I continued at Sattara as the adviser of the Raja, and with my conviction that the Commission's proceedings could never be considered as affording any plea for the dethronement of that prince, so long did I consider him entitled to the full exercise of his sovereignty, and to the maintenance of his dignity in the opinion of his subjects by the British Government. The rejection of the Raja's letter and dresses was a virtual dethronement, and that took place long before any other grounds than those founded on the Commission's proceedings were even pretended to exist.

It is not surprising that these sentiments should have no weight with Colonel Ovans, who, not contented with the power of a general inquisitor instead of a Resident, gravely proposed to Government, that the Raja should be suspended from his authority, in order to afford him (Colonel Ovans) greater facility in establishing the charges of base conspirators against the Raja, on the plea of that prince's great power and influence; at the very time, too, that, without let or hinderance on the part of the Raja, he was seizing and imprisoning the highest servants of the state, at the Raja's own capital, and purchasing evidence against his already helpless victim.

In paragraph 13, Colonel Ovans proceeds as follows:—"And as to the assertion regarding the rejection of the proposal of the Resident, 'that an agent should be present in the Raja's behalf;' this, also, like most of the other assertions in this petition, is a perversion of a simple fact. The proposal of the Resident was, that the ex-Raja should have a barrister of the Supreme Court of Bombay to defend his cause; this was rejected, and most properly so in my opinion, but the ex-Raja was informed he might have any adviser or advisers he thought fit, and he actually brought with him in that capacity his brother and cousin when he came to hear and answer the evidence against him."

To prove this a mis-statement on the part of Colonel Ovans, I give the following extract from the Commission's proceedings, being my recorded minute:—

"With reference to the 5th and 6th paragraphs of the instructions to this Commission, it is clear that some communication with the Raja is contemplated by the Government, and that the mode is left to the judgment of the Commission. We are specially told that a fair and impartial investigation is the object of attainment; and, moreover, the result of this investigation, as concerns his Highness the Raja, is not obscurely hinted at in the 4th paragraph.

"I consider this investigation as of vital importance to his Highness, both with respect to his honour as a prince and his interest in the Sattara state. I do therefore consider that his Highness ought to have the charges against him fully explained to him personally, and suggest that he be allowed to appoint any Vakeel, or even an English advocate, to conduct the defence on his part *.

(signed) *Peter Lodwick, Colonel.*"

These words sufficiently express the object I had in view, and truly do I rejoice that they are on record. They evince no preference on my part for an English advocate, but merely propose that a choice should be left to his Highness in this respect; and, considering the tremendous interest he had at stake in the proceedings of that Commission, I now think that the denial of such choice was not only unjust but unfeeling, and even impolitic, the more especially when I recollect the spirit in which the Commission conducted their proceedings.

Colonel Ovans, however, says, the proposal, as submitted by me, "was properly rejected;" an assertion which excites no surprise in me, considering that whilst he has always indulged in the most wanton latitude himself to criminate the Raja, he has never, in any one instance, evinced the slightest disposition to afford him the means, nay, I may even say the opportunity, of defence.

But, says the merciful judge, Colonel Ovans, "the Raja was distinctly informed, he might have any adviser or advisers he thought proper;" to what extent, however, there can be no difficulty in deciding, after Colonel Ovans has stated that my proposition, as far as regards an English advocate, was "properly rejected," and when Mr. Willoughby, on the 9th day of the proceedings, in reference to my minute above noticed, and given in on the second day, declares his dissent to Colonel Lodwick's suggestion, "because it would be premature to make any communication to his Highness the Raja until sufficient evidence had been obtained to criminate him," &c.

Colonel

* *Vide Commission's Proceedings, second day, p. 320.*

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Colonel Ovans then proceeds to state, "that his Highness, acting on the suggestion of the Commission, brought with him, when he attended the Commission, his brother and his cousin in the capacity of advisers;" but the Raja neither introduced them nor employed them as such. Colonel Ovans must have been well aware, after the information given by the tried friend of the British Government, Ballajee Punt Nathoo, that the Raja, in placing any reliance upon his brother, was confiding in his bitterest enemy; and therefore should, if he considered that his Highness did rely upon him, have shown his love of justice by putting him on his guard. It is more than ridiculous in Colonel Ovans to pretend to consider that the Raja had a qualified, or even an honest adviser in Appa Sahib; and he must have relied largely on the credulity of the Raja's opponents when he penned this paper, and, God knows, he has had much encouragement to do so.

The cousin of the Raja (Balla Sahib) was a Sirdar of high honour, and on him his Highness might have relied with the utmost confidence for the best aid he could have afforded; but no supposition can be more absurd than that a Mahratta soldier could cope with the talent of a Commission of English officers, recording their proceedings and opinions in a language unknown to him, and altogether ignorant in regard to the practice of such Courts. It is pure mockery to say so or to think it; and although I by no means, as asserted by Colonel Ovans, made it a *sine qua non*, I have no hesitation in now stating, that the Commission and the Government, in declaring the aid of an English advocate (who might or might not have been a barrister) inadmissible, deprived the Raja of the only possible means of defending his interests and his character.

Paragraph 17 of Colonel Ovans's minute, after deciding *ex cathedra* upon the conduct of my talented predecessor as Resident, proceeds as follows:—"General Lodwick, the fourth political agent alluded to, states on his oath, that his Highness had ceased to consult him, that he had evinced an almost hostile disposition to him, and that he now acted as if independent of the treaty and all control; and finally, that he had proved faithless to his engagements with the British Government."

A reference to the Commission's proceedings on the tenth day sufficiently proves that the words attributed to me as part of my evidence, declaratory of the Raja's having proved faithless to his engagements with the British Government, is a gross mis-statement on the part of Colonel Ovans; to say more on this head would be superfluous.

The next assertions of Colonel Ovans, in paragraph 18, are, that on his arrival at Sattara the whole judicial business was neglected, and in the hands of corrupt men, and that the favourite object of the Raja was the sequestration of all the jagheers, and that three out of the five jagheers had fallen under his management.

Colonel Ovans, no doubt, received his information as to the corrupt mode of administering judicial affairs at Sattara from those who are candidates for office, and who, through his means, were desirous of supplanting those then in office; and in his eagerness to create impressions unfavourable to the Raja, has omitted to state what really was the fact, that if justice was corruptly administered, Appa Sahib (the present Raja) only was to blame, since to him was committed the discharge of that duty. Possibly Appa Sahib himself may have been Colonel Ovans's informant, and as he acknowledged himself to have participated in a conspiracy against the British Government in order to denounce his brother (Colonel Ovans says, to save him!), so may he even have admitted that he was a corrupt judge, in order to throw discredit on the department over which he presided, and thereby further to injure (or, as Colonel Ovans may suppose, to benefit) that brother.

But however this might be, can it, I confidently ask, be matter of astonishment if what Colonel Ovans states as to the actual administration of justice were true, when it was considered that all the proceedings of the officers of the British Government in relation to Sattara, for months previous to and after the most unfortunate advent of Colonel Ovans, were calculated to hold up the Raja to the contempt of his officers and subjects, as a prince doomed to degradation? when those officers were imprisoned, and were taught that the best mode of promoting their own interests, and apparently of gratifying the British Government, was to join in the conspiracy against his Highness; when distrust and suspicion reigned triumphant; when the discharge of public duty was but a secondary consideration, and when the unhappy prince himself was distracted and alarmed, every interest which he valued being in imminent danger? Under such trials, could it be expected that he should devote himself, as he had been wont to do, to a careful and effectual control of his public offices? It would have been wonderful under such circumstances to find anything but confusion and corruption. The question naturally occurs, Who is answerable for all this civil evil, not confined to the doomed prince but extending to his subjects, but those who, to prove that they did not charge the Raja without cause, had determined to overrule every consideration of justice, every regard for the interest of others, provided they thereby effected their paramount object?

Colonel Ovans makes it a charge against the Raja, and by implication against myself, that when he became Resident at Sattara, the civil business was entirely in the hands of the men who assisted the ex-Raja in his intrigues against the British Government.

I believe the civil business was then entrusted to the parties who had for years transacted it, with the exception of those who, in consequence of the Commission's proceedings, had been imprisoned; and of course every one who did not turn conspirator against his Highness was denounced to Colonel Ovans, and by him considered guilty of intriguing against the British Government. "The ex-Raja was in their power," says Colonel Ovans; this I fully admit;

admit; not that they, in truth, knew anything to the Raja's detriment, but that they had every temptation to join with his all-powerful enemies, and no prospect of advantage from remaining faithful to him. Too many of them yielded to the dictates of self-interest, forgetting their duty and their principles, and gave the Raja reason to know that he was at their mercy.

With respect to the three great jagheers which, as observed also in the 18th paragraph of Colonel Ovans's paper, had fallen under the Raja's management, it is only necessary to state that they were placed under his management by the British Government, and that of Akulkote absolutely forced upon him. Colonel Ovans had but to refer to the records of his office, to discover proof upon proof, that both the Bombay Government and the Honourable Court of Directors were in the habit of recording their high sense of this defamed Raja's excellent management of those estates, and his attention to the best interests of the jagheerdars.

In paragraph 13, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, in allusion to Ballajee Punt Nathoo's appearance before the Commission, declares that he was examined on oath.

Here is another mis-statement. A reference to the Commission's proceedings proves that he was not on oath; he was merely an informant, and on the information he then gave was subsequently raised the conspiracy of the Raja with the Viceroy of Goa and the ex-Raja of Nagpore.

Having thus exposed the numerous and palpable mis-statements of Colonel Ovans as concerns myself, together with the numerous unfounded insinuations against the ex-Raja, I may be allowed to hope that the same want of correctness which distinguishes his statement does not attach to the attested ex-parte depositions taken at Sattara on the Goa and Joudpore conspiracies; for on the accuracy of the Resident on these points, and his entire freedom from prejudice, do the only proofs as they now stand of the ex-Raja's guilt entirely rest.

After the coarse abuse which Mr. Willoughby and Colonel Ovans have lavished upon me, it would be an act of hypocrisy to say that I have endeavoured to avoid a similar procedure from any respect to those gentlemen. I have kept in view only the respect due to myself and those honourable parties to whom this letter as well as their statements is addressed, and the consideration that loss of temper, and a departure from the established forms of courtesy, are no proofs of a good cause.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Peter Lodwick,*
Major-general.

(A true copy.)

East India House,
14 July 1842.

(signed) *T. L. Peacock,*
Examiner of India Correspondence.

Return to an address dated 23. June 1840 Copies or Extracts ... the
deposition of the Raja of Sattara, and the appointment of his brother as
his successor
Bd.: 2

(London) (1843)

2 Brit. 85 d-38

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